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IMPOUNDED ANIMALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1703

A BILL TO PROVIDE THAT UNCLAIMED ANIMALS
LAWFULLY IMPOUNDED IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA BE MADE AVAILABLE TO EDUCA-
TIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND GOVERNMENTAL IN-
STITUTIONS LICENSED UNDER THIS ACT
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MAY 24 AND 25, 1949

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IMPOUNDED ANIMALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in the District of Columbia Committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Margaret Chase Smith (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Smith (chairman of the subcommittee), McGrath (chairman of the full committee), and Hunt.

Also present: James R. Kirkland, counsel to the full committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. The matter before this committee is S. 1703. This bill was introduced by the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, Senator McGrath, at the request of the medical interests.

No member of this committee has any preconceived ideas on the bill. The hearings are for the purpose of considering the bill and obtaining as much pertinent information as possible on the subject covered by this bill.

(The above-mentioned bill, S. 1703, is as follows:)

[S. 1703, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.]

A BILL To provide that unclaimed animals lawfully impounded in the District of Columbia be made available to educational, scientific, and governmental institutions licensed under this Act for scientific purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as used in this Act the word "institution" means any school or college of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine or agriculture, medical diagnostic laboratory, hospital, or other educational or scientific establishment located in the District of Columbia or its metropolitan area which, under the direction of the faculty or responsible officers thereof, is engaged in the investigation of or giving instruction in the functions or structure of living organisms, the causes, prevention, control, or cure of diseases or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

SEC. 2. Any institution requiring the use of live animals in its scientific or educational activities may apply to the Health Officer for a license to obtain animals which have been impounded pursuant to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1878, as amended. If the Health Officer finds that the institution, by reason of its ethical standards, its personnel, and its facilities, is a fit and proper agency to receive such license, and that the public interest and health would be served by the issuance of such license, he shall issue such license to such institution.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the poundmaster, or other legal custodian of such unclaimed animals, to deliver such number of unclaimed animals to any institution licensed under this Act as such institution may request, but no animal shall be so delivered unless it has been impounded and unclaimed for at least forty-eight hours. The legal custodian or poundmaster shall withhold from destruction all unclaimed animals until requests by licensed institutions shall have

been met, but the poundmaster shall not be required to withhold from destruction any animals more than ninety-six hours after such animal has been impounded.

SEC. 4. Each licensed institution shall provide for the transportation of animals from the pound. Each institution licensed under this Act shall pay an annual fee of \$50 to the District of Columbia to pay for the animals received by it from the poundmaster. No institution shall use any animal obtained pursuant to this Act for any purpose except its scientific or educational activities.

SEC. 5. Subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the Health Officer may promulgate such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Health Officer shall inspect annually each licensed institution or as often as he deems necessary. The Health Officer, after due notice and hearing, may suspend or revoke the license granted to an institution for violation of this Act or any regulations promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 6. No institution shall be liable for injury or illness or subsequent death of any animal, resulting from the transportation, detention, or proper use of such animal in its scientific or educational activities.

SEC. 7. Any person who violates any provision of this Act or any regulation promulgated thereunder, or any person who wilfully fails to execute any duty imposed on him by this Act, shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to make available unclaimed impounded dogs to licensed institutions for scientific and educational purposes.

SEC. 10. All Acts and parts of Acts, to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a public hearing, will continue to be a public hearing; and, as long as there is room in the committee room, the public will be admitted by that door. I would suggest that someone check every little while and make that announcement, so that the people will realize that it is because of lack of space that they are not admitted, rather than making it an executive session.

In order to expedite the hearing, all statements should be as brief as possible and within the limits of one typewritten page. It will be physically impossible for the committee to hear all witnesses in full detail and length. Of necessity, we must limit the appearances.

However, all written statements submitted to the committee will be considered by the committee before any action is taken on this bill.

I want to repeat, for emphasis, we have a very, very long list of witnesses; and each witness should confine himself to as brief a statement as possible. Unless a witness has something to offer that previous witnesses have not, it would be extremely helpful if repetition and merely cumulative observations would be avoided.

Our first witness is Dr. Miller. Dr. Miller, will you give your name?

STATEMENT OF HON. A. L. MILLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Mr. MILLER. I am A. L. Miller, Representative in Congress from Nebraska. I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before the committee briefly in behalf of the bill you are considering, S. 1703, and a similar bill which I introduced in the House, H. R. 4349.

The bill provides that unclaimed animals lawfully impounded in the District of Columbia be made available to educational, scientific,

and governmental institutions licensed under this bill, for scientific purposes.

The word "institution" in the bill means any school or college of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, or agriculture, medical diagnostic laboratory, hospital, or other educational or scientific establishment located in the District of Columbia or its metropolitan area which, under the direction of the faculty or responsible officers thereof, is engaged in the investigation of or giving instruction in the functions or structure of living organisms.

I might say to the committee that the institutions are licensed. The animals that are presently impounded in the pound, if they are unclaimed after 48 hours, can be parceled out by the poundmaster to these different scientific institutions.

The committee might be interested to know that 71 years ago the Congress passed legislation which was a permissive legislation as far as handling the dogs were concerned in the District; 71 years ago. It made a permissive question as to how a poundmaster might dispose of these dogs.

I understand that since that time and up to the present time he disposes of them by some form of gassing them. I am not sure as to that; but there are several thousand dogs and cats that are gassed or put to death in the pound each year.

Senator McGRATH. Under the present law, Doctor, how long is the poundmaster required to keep an animal before he destroys it?

Mr. MILLER. I am not sure, but I think it is 48 hours. This law would make it 5 days. I think it is 2 days now, and I think under this law it says 96 hours before the animal can be destroyed.

Senator McGRATH. This law says 96 hours.

Mr. MILLER. Ninety-six hours, and I believe the present law is 48. However, the poundmaster may enlarge upon that, because he is given a great deal of authority and permissive action under the present bill.

For the last 53 years there have been bills introduced into the Congress against antivivisection. You will hear a great deal of information here relative to cruelty to animals. We have now in the District of Columbia laws to protect animals from cruelty, and I hope they are enforced. They ought to be strictly enforced.

The CHAIRMAN. We must ask that there be no demonstration. This is an open hearing; and if there is any demonstration, we will be obliged to go into executive session because it is very, very important that we have all of the witnesses heard.

Now, we do not want to deprive you of the right of sitting in here and listening; but if this goes on, I shall be obliged to ask that we close the room.

Continue, Congressman.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you. You Senators will find that this type of legislation is charged and surcharged with emotion; and the words that you hear about cruelty, I think probably 30 or 35 years ago was true. I was a medical student 35 years ago, and as I look back upon some things that happened at that time in relation to dogs and cats and mice and rats and things we were experimenting with, it probably was not too good a record.

But when we had this bill before the House committee 2 years ago, I took my committee to the two universities in the District twice,

unannounced, and took them to the pound to find out how dogs were being treated.

All of the committee was amazed at the dogs in the universities that were being used for scientific purposes, how they were treated with a great deal of consideration. It was certainly a different picture than I remembered 33 years ago when I was a medical student carrying on some scientific experiments.

You will find that much of the emotional discharge here today will relate back to 30 or 35 years ago. That is the thing that you Senators must keep in mind. You will receive more letters on this subject probably from people outside your district. I receive more letters from California, Chicago, and New York than I have ever received from my district.

I have not received anything from my district on this particular subject, but it is interesting how disturbed people can become about questions that are far removed from home. This just affects the District of Columbia. It does not affect California, Chicago, or New York.

Senator McGRATH. I may say this to you, Doctor. One of the reasons I thought it would be very desirable to have hearings on an issue of this kind is because this movement is not confined to the District of Columbia. It is Nation-wide. The effort to prevent cruelty to animals is a Nation-wide effort, carried on by people of very good intent.

This is the Nation's Capital. I thought that here, probably better than anywhere else in the United States, we could develop some facts that would either prove or disprove the contentions that are made. So that, in a sense, people all over the United States do have an interest in this matter; and the intent of these hearings was to provide information, factual information, and we hope accurate information, that can be used in these campaigns, either for or against, whatever seems to be the right thing in the end.

Mr. MILLER. I agree with you, Senator, entirely. The bill I introduced is exactly as yours, with the exception on page 3 I did put in this provision: "No surgical experiments may be carried out without complete anesthesia at the time of experimental surgery, and that no practice or experiment involving cruelty shall be permitted."

I wrote that in on my own thinking and volition, and had no help from anyone except that I wanted to make sure there was no cruelty practiced upon these animals. The law provides for severe penalty if cruelty is practiced.

I could go into the benefits that the medical profession derives from experimentation upon animals, not only upon dogs, but on cats, rabbits, and mice; and of benefits to human beings, blue babies; the operation on cancer of the esophagus was worked out on a dog.

But I am going to leave those to more capable men who, I think, will tell you about the benefits that are derived from experiments on animals, not only dogs, but cats, rabbits, mice, guinea pigs, and things of that type.

Now, as I say, this is an emotional subject. I received a dozen phone calls vilifying me; and one even called my wife up and wanted to know what kind of beast she was living with. I received a letter from Chicago threatening to kill me, and he signed the letter.

You may get those letters, too. The FBI found the man in Chicago. He said, "Yes, I wrote the letter; but I was drunk when I wrote it and I did not mail it." That is the type of emotionalism that you get from this type of legislation.

I hope that the committee, as you proceed with your hearings, will weigh very carefully these emotional appeals, and make it possible for these scientific institutions in the District of Columbia to proceed with the ceaseless probing of the unknown.

Medical science has prolonged all of our lives, has mastered many diseases. They are going to master more diseases and more surgical conditions. But to do so scientifically, they must have some means of experimentation upon animals.

I am sure that this committee, as we did over in the House will weigh the evidence pro and con, sift out the wheat from the chaff; and see that no cruelty has been practiced upon dogs.

I would be the first one to speak strongly against it. I have a big painting in my office of a husky that I had painted when I was up in Alaska a few years ago. I have had dogs since I was a boy, and my boy had dogs. But I know of the great benefits that come to the medical profession and to mankind by their being permitted to carry on these experiments on a scientific basis.

Another thing, I get letters saying, "We do not want our dogs kidnapped." There is some "dognapping" going on. This bill will protect the individual who has pets at home, because these scientific institutions can go to the poundmaster and say to the poundmaster, "You no longer can destroy those dogs. We have first claim on them."

Now he does not let them have these dogs. He does not care to let the scientific institutions have the dogs, although he could if he wanted to. But he does not do so.

Senator McGRATH. You made a study of this subject here in the District according to your earlier testimony?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, Senator.

Senator McGRATH. Could you tell us how the hospitals and these medical schools get dogs at the present time? Or in what quantity do they get them?

Mr. MILLER. I believe that they get some of them through some institutions that are set up. There is one in Pennsylvania that makes a business of supplying dogs. I think they go out and get them on the highways.

Senator McGRATH. How does that institution get the dogs?

Mr. MILLER. That was rather vague, but as near as I could find out from some of the boys, they went out on the highways, and if they found a stray dog there, whether it belonged to you or to me, they took the dog and sold him through different channels to institutions; more or less an illegal procedure.

This type of a bill will prevent all of these pets being kidnapped. No one will go out and go to the effort of catching the dog when they can go to the poundmaster and he says, "Here are dogs available for you."

It seems rather wasteful to destroy five or six thousand dogs and cats each year at the pound and not have them available for scientific purposes. I am not sure that they put them to death in a very

humane fashion. I saw some of it. I would not approve of it, and I am sure this committee would not.

I hope the committee will find time to go to the three medical schools in the District. I am sure you will be amazed as I was how kindly the dogs were treated, and the type of anesthetic that is used, the cleanliness of the place. It was a surprise to me because my memory went back 30 or 35 years ago when I did not see those conditions.

I think much of your testimony here this morning will be of the type 30 or 35 years ago.

Senator McGRATH. You are a medical doctor?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, I am a surgeon, sir.

Senator McGRATH. In your professional opinion, are animals of the type of dogs and cats essential to experimentation?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, indeed. I am satisfied that the progress that has been made in surgery and in scientific advancement could never have been made without the help of a dog who has been the best friend of man, and the cats, the guinea pigs, the rabbits, and the mice that are presently being used.

The cure for diabetes came about from experiments on dogs. The operation of the removal of the esophagus was worked out on a dog. The operation for blue babies was worked out upon the dog. No one would expect a surgeon to work those things out upon the infant, upon the human being.

We must have animals to experiment on, not only in surgery but in medicine for medical procedures to find out how drugs act. Unless that is done, I think that we would hold back scientific development in this country many, many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. Doctor, do you have any idea of the number of dogs that are destroyed now at the pound?

Mr. MILLER. I understand there are about 5,000 dogs each year and 6,000 cats. That can be verified by the poundmaster; but I understand several thousand.

Senator HUNT. He is going to testify?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. You probably ought to get that information from him, but I understand several thousand.

Senator HUNT. But the information he cannot give is what I am leading up to, Doctor. How many are required by the scientific institutions in the District?

Mr. MILLER. That I cannot answer, Senator.

Senator HUNT. But in all probability they can only use a small percentage of them?

Mr. MILLER. A small percentage. I believe one of the medical schools told us they used 150 a year. Now, there may be more or less; but if they used a thousand in each one of the schools, there would still be two or three thousand, I presume, that have to be put to death.

Senator HUNT. Do you know anything about the present method of destroying them?

Mr. MILLER. I understand they use a gas for destruction.

Senator HUNT. Is that not done in mass murder, so to speak? Or is it done individually?

Mr. MILLER. I understand they just herd them into a room and turn on some gas.

Senator McGRATH. What is the effect of that on a conscious animal?

Mr. MILLER. Well, before they pass out, they go through some pretty severe agony. I have seen them gassed, and I know what happens to them; although it is of short duration.

Senator McGRATH. How long does it take to destroy an animal in the gas chamber?

Mr. MILLER. It does not take very long, depending on the gas that is used. If you use a cyanide gas, it is very quick. But I understand he does not use that. I think one time he backed a car up and used some gas from the exhaust of a car. Whether he is using that now, I do not know.

Those things you will have to get from the poundmaster and others who are qualified to answer.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, at the beginning of the history of this country, the span of life of the human being, our expectancy, was 35 years. Today it is 65 for men and 70 for women; or 67½ average.

Do you think the experimental work that has been accomplished through the use of animals for scientific purposes has led to that increased life expectancy?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, scientists everywhere have had a ceaseless probing and searching into the unknown for the cause of illnesses, and the means to prolong the span of life; and certainly any scientific experiments that can be conducted would be a factor in prolonging life.

It has been carried on. I say very frankly when I was a medical student 35 years ago that some of the treatment of dogs at that time would not meet with my approval today; and that was one reason I wrote the short provision in the bill which I thought might protect the cruelty to animals, because I certainly do not want them to be treated with cruelty.

But if you are going to continue this ceaseless probing of the unknown, trying to find out what causes illness in individuals and prolonging life, new scientific discoveries, then there must be some place to start with experimentation; and the dog is the place, the best place, to start.

Senator HUNT. May I ask you, Doctor, what particular study is made—perhaps by asking that in divisions it will be clearer.

Is the muscular tissue studied for the histology structure?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, they are. The work that I did on dogs as a medical student and later on as a postgraduate physician was one of surgery, the section of the stomach and the intestinal tract. We did a great many experiments on the surgery of the intestinal tract on dogs, and it is quite similar to man. Before 1938 we were able to do nothing with the cancer of the esophagus. Since 1938 in the last few years they have discovered that they can remove the entire esophagus of a man and hook the stomach up to what is left of the esophagus; entirely worked out in experiments upon dogs, surgical experiments upon dogs.

It seems incredible that an individual now with cancer of the esophagus can find relief because of the experiments worked out upon the dog. You can remove the esophagus and the man can go on and have a number of years ahead.

The operation upon blue babies, the changing of the circulation, was worked out upon dogs; and there are other men here who will tell

you more, I am sure, about the great scientific progress that has been made through this experiment.

Senator HUNT. Do dogs have any pathological conditions that are similar to those in humans?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, they do. A great number of them. I prefer not to go into detail on it, Senator, because I think that several of the other pathologists here can give you in detail the pathology, and even the bacteriology of dogs, histology.

Senator HUNT. But do they carry on experiments in treatments as well as experiments in surgery, anatomy, histology, and all of those?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, reaction of dogs, dog units, and animal units are worked out either with the cat or with the dog in experimentation.

If you are going to stop vivisection on dogs, you ought to stop it on cats and mice and rabbits.

Senator HUNT. Then you will about stop it on humans, will you not?

Mr. MILLER. Then you will stop it on humans.

Senator McGRATH. Are there any laws in the District of Columbia at the present time that you are acquainted with that prevent these practices?

Mr. MILLER. Experimenting on dogs?

Senator McGRATH. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. No, I know of no laws except that the poundmaster adopted, as I understand, a rather arbitrary attitude in not turning the dogs over to scientific institutions; and this bill makes it not permissive; it is compulsory to let the scientific institutions have the first chance of getting the animals.

There are laws against cruelty, however, against animals in the District.

Senator McGRATH. Do you know of any hospitals that raise their own dogs for this purpose?

Mr. MILLER. No, I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions? [There was no response.] Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you very much for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear Vernon West, Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia. Mr. West.

STATEMENT OF VERNON WEST, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WEST. I am Vernon West, Corporation Counsel. The Commissioners have not yet arrived at any conclusion upon this bill. They felt that they should not make any report upon it until they had a public hearing, and had planned to have one until they got notice that a public hearing was to be had before your committee. So that would probably give you all the information that they could give you.

I have one little suggestion about the bill that may mean something, and may not. It all depends on the number of dogs the poundmaster receives.

You notice in section 3 on page 2, beginning at line 16, it says:

It shall be the duty of the poundmaster, or other legal custodian of such unclaimed animals, to deliver such number of unclaimed animals to any institution license under this act as such institution may request * * *.

Then in section 7 a penalty of not less than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both is provided for anyone who violates the act.

Now, of course, if the poundmaster always has enough dogs to meet the demands of the institution, why, no difficulty would arise. But I can see that if, for example, he should have 10 dogs in the pound and two or three institutions should make demand on him for 10 dogs, with which he could not comply, that he would really be on the spot.

So if there is any danger of the supply of dogs not being equal to the demand, then I think something should be written into the bill for prorating the request.

Senator McGRATH. I do not think there is any danger of any such interpretation being put on an act of this kind. That merely provides that if he has dogs, he is otherwise going to destroy, those are the only dogs that would be subject to this kind of a demand.

Mr. West, is there anybody here who can testify as to the number of complaints the Police Department received concerning lost dogs or stolen dogs in the District. I am told that people of the surrounding area make a business of trucking dogs in here for this purpose. Have you any information about that?

Mr. WEST. No, I do not. The poundmaster might be able to give you that information.

Senator McGRATH. Was the Police Department asked to furnish us a list of the number of lost dogs reported in the course of a year?

Mr. WEST. I do not know whether they have been asked to, but I will be glad to ask them to do it.

Senator McGRATH. I think we would like to know something about what the actual situation is in the District; the number of lost dogs might have a relationship to dogs that are stolen for this purpose. I would like to know what the practices are of the Police Department in trying to find the owners of dogs who are lost, whether any effort is made in that direction at all.

Mr. WEST. I would be glad to try to get you that information.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. West, is there any appropriation that takes care of inspectors of policing of the laws pertaining to cruelty to animals?

Mr. WEST. I do not know whether there is a specific appropriation; but, of course, if any case of cruelty to animals comes to the attention of the police, they bring it to the attention of our office for prosecution.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what happens?

Mr. WEST. Then they are prosecuted in the municipal court for violation of the statute against cruelty to animals.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any records at all on the number of cases like that that come it?

Mr. WEST. I do not know whether they are broken down or not. I might be able to get you a general estimate, but I do not think in our office we attempt to break down all cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any office do it?

Mr. WEST. I do not think so.

Senator McGRATH. You could tell us how many cases you prosecuted for cruelty to animals in a given period of time, could you not?

Mr. WEST. I think we could. They could give you a pretty good estimate of the number that they have.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to me that that was your responsibility. I would suggest that you give it some thought.

Mr. WEST. Of course, my office is not an investigating office. We only handle the cases that are brought to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any office whose duty it is to investigate cases?

Mr. WEST. Well, of course, the Police Department does. And then I think these cruelty to animal cases are investigated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There is a provision in the law, I think, for their doing it and giving certain powers.

I will check that. But I am quite certain that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is given certain rights under the law in the making of these cases.

Senator McGRATH. Do you know whether any inspection is made at hospitals and medical schools and the type of school that would be licensed under this bill, whether any agency of the District or any voluntary agency makes inspections to see what practices go on there?

Mr. WEST. I would doubt it.

Senator McGRATH. Once a dog gets into the hands of one of these institutions——

Mr. WEST. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals probably does make these investigations.

Senator McGRATH. Is there someone here who is going to testify for the society?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kirkland is inquiring.

Mr. KIRKLAND. Is there a representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the hearing today? [There was no response.]

Mr. WEST. I understand it is the Washington Humane Society instead of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone here from the Washington Humane Society to appear?

Mr. WATSON. Madam Chairman, I am counsel for the Washington Humane Society, but a representative is not here at the moment. I will be very glad to see if I can ascertain——

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any request by your society to be heard?

Mr. WATSON. Yes, ma'am. The question, as I understand, was the number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals that have occurred?

The CHAIRMAN. Bring that matter in with the others when your representative appears, and the number of complaints.

We will hear from Dr. Charles F. Morgan. Will you please give your name and whom you represent to the reporter.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES F. MORGAN, PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH AND RESEARCH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. MORGAN. My name is Charles F. Morgan. I am professor of physiology and director of the department of physiology, Georgetown University School of Medicine. I am also president of the Committee for Health and Research of the District of Columbia.

I received my doctorate at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; also a graduate of the University of Wichita.

This committee I am representing, the Committee for Health and Research, has found that there is an inadequate supply of dogs in this area. On the one hand we have approximately 6,000 dogs slaughtered at the pound each year benefiting no one; and on the other hand we have an inadequate supply for the medical schools and research institutions in this area.

Senator HUNT. May I interrupt to ask, what are your requirements at Georgetown University in number?

Dr. MORGAN. Our requirements at Georgetown University is 308 dogs year before last; 325, I believe it was, last year. We run around 300 dogs a year, although we require somewhat like about double that number to adequately teach and give instruction at the university in the medical school.

Senator HUNT. What would you estimate the total requirement for the District for the scientific——

Dr. MORGAN. At the present time we have that compiled. Dr. Huett, I think, is in the audience; and he can give you the exact figures on that. It is approximately 1,500, is it not, Dr. Huett?

Dr. HUETT. Is that the number slaughtered or the total number——

Dr. MORGAN. Number of animals required by the medical schools and the National Institute of Health and all the institutions in this area.

Dr. HUETT. The total number required is hard to estimate. All we know is the number used. I am sure they need more than they have used. But it has averaged for the last 4 or 5 years about 1,100 in the six leading institutions, including Bethesda.

Senator HUNT. Then, Doctor, if 6,000 dogs are impounded each year, you would use 1,100 of them, and that would leave something close to 5,000 that are put to death out here in the pound each year?

Dr. MORGAN. Of course, we do not use those animals from the pound at this time.

Senator HUNT. You get them elsewhere?

Dr. MORGAN. We get them elsewhere.

Senator HUNT. And all of the 6,000 are——

Dr. MORGAN. Yes, all 6,000 are slaughtered at the pound, and I do not know of a single instance where dogs were obtained by medical schools or an institution in this area. That is the point that we are here for, and that is the reason for S. 1703 and similar bills.

I would like to bring out the point, too, in this testimony, that we are a little bit behind, somewhat behind, other States, that is, States in the Union, in this regard. Governor Youngdahl, of the State of Minnesota, just signed a bill March 26, 1949, and this bill allowed unclaimed animals, made them available to properly licensed institutions for research.

That is not the only State. The Governor of the State of Michigan has also signed a bill which recognizes the importance of animal experimentation. Then 20 of our larger cities such as Chicago, Memphis, and Richmond, very close at hand, have laws and ordinances by which medical schools and research institutions and hospitals can obtain dogs, unwanted dogs, at the dog pound. It has been working very nicely in those areas.

I would like to testify as to how we treat animals at Georgetown University School of Medicine. They are cared for as human beings. They observe every rule that we know of to prevent cruelty to animals. I quote from page 93 of the laboratory manual of the Georgetown School of Medicine, department of physiology, just a sentence:

It is your duty—

speaking to the students—

to care for animals as if it were a human being. Failure to do so will result in dismissal from class, and gross negligence will result in dismissal from the university.

You must realize this is a very severe penalty, because if a student is dropped from a medical school, he can never enter another medical school as long as he lives. Furthermore, all the medical schools have gone into it, and the National Institute of Health and other institutions have rules and regulations regarding the care of animals to prevent cruelty.

I would like to submit a copy of those rules and regulations for handling of animals in these various institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will go into the record.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

RULES FOR THE HANDLING OF ANIMALS, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

I. All persons concerned with the handling of animals shall treat the animals kindly and take every precaution known to avoid the perception of pain by the animal. Animals shall be treated as if they were human.

II. In surgery performed upon animals, the animals shall first be rendered incapable of perceiving pain with no discomfort greater than that obtained from anesthetization.

III. At the conclusion of an experiment, the animal is to be killed painlessly.

IV. Any person showing indifference to the above rules for the handling, treatment, and care of animals for experimental procedures will be excluded from doing further laboratory work. Gross negligence will result in dismissal from the university.

ANIMAL CARE

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CARE OF ALL ANIMALS, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

(Walter A. Bloedern, M. D., Dean, George Washington University School of Medicine)

I. The department of animal care will be under the complete charge of the officer designated. Any infringement of these rules and regulations will be reported at once to this officer. A full-time caretaker will be in attendance under the direction of the officer in charge.

II. All animals are considered as "patients" in the animal hospital and every consideration will be given to their well-being and comfort.

III. All animals will be fed and watered according to a schedule of diets prepared by the responsible officer in charge.

IV. Cages will be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected as often as necessary to keep them from insects and parasites.

V. No animal will be operated upon where any pain might be inflicted without the use of an anesthetic effectively administered to allay all suffering. The officer in charge of animal care will be held responsible in enforcing this regulation.

VI. All animals under experimentation will be examined daily before 10 a. m. by the department concerned, and instructions will be given the caretaker regarding their future care. Special instructions regarding diet will be left in writing on the desk of the officer in charge.

VII. All cages and animals contained therein will be marked plainly by the name of the department and the staff member of the department who is in charge.

VIII. A schedule of charges will be prepared regarding the costs of animal care by the officer in charge, and from time to time an accounting will be made from the different departmental budgets.

IX. No one who is not a member of the staff of the school of medicine will be permitted in the quarters for animal care without a permit from the dean of the school of medicine.

X. These rules and regulations are devised for the purpose of obtaining the most humane treatment of animals possible. A spirit of kindness and consideration in animal care must always prevail. Any infraction of these regulations will be dealt with promptly and effectively.

XI. All projects involving the use of animals must be approved by the committee on research of the school of medicine. Requests to carry on such projects will be submitted to the dean's office.

RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF ANIMALS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Vagrant dogs and cats brought to this laboratory and purchased here shall be held at least as long as at the city pound, and shall be returned to their owners if claimed and identified.

2. Animals in the laboratory shall receive every consideration for their bodily comfort; they shall be kindly treated, properly fed, and their surroundings kept in the best possible sanitary condition.

3. No operation on animals shall be made except with the sanction of the director of the laboratory, who holds himself responsible for the importance of the problems studied and for the propriety of the procedures used in the solution of these problems.

4. In any operation likely to cause greater discomfort than that attending anesthetization, the animal shall first be rendered incapable of perceiving pain and shall be maintained in that condition until the operation is ended.

Exceptions to this rule will be made by the director alone and then only when anesthesia would defeat the object of the experiment. In such cases an anesthetic shall be used so far as possible and may be discontinued only so long as absolutely essential for the necessary observations.

5. At the conclusion of the experiment, the animal shall be killed painlessly.

Exceptions to this rule will be made only when continuance of the animal's life is necessary to determine the results of the experiment. In that case, the same aseptic precautions shall be observed during the operation and so far as possible the same care shall be taken to minimize the discomforts during the convalescence as in a hospital for human beings.

[Form 9278, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, revised August 1941]

RULES REGARDING ANIMALS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

(Director, National Institute of Health)

I. Dogs and cats are purchased from regular animal dealers only and not from individuals having one or two animals to sell.

II. Animals in the laboratory shall receive every consideration for their bodily comfort; they shall be kindly treated, properly fed, and their surroundings kept in the best possible sanitary condition.

III. No operations on animals shall be made except with the sanction of the director of the institute, who holds himself responsible for the importance of the problems studied and for the propriety of the procedures used in the solution of these problems.

IV. In any operation likely to cause greater discomfort than that attending anesthetization, the animal shall first be rendered incapable of perceiving pain and shall be maintained in that condition until the operation is ended.

Exceptions to this rule will be made by the director alone and then only when anesthesia would defeat the object of the experiment. In such cases an anesthetic shall be used so far as possible and may be discontinued only so long as is absolutely essential for the necessary observations.

V. At the conclusion of the experiment, the animal shall be killed painlessly.

Exceptions to this rule will be made only when continuance of the animal's life is necessary to determine the result of the experiment. In that case, the same aseptic precautions shall be observed during the operation and so far as possible the same care shall be taken to minimize discomforts during the convalescence as in a hospital for human beings.

Dr. MORGAN. In brief, they simply mean that an animal must be treated as a human. There must be no cruelty, and when there is surgery performed the animal must be anesthetized and every method known to prevent pain must be taken; the pain must be taken care of. That is, no perception of pain can be allowed by an animal.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Morgan, there is a strong belief that much of the vivisection is done by inexperienced medical students for practice. To what extent do experienced doctors supervise and control this?

Dr. MORGAN. Every medical student is supervised very regorously in the use of live animals. In fact, they do not get to work on live animals in the medical schools until they have reached their second year; and by that time they have become familiar with the anatomy and a good deal of the processes that go on in a human body from study of cadavers, living cadavers. They have dissected living cadavers in their anatomy courses. When they come into physiology, that is the first time they approach living animals. At that time they are very familiar with the parts of the living body, and then at that time they are supervised—they are supervised before, of course, but they are supervised during this very rigorously with the staff and their graduate teaching assistants and fellows, and everyone that is at hand to see that they carry out these rules.

After all, if we did not use good care with them, the results obtained would not be applicable to humans. You must use the same conditions. Otherwise, the training would not be applicable.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you register in a log every dog that you receive or obtain or use for vivisection purposes?

Dr. MORGAN. No; it is not put down just as a log, with the exception that we put down requirements of the number of animals used in each group so we always know that. We require so many animals for each laboratory period. That is our regulation there.

The CHAIRMAN. You then keep a complete record of the experiments performed on these dogs?

Dr. MORGAN. Oh, yes. We have a laboratory manual which directs the students in their procedure; and I read you from this manual a sentence which shows that they must follow the rules very carefully, and we see to it that they do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that record include the final disposition of the dog?

Dr. MORGAN. Yes; the final disposition of the dog is very carefully taken care of. The dog must be killed painlessly.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these records subject to inspection?

Dr. MORGAN. Well, they can look at the laboratory manual at any time and see the rules for that; and also the rules that I have submitted here, which they must follow.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible to pawprint the dogs just as we fingerprint people?

Dr. MORGAN. Well, I cannot testify as to that. If we had a veterinarian here, he could tell you for sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator McGRATH. Will you tell us something about how you get your present supply of dogs?

Dr. MORGAN. We get our present supply of dogs from Pennsylvania, and we do not allow any animals to be brought into the animal house for use from any local sources or any of these so-called one and two animal dealers.

That is, suppose someone would come in and say, "I have a dog to sell. Will you buy it from me?" Or a cat. We do not buy those animals. We only buy them from a reputable dealer with whom we have been dealing for a long time, and he presents ownership papers for it.

I would like to say that 85 percent of the people of this country in a national survey are in favor of animal experimentation, and only 8 percent oppose it. I have proof of those figures which I would like to submit from a survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, they will go into the record.

(The information headed "National Opinion Research Center" is as follows:)

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TOTALS, SURVEY 246, NATIONAL CROSS SECTION, JANUARY 17, 1949

ATTITUDES TOWARD ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

1. How much progress would you say there has been in the field of medicine and surgery in the last 25 years—a great deal, a fair amount or hardly any?

	Percent
A great deal.....	86
A fair amount.....	8
Hardly any.....	2
Don't know.....	4
Total (N=2,519).....	100

(a) If "a great deal".—What do you think are the main reasons why medicine has made so much progress in the last 25 years? Anything else?

	Percent of subgroup
Research, nonspecific: it's the result of all this research, more research is being done, etc.....	31
War: War speeds up discoveries, creates greater needs, greater opportunities, more funds, etc.....	21
Improved professional training.....	19
Favorable economic conditions.....	19
New discoveries, techniques, drugs.....	17
Public consciousness, interest, expectations.....	11
Natural progress.....	11
Moral qualities of doctors.....	4
Freedom, individual initiative.....	1
Animal experimentation.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	1
Don't know.....	7
Total (Some gave more than one answer).....	143

(b) If "a fair amount" or "hardly any".—What do you think are the main reasons why there hasn't been more progress in medicine in the last 25 years? Anything else?

	Percent of subgroup
Unfavorable economic conditions.....	17
Failure to make useful discoveries, find new drugs.....	13
Moral qualities of doctors.....	11
Inadequacies of organized medicine, the medical profession.....	5
Inadequate professional training.....	4
Too little Government support.....	4
Lack of public interest.....	2
Too much Government interference.....	2
Restrictions on animal experimentation.....	(1)
Miscellaneous.....	23
Don't know.....	26
Total (Some gave more than one answer).....	107

¹ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

2. (a) What is your opinion of most doctors today?

(b) Why do you feel this way?

	Percent
Well trained, competent.....	46
Hard-working, conscientious.....	8
Friendly, interested, humanitarian.....	7
Miscellaneous and unexplained approval.....	14
Too mercenary.....	12
Cold, unfriendly, lack of personal interest.....	8
Incompetent, poorly trained.....	6
Too narrow in training and outlook.....	5
Too much specialization.....	3
Miscellaneous and unexplained disapproval.....	2
Don't know, can't generalize.....	7
Total (Some gave more than one answer).....	118

3. Do you think most doctors are too interested in making money from their patients or not?

	Percent
Most are.....	35
Most are not.....	57
Don't know.....	8
Total.....	100

(a) If "most are".—What makes you feel this way?

	Percent of subgroup
Overcharge, fees too high.....	32
Won't treat you unless you have the money, won't take poor patients, won't answer calls if bill is outstanding, etc.....	19
Give unnecessary and expensive treatments in order to charge more, unnecessary consultations for fee-splitting, keep you coming back.....	13
Want on office practice, won't make home calls, night calls.....	5
Rush from one patient to another to get as many as they can.....	5
Oppose low-cost medical care plans.....	2
Personal experiences with doctors, kind unspecified.....	19
Miscellaneous.....	7
Don't know.....	1
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	103

4. How much interest do you take in new medical discoveries like the discovery of new drugs or new ways of treating diseases? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, or hardly interested as all?

	Percent
Very interested.....	44
Fairly interested.....	38
Hardly at all.....	17
Don't know.....	1
Total.....	100

5. Have you ever had a serious illness or an operation?	Percent
Yes.....	45
No.....	55

100

(a) If "yes".—What was it (the last one you had)?	Percent of subgroup
Surgery, all types.....	53
Respiratory diseases.....	11
Diseases of digestive and eliminatory systems.....	7
Communicable systemic diseases.....	5
Arthritis, rheumatism.....	4
Fractures, broken bones.....	3
Diseases of glands and nutrition.....	3
Cancers.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	6
Unspecified.....	2

100

If "illness":

(1) Do you happen to know what medicine was used in treating you? What?

(2) If specific medicine is named.—As far as you know, how did they first find out that (name of medicine) was good for (name of illness)?

If "operation":

(3) How do you suppose they invented that kind of operation?

By trial and error on human beings, just tried things till found one that worked.....	Percent of subgroup
Through experimentation or research, kind unspecified.....	14
Through animal experimentation.....	8
By use of X-ray, other tests, diagnostic procedures.....	6
Through autopsies, dissections of dead humans.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	1
Don't know how treatment developed.....	1
Don't know nature of treatment used.....	50
	18

Total..... 100

6. Do you happen to know of any medicine that is made from the organs or tissues of animals? What?

Vaccines, sera, antitoxins.....	Percent
Hormones.....	12
Insulin.....	6
Liver extract.....	5
Other glandular products: Adrenalin, pituitary, thyroid.....	3
Miscellaneous correct responses.....	2
Incorrect responses.....	4
Knows there are some, but can't name any.....	4
Don't know.....	7
	63

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 106

7. Have you ever read or heard anything about the use of live animals in teaching and research in medicine?

Yes.....	Percent
No.....	82
Don't know.....	17
	1

Total..... 100

(a) If "yes" to 7.—Where did you hear or read about this?

	Percent of subgroup
Magazines.....	45
Newspapers.....	34
School work.....	13
General conversation: just talking with people, etc.....	10
Personal experience other than school: Worked in, visited labs, etc.....	7
Books.....	6
Contacts with medical profession.....	6
Radio.....	5
Movies.....	5
Medical journals.....	5
SPCA, Humane Society, or Antivivisection literature, ads, etc.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	2
Don't know where, don't remember.....	5
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	144

(b) If "yes" to 7.—What sorts of things do they generally use live animals for in medicine? (Is there anything else you know of?)

	Percent of subgroup
Research:	
Discovering uses for new drugs, testing new medicines.....	50
Studies of causes of presently uncurable diseases.....	13
Studies of body functions, diet, nutrition.....	8
Development of new surgical procedures.....	5
Technological:	
Biological tests.....	7
Production of sera and vaccines.....	4
Manufacture of drugs from animal substances.....	1
Standardization and assay of drugs.....	(1)

¹ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

Didactic:	
Class-room demonstrations.....	2
Student practice in surgery.....	2
Vague answers: Experiment on them, unspecified.....	19
Don't know.....	10
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	121

8. In general, do you favor or oppose the use of live animals in medical teaching and research?

	Percent
Favor.....	85
Oppose.....	8
Don't know.....	7
Total.....	100

(a) If "favor" or "oppose".—Why?

	Percent of "favor"
It's better to experiment on animals than on humans.....	45
Experiments are essential to progress in medicine.....	28
It benefits humanity.....	24
It's more practical, efficient to use animals.....	2
Qualified approval: Only if animals don't suffer; only if the work's important; only if they don't use dogs, etc.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	4
Don't know.....	1
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	107

	<i>Percent of "oppose"</i>
It's cruel, inhumane to animals.....	55
It's useless, doesn't do any good.....	16
Animals have, or should have, the same rights as humans.....	10
It isn't indispensable; there are other or better research techniques.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	9
Don't know.....	1

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 101

9. *Handing respondent card.*—Will you look over these three statements and tell me which comes closest to the way you feel about experiments with live animals?

	<i>Percent</i>
Almost nothing important in medicine has ever been discovered from experiments with animals and probably nothing important ever will be..	2
Maybe experiments with animals did lead to some important discoveries in the past, but further experiments will not add anything new.....	5
Experimenting with animals is one of the main ways that medicine has progressed in the past, and it needs to be continued.....	84
Don't know.....	9

Total..... 100

10. When medical schools have animals that they are using in research, do you think they take as good care of them as individual owners would?

	<i>Percent</i>
As good.....	75
Not as good.....	11
Can't compare the two.....	2
Don't know.....	12

Total..... 100

(a) *If "not as good".*—In what ways is the care not as good?

	<i>Percent of sub- group</i>
Lack of personal attention and/or affection.....	60
Unnecessary suffering, indifference, abuse, mistreatment.....	15
Insufficient, inadequate diet.....	15
Pain is necessarily involved in the experimentation.....	6
General physical care not as good, neglect.....	6
Dirty, unsanitary quarters.....	5
Restrictions on free activity.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	1
Don't know.....	4

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 117

(b) *If "not as good".*—What do you think are the reasons for this?

	<i>Percent of sub- group</i>
Interested in the animal only for their research purposes, have no feeling for the animal, just regard it as a tool.....	46
Lack of incentive to care for animal since they don't own them.....	16
Too busy, haven't the time.....	10
Have large numbers of animals to attend to.....	9
Experiments require it.....	6
Become hardened, inhumane, sadistic.....	5
Have to avoid becoming attached to experimental animals.....	4
Lack of space.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	3
Don't know.....	3

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 104

(c) If "can't compare the two".—What are the differences between them?

	Percent of sub- group
Lack of personal attention and/or affection	72
Pain is necessarily involved in the experimentation	11
Restrictions on free activity	9
General physical care not as good, neglect	4
Unnecessary suffering indifference, abuse, mistreatment	2
Miscellaneous	8
Total (some gave more than one answer)	106

11. As far as you know, how do doctors decide on what kind of animals to use for their work?

	Percent
Choose those that have physiology similar to humans	22
Choose the ones that are "best" for their work, criterion unspecified	10
Choose the inexpensive, available animals	5
Use trial and error till they learn which is best for that experiment	3
Know from experience of other doctors, are taught which are best	3
Choose animals susceptible to the disease they are studying	3
Choose healthy, sound animals	1
Choose animals which are cooperative and easily managed	1
Miscellaneous	1
Don't know	54
Total (some gave more than one answer)	103

12. In general, when doctors use animals in their work, do you think they really try to keep from hurting the animals?

	Percent
Try	79
Do not	8
Don't know	13
Total	100

(a) If "do not".—What do you think is the reason they don't?

	Percent of sub- group
More interested in the experiment than in the animal's feelings	36
Become hardened, calloused, just don't care	34
Some experiments require animals to be hurt, have to see reactions to pain, etc.	26
Don't have the time	1
Miscellaneous	3
Don't know	4
Total (some gave more than one answer)	104

13. Do you think doctors should be free to use any kind of animal in their work or are there some kinds of animals that they should not be allowed to use?

	Percent
Should be free to use any	67
Should not be allowed to use some	22
Should not be allowed to use any	3
Don't know	8
Total	100

(a) If "*should not be allowed to use some*".—What kind of animals should not be used for medical research?

	Percent of subgroup
Dogs.....	44
Specific food animals: Cows, sheep, pigs, etc.....	41
Horses.....	33
Cats.....	21
Pets, generally.....	6
Useful animals.....	3
Domestic animals.....	2
Rodents.....	2
All animals except rodents, guinea pigs.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	11
Don't know.....	4
Total (some gave more than 1 answer).....	168

(b) If "*should not be allowed to use some*".—Why should these animals not be used?

	Percent of subgroup
They are close to humans, almost human, are loved, pets, more sensitive, etc.....	39
They are useful to man in other ways—for food, labor, etc.....	37
Scientists wouldn't want to use this kind of animal.....	11
I like them.....	8
It isn't necessary to use these, can use others.....	6
They are dirty, diseased.....	3
They are scarce.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	3
Don't know.....	3
Total (some gave more than 1 answer).....	112

(c) If "*should not be allowed to use some*".—If doctors felt that these animals (the animals named by respondent in (a)) were better suited to their work than any other kind of animal, would you still be against their using them or not?

	Percent of subgroup
Still against.....	21
Not against.....	72
Don't know.....	7
Total.....	100

(1) If "*still against*".—Why?

	Percent of subgroup
They don't need these animals, can use others, they are all alike, etc.....	32
I love these animals, can't bear to see them used.....	31
We need these animals for other purposes.....	22
Their work isn't important enough to justify using them.....	7
It's cruel to the animals.....	5
Scientists wouldn't want to use them anyway.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	5
Don't know.....	2
Total (some gave more than 1 answer).....	107

14. *Handing respondent card*.—If the work doctors are doing is going to hurt the animals used, are there any (other) animals on this list that you think should not be used?

	Percent
Cows.....	27
Horses.....	25
Dogs.....	19
Cats.....	9
Monkeys.....	3
Rabbits.....	3
Frogs.....	1
Rats.....	1
Guinea pigs.....	1
All of them.....	4
No, it's all right to use them all.....	60
Total (some gave more than 1 answer).....	153

15. *Handing respondent card.*—As you know, doctors use animals for different things. Do you think it is all right or not all right for doctors to use animals for each of these?

(a) A new medicine is tried out by giving animals some disease and seeing if that medicine will cure them.

(b) A live animal, under an anesthetic to prevent pain, is cut open to show medical students how the different parts of the body work.

(c) Medical students learn how to perform operations by practicing on live animals that have nothing wrong with them while the animals are under anesthesia to prevent pain.

(d) Doctors studying a disease that can't be cured now give it to an animal in order to operate on it and see what goes on inside the animal when it has the disease.

	A	B	C	D
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All right	91	84	83	87
Not all right	5	10	11	8
Undecided	4	6	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100

If "not all right".—Why?

	Percent of subgroup			
	A	B	C	D
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Shouldn't use animals which have nothing wrong with them; isn't right to injure them or give them a disease; should use animals that are already sick	42	13	49	54
Can or should use methods not involving living animals; dissections, autopsies, X-rays, moving pictures, watch experienced doctors operate, etc	10	60	32	9
Can't learn anything about humans by using animals	13	12	9	15
Should use living human beings; can use people who already have the disease or need an operation	6	2	2	6
Shouldn't use certain species of animals, otherwise all right	23	8	8	14
Miscellaneous	10	8	9	4
Don't know	3	1	1	1
Total (some gave more than one answer)	107	104	110	103

16. As far as you know, where do medical schools get most of the animals they use?

	<i>Percent</i>
Buy them	37
Obtained from city pounds, animal shelters, SPCA, etc	17
Raise their own	16
Are received as donations, gifts	4
Pick them up from the streets	4
Steal them or buy stolen animals	1
Miscellaneous	3
Don't know	37

Total (some gave more than one answer) 119

17. *Unless "don't know" to 16.*—Do you think this is a good way for medical schools to get the animals they use or would some other way be better?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
A good way	84
Some other way better	9
Don't know	7

Total 100

(a) If "some other way better".—What way?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Raise their own.....	53
Buy them from commercial sources.....	18
Get them as donations, gifts.....	8
Get them from city pounds, animal shelters, SPCA, etc.....	6
Miscellaneous.....	16
Don't know.....	5

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 106

18. As far as you know, do medical schools generally have any trouble getting animals to use for research purposes?

	<i>Percent</i>
Yes.....	14
No.....	41
Don't know.....	45

Total..... 100

19. In most cities and towns, stray dogs are picked up by the authorities. What do you think should be done with these dogs, if they are not claimed by their owners, and if nobody else wants them as pets? Do you think they should be put to death by the authorities or should they be turned over to medical schools to be used in research?

	<i>Percent</i>
Put to death.....	11
To medical schools.....	85
Don't know.....	4

Total..... 100

20. Some people say that pet dogs or cats are stolen in order to sell them to medical schools for research purposes. Do you think this is true or not?

	<i>Percent</i>
True.....	20
Not true.....	59
Don't know.....	21

Total..... 100

(a) If "true".—Would you say this happens often or only once in a while?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Often.....	24
Once in a while.....	68
Don't know.....	8

Total..... 100

(b) If "true".—When this happens, who would you say is mainly at fault—the owner of the pet, the person who steals it, or the medical school that buys it?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Owner.....	13
Thief.....	63
Medical school.....	20
Other.....	1
Don't know.....	3

Total..... 100

(1) *If "medical school".— Why?*

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
They encourage stealing by buying the animals; if they didn't buy them people wouldn't be tempted to steal	59
They ought to find out where the animals they buy are coming from; investigate the sources, use only legitimate sources	58
All other	4
Don't know	1
(Total (some gave more than one answer)	122

21. Have you ever heard or read of any people or groups that are trying to keep medical schools from using animals for teaching and research purposes?

	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	37
No	60
Don't know	3
Total	100

(a) *If "yes".— What people or groups?*

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Antivivisection groups	32
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	17
Humane societies	16
Hearst press	7
Religious groups	3
Animal rescue leagues, animal shelters	3
Miscellaneous groups	2
Individuals, not organized groups	4
Don't know names	28

Total (some gave more than one answer) 112

(b) *If "yes".— From what you know, what kind of people would you say they are?*

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Fond of animals, pet owners	18
Ignorant, stupid, narrow, prejudiced, opposed to medical progress	18
Cranks, fanatics, crackpots, queer, faddists	18
Well-meaning, well intentioned, but uniformed, misinformed, misguided	12
Kind, good, humane, idealistic	11
Too emotional, over-sentimental, impractical, too idealistic	8
Selfish, cold, inhumane, like animals better than people	7
Wealthy, idle, "society" people looking for something to do with their time and money, seeking publicity	6
Childless, old maids, taking out their frustrations on animals	4
All kinds of people, just average, typical, normal	4
Miscellaneous	4
Don't know	11

Total (some gave more than one answer) 121

(c) *If "yes".— Have you ever joined one of these groups or given them any money?*

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Joined	1
Gave money	4
Neither	96

Total (some gave more than one answer) 101

(d) If "yes".—What have these people or groups done so far? Anything else?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Educational or propaganda campaign, publish articles, distribute literature...	21
Stir up trouble, cause dissention, spread misinformation.....	11
Have lobbied, tried to get legislation restricting the use of animals passed.....	9
Have succeeded in getting restrictive legislation passed or permissive legislation defeated.....	4
Have interfered with or impeded medical research in ways other than legislation or unspecified.....	8
Help prevent mistreatment of animals.....	8
Take care of stray animals, provide wild life sanctuaries.....	5
Raise money.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	1
Haven't done anything.....	14
Don't know.....	27
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	110

(e) If "yes".—Do you think they will succeed in keeping medical schools from using animals or not?

	<i>Percent of subgroup</i>
Will succeed.....	6
Will not.....	83
Don't know.....	11
Total.....	100

(f) Unless "don't know" to (e).—Why?

	<i>Percent of "will succeed"</i>
People love animals, will favor protecting them.....	52
People will be too apathetic, too uninformed to combat the antivivisectionists successfully.....	13
All other.....	34
Don't know.....	3
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	102

	<i>Percent of "will not succeed"</i>
Animal experimentation is necessary, important, has done good, and therefore will continue.....	36
Most people favor animal experimentation, think it is necessary, want it to continue.....	29
The antivivisectionists are a minority, don't or won't have the strength to succeed.....	19
There are too many broad-minded, sensible, intelligent people.....	7
Medical schools are strong enough to protect themselves.....	6
The antivivisectionists haven't a worth-while cause, aren't sensible, want to stop progress, therefore will not succeed.....	4
Animals are too easy to get; couldn't stop the medical schools from getting them.....	4
People will take steps to combat the antivivisectionists.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	3
Don't know.....	1
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	110

22. Do you think it is important to have rules and regulations covering the way animals are used in medical research or should each doctor be allowed to decide for himself how the animals are to be used?

	<i>Percent</i>
Rules and regulations.....	42
Individual decisions.....	49
Don't know.....	9
Total.....	100

(a) If "rules and regulations"—What rules should there be? Any others?

	Percent of subgroup
Humane treatment, general.....	20
No unnecessary pain, prevent needless suffering, don't hurt the animals, etc..	31
No unnecessary experiments, make sure the work is important.....	14
Good care outside the experimental situation—feeding, housing, sanitation, etc.....	14
Use anesthetics.....	12
Have supervision, inspection to enforce standards.....	10
Define types of animals to be used, legitimate uses, numbers used, set stand- ards.....	9
Miscellaneous.....	7
Don't know.....	11
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	128

(b) If "rules and regulations"—Do you think that the medical schools should set up the rules or should there be laws setting up the rules for the medical schools?

	Percent of subgroup
Medical schools.....	45
Laws.....	48
Don't know.....	7
Total.....	100

(1) If "laws"—Why do there have to be laws?

	Percent of subgroup
To insure enforcement.....	34
To prevent abuses, require humanity.....	30
To set limits on what can be done.....	20
To insure uniformity of practice from one medical school to another.....	16
To get disinterested, impartial rules, to give nonmedical people a say.....	11
To encourage medical research, silence opposition.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	1
Don't know.....	2

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 115

(2) If "laws."—Do you think the present anti-cruelty laws in your State do the job or not?

	Percent of subgroup
Do the job.....	35
Do not.....	19
Don't know.....	46
Total.....	100

(a) If "do not."—Why not?

	Percent of subgroup
Are not strict enough, are not enforced, violations not detected.....	72
Do not ban experiments with animals.....	15
Do not cover enough, general.....	10
Do not cover research uses of animals.....	8
Graft, dishonesty in government.....	3
Do not cover cleanliness, physical care.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	3
Don't know.....	5

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 117

23. Do you think the question of the use of animals in medical research has received about the right amount of public attention or not?

	Percent
About the right amount.....	28
Not the right amount.....	38
Don't know.....	34
Total.....	100

(a) (If "right amount" or "not right amount")—Why do you think that?		Percent of right amount
Both sides receive a good deal of attention, there's enough publicity, general	46	
Should not get public attention, it's a matter for the doctors, people don't need to know about it.....	20	
Animal experimentation is favorably publicized.....	13	
People aren't particularly interested in knowing about it.....	4	
Animal experimentation is unfavorably publicized.....	4	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
Don't know.....	7	
Total.....	100	

If "not right amount."—Why do you think that?		Percent of not right amount
Too little attention to it, in general: Haven't seen or heard anything about it, people know nothing about it.....	49	
There is too little favorable and/or too much unfavorable to animal experi- mentation presented.....	39	
There is too much favorable and/or too little unfavorable to animal experi- mentation presented.....	5	
People aren't particularly interested in knowing about it.....	3	
Should not get public attention.....	2	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
Don't know.....	1	
Total.....	100	

24. I wonder if you'd tell me how much you had thought about the whole question of using animals in medical experiments before today. Would you say a good deal, a little, or not at all?

	Percent
A good deal.....	22
A little.....	51
Not at all.....	27
Don't know.....	(1)
Total.....	100

¹ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

FACTUAL DATA

1. Do you usually read a daily newspaper? Which?		Percent
Hearst newspapers only.....	3	
Hearst newspapers and others.....	16	
Other newspapers only.....	71	
None.....	10	
Total.....	100	

(a) If "Hearst."—Have you ever read any articles in that paper about how animals are treated in medical research?

	Percent of subgroup
Yes.....	60
No.....	29
Don't remember.....	11
Total.....	100

(1) If "yes".—What did you think of them?		Percent of subgroup
Acceptance, approval.....	40	
Qualified acceptance, approval.....	7	
Rejection, disapproval.....	36	
Nonevaluative responses.....	7	
Miscellaneous reactions.....	5	
Don't remember them clearly enough to say.....	5	
Total.....	100	

2. What was the last grade or year you completed in school?

	Percent
College.....	20
High school.....	45
Grade school.....	34
No formal schooling.....	1
Total.....	100

(a) *If any college or high school.*—Did you ever have any courses in which either you or the instructor did experiments with live animals?

	Percent of subgroup
Yes.....	24
No.....	76
Don't know.....	(1)
Total.....	100

¹ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

3. Did you serve in any branch of the Armed Forces during World War II?

	Percent
Yes.....	15
No.....	85
Total.....	100

4. What is your approximate age?

	Percent
21-29.....	20
30-39.....	26
40-49.....	22
50-59.....	15
60-69.....	11
70 and over.....	6
Total.....	100

5. Do you happen to have any pets? What?

	Percent
Dog.....	38
Cat.....	22
Birds, fish, other nonmammals.....	4
Miscellaneous mammals.....	4
No pets at present.....	60
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	128

(a) *If "none".*—Did you ever have a pet? What?

	Percent of subgroup
Dog.....	70
Cat.....	35
Birds, fish, other nonmammals.....	8
Miscellaneous mammals.....	8
Never had a pet.....	16
Total (some gave more than one answer).....	137

6. How often do you go to church or religious services?

	Percent
Once a week.....	37
1-3 times a month.....	20
Less than once a month.....	30
Never.....	13
Total.....	100

7. What religion do you consider yourself?

	Percent
Protestant.....	69
Catholic.....	21
Jewish.....	6
Other non-Christian.....	(1)
None.....	4
Total.....	100

¹ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

(a) If "Protestant".—What denomination?

	Percent of subgroup
Baptist.....	26
Methodist.....	24
Presbyterian.....	10
Lutheran.....	8
Episcopalian.....	6
Congregationalist and Unitarian.....	4
Quakers.....	1
Christian Scientists.....	1
Fundamentalist sects.....	15
Miscellaneous.....	1
Undetermined.....	4
Total.....	100

8. In what country were you born?

	Percent
United States.....	92
Foreign countries.....	8
Total.....	100

(a) If "United States".—In what country was your father born?

	Percent of subgroup
United States.....	81
Eastern European countries.....	5
England, Scotland, Ireland.....	5
Germany, Netherlands, Austria.....	4
Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece.....	2
Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.....	1
France, Belgium, Switzerland.....	1
Non-European.....	1
Total.....	100

9. Are you married at present?

	Percent
Single.....	13
Widowed.....	9
Divorced, separated.....	3
Married.....	75
Total.....	100

(a) If ever married.—Do you have any children?

	Percent of subgroup
Yes.....	80
No.....	20
Total.....	100

10. Respondent's occupation or status:

	Percent
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	5
Proprietors, managers and officials, excluding farm.....	7
Clerical, sales and kindred workers.....	8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers (skilled workers).....	7
Operatives and kindred workers (semiskilled workers).....	7
Laborers, nonfarm (unskilled workers).....	3
Service workers.....	6
Farmers.....	9
Not employed.....	48
Total.....	100

Occupation of main earner in household:

	Percent
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	8
Proprietors, managers and officials, excluding farm.....	15
Clerical, sales and kindred workers.....	12
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers (skilled workers).....	14
Operatives and kindred workers (semiskilled workers).....	12
Laborers, nonfarm (unskilled workers).....	6
Service workers.....	8
Farmers.....	15
No main earner in family, e. g., living on pension, income, etc.....	10
Total.....	100

11. Would you tell me in which of these general groups your own total annual family income falls—before taxes?

	Percent
Under \$500.....	4
\$500 up to \$1,000.....	9
\$1,000 up to \$2,000.....	17
\$2,000 up to \$3,000.....	27
\$3,000 up to \$4,000.....	18
\$4,000 up to \$5,000.....	10
\$5,000 up to \$10,000.....	8
\$10,000 or more.....	2
Information refused.....	5
Total.....	100

12. Did you ever spend any time on a farm?

If "Yes".—(a) Did you live there or vacation there? (b) Was that when you were a child or since you've been grown up?

	Percent
Now living on farm.....	17
Lived there as a child.....	33
Lived there as an adult.....	16
Vacationed there as a child.....	14
Vacationed there as adult.....	11
Never spend any time on a farm.....	26

Total (some gave more than one answer)..... 117

13. Sex of respondent:

	Percent
Male.....	49
Female.....	51
Total.....	100

14. Economic level:

	Percent
Wealthy and prosperous.....	16
Middle class.....	53
Poor.....	31
Total.....	100

15. Race of respondent:

	Percent
White.....	91
Colored.....	9
Total.....	100

16. Size of town where respondent lives:

	Percent
City over 500,000.....	31
50,000–500,000.....	22
2,500–50,000.....	15
Under 2,500 (rural nonfarm).....	15
Farm.....	17
Total.....	100

17. Region of residence:

	Percent
New England States.....	8
Middle Atlantic States.....	21
South Atlantic States.....	9
East South Central States.....	9
West South Central States.....	9
East North Central States.....	22
West North Central States.....	9
Mountain States.....	3
Pacific States.....	10
Total.....	100

18. Date of interview:

	Percent
Sept. 30, 1948 or earlier.....	12
Oct. 1, 2, 3.....	9
Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.....	17
Oct. 8, 9, 10.....	12
Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14.....	21
Oct. 15, 16, 17.....	8
Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21.....	13
Oct. 22, 23, 24.....	5
Oct. 25 and later.....	3
Total.....	100

Senator McGRATH. What is the source of those figures?

Dr. MORGAN. This is the National Opinion Research Center which was financed by the Rockefeller Center; and it was a completely unbiased group of people.

The survey was finished in January 1949 and covered the entire country. It was financed by the Rockefeller Center. They found that 85 percent of the people were in favor of live animals for use in medical schools and only 8 percent opposed it. I do not see how 8 percent can be allowed in a democratic country to oppose scientific or retard scientific progress.

I should like to submit the copies of the Minnesota bill for the record and some letters from the American Heart Association showing the importance of animal experimentation.

(The above-mentioned letters and the Minnesota bill are as follows:)

WASHINGTON HEART ASSOCIATION,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER OF THE
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION,
Washington 6, D. C., May 19, 1949.

HON. J. HOWARD McGRATH,

*Chairman, Senate Committee on the District of Columbia,
Care of Dr. Charles F. Morgan, Professor of Physiology, Georgetown
Medical School, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR McGRATH: This letter is in reference to Senate bill 1703, providing for the proper use of dogs for medical research.

The Washington Heart Association, an affiliate of the American Heart Association, is an organization of laymen and physicians; its sole aim is the saving and extension of human lives. The Washington Heart Association desires to go on record with a complete endorsement of this bill which promises lifesaving developments in the field of heart diseases, the leading cause of death and a devastatingcrippler of young and old.

There are many examples of how such developments have saved and are currently saving human lives, and there is even greater promise for the future if, and only if, dogs are made properly available for the vital medical research that always must precede the application of new methods in the treatment of babies, children, men and women. The famous "blue baby" operation, developed by Drs. Blalock, Taussig, and others has saved the lives of several hundred babies

and children here and elsewhere. Animals other than dogs would not have been suitable for most of the research that led to perfection of this technique. The dog alone is best constituted for such research and for much of the other work that is being done in the heart field.

Other examples include the operation of Dr. Robert Gross for closing a troublesome arterial bypass, the ductus arteriosus; repairs of a constricted aorta and of other congenitally malformed vessels; and artery transplanting—all of these, having saved human lives, are of both actual value and of great potentiality. They would not have been possible without the dog. The development of anticoagulant drugs such as dicumerol is yet another example. The new operation developed by Dr. Claude Beck which consists of constructing a new "fuel line" to the patient's heart out of a section of veins from his arm, holds much promise in coronary thrombosis. It resulted from experimentation with dogs before its application to man.

Many other examples could be cited, for the field is large, and in all of the three great brackets of heart disease—the rheumatic, the hypertensive and coronary—there is research under way today which depends upon the dog is the only suitable animal and which will undoubtedly mean that more human lives will be saved. The District of Columbia is itself one of the great medical research centers of the Nation, where much vitally important research of this character is being done.

Senate bill 1703 will provide through an appropriate utilization of the dog in lifesaving medical research, for progress against heart disease and we therefore most strongly urge its passage.

Sincerely yours,

J. ROSS VEAL, M. D.,
President, Washington Heart Association.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

[S. F. No. 834, 56th sess.]

Introduced and read first time February 24, 1949, by Messrs. Mullin and Carey. Referred to Committee on Public Health. Reported back February 28, 1949. To pass. Read second time February 28, 1949.

A BILL For an Act to promote scientific research and instruction in animal and public health by making available to educational and scientific institutions, unclaimed and unredeemed animals impounded by public authority in animal pounds; to provide licenses therefor and penalties for violations thereof

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. As used in this Act, "institution" means any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific establishment properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning, the structure of functions of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of diseases or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

SEC. 2. Such institutions may apply to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for a license to obtain animals from establishments maintained by or for municipalities for the impounding, care, and disposal of animals seized by lawful authority. If, after investigation, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board finds that the institution making request for licensure is a fit and proper agency within the meaning of this Act, to receive a license, and that the public interest will be served thereby, it may issue a license to such institution authorizing it to obtain animals hereunder, subject to the restrictions and limitations herein provided.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the supervisor of any establishment referred to in section 2 of this Act to make available to an institution licensed hereunder, from the available impounded animals seized by lawful authority, such number of animals as the institution may request: *Provided, however,* That such animals shall have been impounded for not less than five days or for such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and remain unclaimed and unredeemed by their owners or by any other person entitled to do so. If a request is made by a licensed institution to such supervisor for a larger number of animals than are available at the time of such request, the supervisor of such establishment shall withhold thereafter from destruction all such unclaimed and unredeemed animals until such request has been filled, provided that the actual expense of holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability shall be borne by the institution receiving them.

SEC. 4. The licensed institution shall provide, at its own expense, for the transportation of such animals from the establishment to the institution and shall use them only in the conduct of its scientific and educational activities and for no other purpose.

SEC. 5. Each institution licensed under this Act shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for each calendar year, or part thereof, to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. All such license fees shall be deposited in the general revenue fund of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 6. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board upon 15 days written notice and an opportunity to be heard, may revoke the license granted any institution (1) if the institution has violated any provisions of this Act, or (2) has failed to comply with the conditions required by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in respect to the issuance of such license.

SEC. 7. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall have the right whenever it deems advisable or in the public interest, to inspect or investigate any institution which has applied for a license or has been granted a license hereunder.

SEC. 8. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to violate any of the provisions of this Act.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

SIXTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 1947

Senate bill No. 201, introduced by Senators Bonine and Greene

SENATE ENROLLED ACT NO. 108

AN ACT To protect the public health and welfare; and to regulate the humane use of animals for the diagnosis and treatment of human and animal diseases, the advancement of veterinary, dental, medical, and biological sciences, and the testing and diagnosis, improvement and standardization of laboratory specimens, biologic products, pharmaceuticals, and drugs

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

SEC. 1. The public health and welfare depend on the humane use of animals for the diagnosis and treatment of human and animal diseases, the advancement of veterinary, dental, medical, and biological sciences, and the testing and diagnosis, improvement and standardization of laboratory specimens, biologic products, pharmaceuticals, and drugs.

SEC. 2. The State commissioner of health, with the approval of an advisory committee appointed by the Governor consisting of the dean of the Medical School of the University of Michigan, the dean of the veterinary department of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and applied sciences, the dean of the Medical School of Wayne University, the dean of the Dental School of the University of Detroit, the secretary of the Michigan Board of Registration of Osteopathy, a representative from a research laboratory within the State of Michigan and subject to the control of the Federal Security Agency, and two member representatives of the State federated humane society, is hereby authorized to regulate and to promulgate rules and regulations controlling the humane use of animals for the diagnosis and treatment of human and animal diseases, the advancement of veterinary, dental, medical, and biological sciences, and the testing and diagnosis, improvement and standardization of laboratory specimens, biologic products, pharmaceuticals, and drugs. Such rules and regulations shall be adopted in conformity with the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. The State commissioner of health is hereby vested with the administration of the provisions of this act and is authorized to incur such expenses as shall be authorized by the legislature. The members of the advisory committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of official duties.

SEC. 4. The State commissioner of health, or his duly authorized representative or any member of the advisory committee, is hereby authorized to inspect any premises or property on or in which animals are kept for experimental purposes, for the purpose of investigation of compliance with the rules and regulations adopted hereunder. Such regulations shall provide for such humane treatment of animals as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. No person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation shall keep or use animals for experimental purposes unless registered to do so by the State commissioner of health. The State commissioner of health is hereby required to grant registration for the humane use of animals for experimental purposes subject to compliance with the rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act. The State commissioner of health is authorized to suspend or revoke any registration under the provisions of this act for failure to comply with the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. The findings of fact made by the State commissioner of health acting within his powers shall, in the absence of fraud or arbitrariness, be conclusive, but the circuit court of the county of Ingham shall have power to review questions of law involved in any final decision or determination of said commissioner: *Provided*, That application is made by the aggrieved party within 30 days after such determination, and the said court shall have jurisdiction to make such orders in respect thereto as justice may require.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the State the sum of \$1,000 to the State commissioner of health to carry out the provisions of this act.

_____,
Secretary of the Senate.

_____,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved:

_____,
Governor.

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH ANIMALS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE POUNDS FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING PURPOSES

Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Galveston, Tex.
Houston, Tex.

Iowa City, Iowa
Little Rock, Ark.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Morgantown, W. Va.
Nashville, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Winston-Salem, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. You would be willing to keep a complete record on the dogs and make the record available to the public for inspection at any time?

Dr. MORGAN. I have no reason for withholding any such information. I would be very glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. Are you completing your testimony? If so, I would like to ask you some questions.

In experimenting on an animal to get the physiological reaction of coming out from under an anesthetic, it would be absolutely necessary to study the reaction that you allow that dog to come out from the anesthetic, would it not?

Dr. MORGAN. Well now, you just do not let every dog come out from under the anesthetic.

Senator HUNT. No, but when you are studying the end result of an anesthetic so you will be able to know the reaction, you must do that, must you not?

Dr. MORGAN. We have such experiments; however, the animal has not been operated on prior to such work. He simply has been given the anesthetic which is painless, and he is allowed to come out from under the anesthesia the same as a human.

There is no operation in those conditions. In other words, we do not allow an animal to come out from an anesthetic upon which an operation has been performed.

Senator HUNT. Then your study of anesthesia is on unoperated dogs?

Dr. MORGAN. That is correct.

Senator HUNT. You would certainly say that that is not being cruel to the animal?

Dr. MORGAN. That is not being cruel to the animal.

Senator HUNT. If you did operate and allowed the dog to come out from under the anesthetic and this pain, that would be cruelty. But you did not do that. Is that right?

Dr. MORGAN. In the medical school when students are handling animals, we do not allow an animal to come out from under the anesthetic unless he is killed first, killed painlessly.

Senator McGRATH. If he is killed painlessly, he does not come out of it, does he?

Dr. MORGAN. I stand to be corrected.

Senator McGRATH. What you say is, once you have operated on a dog, he is never allowed to come out from under the anesthetic.

Dr. MORGAN. Certain research men must, of necessity—there are certain chronic experiments which are performed by experienced people, and in those conditions every care is taken that is known to prevent pain which might occur following the operation, the same as a human must come out from anesthesia in surgery.

After all, post operative care of the human must be studied, and postoperative care of dogs must be studied.

Senator HUNT. Are you familiar with the method used now to destroy dogs at the pound?

Dr. MORGAN. Only hearsay. From hearsay I have heard, and I am familiar somewhat with it.

Senator HUNT. From your knowledge, would you cause death as painlessly as they do now at the pound?

Dr. MORGAN. From hearsay, I would say that our method of killing dogs is very humane and without cruelty at all. At the pound I dare say that the method used there is not as painless as our method.

Senator HUNT. Would you say without the use of animals for scientific research that the span of life that we now enjoy might not be what it is today, the expectancy?

Dr. MORGAN. It is a well-known fact that the span of life has been increased because of certain key experiments, plus a group of a good many minor experiments. Those experiments were done upon experimental animals prior to that time.

I would say that a great portion of this now-known fact goes back to the work done on animals.

Senator HUNT. Senator, I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McGrath?

Senator McGRATH. How many institutions in the District of Columbia would be eligible for license under this bill, if it should become law?

Dr. MORGAN. Well, I think in the bill there—I cannot give you right off the total number, because it includes all the medical schools, which are three; the National Institute of Health; the Bureau of

Animal Industry; the Veterans' Administration; any Government agency, in other words, that would come under this bill, as well as diagnostic laboratories and hospitals, if they were properly licensed and inspected.

Senator McGRATH. What does the word "or agriculture" mean in here? Does that mean that dogs could be used to experiment for the purpose of finding out a cure for other types of animals?

Dr. MORGAN. That is exactly what it means. It means that this is a broad bill, realizing that advances have been made on animal experimentation, not only in humans, in increasing their span of life, but also increasing the span of life and making animals more healthy—horses, cows, sheep, goats, and dogs themselves.

We realize that. For that reason we specifically want to see that carried on even further.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Morgan.

(The following information was submitted for the record by Dr. C. F. Morgan:)

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Washington 7, D. C., May 27, 1949.

Hon. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee for S. 1703,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM SENATOR: I was very pleased to hear that the Public Health and Safety Committee of Illinois just passed a vote of 15 to 6 favoring the Illinois pound law.

I wish to submit the attached amended statement to my previous testimony for S. 1703, in which is found a discussion of the actual facts of the research investigations in the American Journal of Physiology referred to by the opponents of S. 1703. In addition, I should like to offer a telegram from the National Society for Medical Research and a letter from Mr. Phillip S. Gelb as additional evidence, all to be included in the Congressional Record.

I wish to thank you for the very fair and impartial hearing for S. 1703. Your charm and manner of conducting the hearing, even in the face of many emotional outbursts, is to be congratulated. Both sides, in my opinion, were treated equally.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES F. MORGAN.

MAY 27, 1949.

Hon. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee for S. 1703,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM SENATOR: The following are my recommendations and comments regarding S. 1703, which I wish to have amended to my previous testimony:

1. The proponents of S. 1703 suggest and recommend that the holding time of dogs be extended from 48 hours to five days before they be released for use in scientific investigations. There is only one objection, and that is the added cost to the District for additional feed for the extra 3 days. The extended period will offset criticisms and will enable pet owners to have ample opportunity to recover their pets from the dog pound. I should like to state once again that we do not want to use anyone's pet.

2. There may be some people who want to get rid of their pet or excess dogs and who request that they not be used by medical schools and research laboratories. There should be a provision made to allow these particular animals to be put to sleep in a humane fashion at the pound.

3. A suggestion was made at the hearing that research institutions raise their own dogs. We have found that the raising of dogs at the institutions is impracticable and impossible. This has been attempted in previous years by other institutions, and is also being carried on at the present time by Dr. Mark Morris in New Brunswick, N. J.

I wish to submit a telegram from Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen of the Columbia University Medical Center, New York City, in which he states that his institution has tried several times in the last 20 years to raise its own dogs, but each time found that the project would require such a large subsidy that it was out of the question. Even though they were one of the largest educational institutions in the world, they were forced to drop the matter.

I would also like to submit a letter from Mr. Phillip S. Gelb, of New York City, in which he states that Dr. Morris, of New Jersey, raises a particular hybrid dog for which he is forced to charge from \$175 to \$200. He recently sold 30 of these dogs to the Hoffman-LaRoche Laboratories. Dr. Morris has stated that specially bred dogs for research purposes could never be sold for less than \$100 each. It is out of the question, therefore, to raise dogs at the institutions.

I agree with Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen of Columbia University that the cost of research is ever increasing, and it would save much money to relieve pound dogs for medical research purposes.

4. The following suggestion is also offered to perhaps facilitate and expedite the return of pets from the pound to their owners if they are accidentally lost. Advertisements, I understand, may be run free of charge in certain newspapers in the District. Dogs picked up by the pound on the streets may be identified in a "Found" column, as follows: "Found at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.—dog, shaggy-haired, female, black body, white face, white paws, etc."

5. When a medical student is dropped from the rolls of one medical school, he may not enter another medical school. He may enter another university, but not its medical school. This is to correct statements made by the opponents of S. 1703.

6. During the recent hearings, one of the opponents of S. 1703 quoted an investigation in regard to the experimental production of shock in dogs (*American Journal of Physiology*, 1947, 148:98–123). This individual mentioned that in this investigation unanesthetized animals were subjected to trauma, that the animal suffered, and that no good came from the experiment except the production of vomiting and thirst.

I should like to point out the facts in as few words as possible to show that these emanations were not present in this investigation. I talked at length with Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and we went into great detail about this experiment. Here are the facts of the case:

(a) Ether anesthesia was induced in all animals before contusion of the thigh muscles.

(b) Care was taken by the investigator not to perforate the skin, or allow external loss of blood or tissue fluid, injury to bone, large blood vessels, or nerves. The muscles were bruised, but only while the animal was under anesthesia. The bruising was of the same type you would receive were you to bump the muscles of your leg against a desk several times, in such a manner that there would be produced no injury to the bones, large blood vessels, or nerves; nor would there be external bleeding or perforation of the skin.

(c) It was contended by the opponents of our bill that the animal suffered pain following the production of shock. It was found in the First World War that soldiers who went into traumatic shock were insensitive to pain. Likewise, the animals in this experiment showed no perception of pain: they did not howl; they could walk around and showed response to petting. It is common knowledge that traumatic shock victims do not perceive pain. Let me emphasize again, however, that, in the first production of shock, anesthesia was invariably used, because at that time there might have been pain had anesthesia not been produced.

(d) As to whether or not any good came from this experiment, let me state to you the actual facts. This work of Dr. Gregersen's is a classic. It saved many hundreds of lives in this last war because the results of his work were used long before they were actually published. Dr. Gregersen's work gave us an objective measurement of the amount of blood that should be used to save the life of a person who has undergone traumatic shock. This work was a basis for the determination of the necessary amount of blood to be used in a transfusion. Previous to his work, individuals in shock received no more than 500 cc. of blood in transfusion, and this did not help. Following his work, sufferers of traumatic shock were given 2 to 3 liters (2,000 to 3,000 cc.) of blood, and then their lives were saved.

This idea is certainly different from the cry we heard at the hearing when it was reported that all Dr. Gregersen found was that the animals vomited and were thirsty. In reality, and I quote from the *American Journal of Physiology*,

1947, 148: 107; "In the 29 dogs in shock, we saw only two instances of spontaneous vomiting. * * *" On page 165 of this same Journal, it described the bleeding of animals to produce a similar reduction in the blood volume as produced by shock (in shock, it happens to be released into the body tissues), and it states in small print at the foot of that page: "Ether anesthesia was given while the bleeding was performed, so that this series is comparable with the trauma experiments in this respect." So, even in this case when blood was taken and no trauma induced, they still used anesthesia. This is certainly different from the argument used at the hearing to make us believe that these people were cruel to their animals.

The publication in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1946, page 1, has no reference at all to any work done at the University of Virginia. In fact, page 1 refers to work done by Dr. Burmaster of the University of Rochester and on an entirely different subject.

7. I should like to submit a telegram dated May 26 from the National Society for Medical Research, in which they state that the Public Health and Safety Committee voted 15 to 6 for the passage of the Illinois pound law.

In view of the above recommendations, we, therefore, again recommend that S. 1703 be passed, for it would solve many difficulties and increase the research contributions from the District of Columbia for humanity and animals as well.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. MORGAN,
Georgetown University School of Medicine.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 26, 1949.

Dr. CHARLES F. MORGAN,
Georgetown University Medical School, Washington, D. C.

From time to time over the past 20 years, we have given serious consideration to the possibility of raising our own dogs for medical research. Each time this is rejected because project would require so large a subsidy that it is entirely out of the question. In the face of ever-mounting costs in medical education, of which research is an essential part, subsidy for raising dogs would require public funds and therefore increase load on taxpayer. Thousands of dollars of valuable research funds could be saved annually by relieving pound dogs for medical research.

Dr. MAGNUS GREGERSEN,
Dalton Professor Physiology, Columbia Medical Center.

CHICAGO, ILL. May 26, 1949.

PHILLIP S. GELB,
*Committee on Health and Research,
Medical Society of the District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.:*

Public health and safety committee 15 to 6 for passage of Illinois pound law yesterday.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

MAY 26, 1949.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Both from what I have heard as an observer at the hearings on S. 1703, and at the request of Dr. Charles F. Morgan, I think information in my possession might prove of help to you in arriving at a thorough understanding of the experimental dog-procurement problem, and its possible solutions. Two months ago, at the request of the New York Academy of Medicine Committee for Animal Experimentation, I conducted some investigation on the idea of raising dogs especially for experimental purposes.

To my knowledge, the only individual engaged in this activity now in the Nation is Dr. Mark Morris, a very able veterinarian of New Brunswick, N. J. On a cleared, well-kept, 24-acre area, a few miles out of New Brunswick, Dr. Morris has been raising dogs for 15 years, especially for research purposes. At present Dr. Morris has facilities for raising around 100 dogs. Dr. Morris has developed a beagle-bull terrier hybrid which has many advantages for research purposes. In fact, Dr. Morris' dogs have only one disadvantage—their cost.

Thirty of these hybrids, at 6 months of age, were recently sold to the Hoffman-LaRoche Laboratories at prices ranging from \$175 to \$200 each. Even under the most efficient mass-raising conditions, Dr. Morris doubts if specially bred research dogs could ever be sold for less than \$100 apiece. Incidentally, Dr. Mark Morris has been and is engaged in a private business. He is a most able dog breeder and businessman, and I am certain that, if it were humanly possible to raise research dogs at any less cost, he would have found the way to do so. As is, though specially bred research dogs have many advantages, if they were to be purchased by the medical institutions in the District of Columbia, it roughly would take almost their entire research budgets just to purchase dogs.

A very major factor that must be considered is that in the majority of research projects—experimental surgery, short range, and high mortality research—it would be a waste both of dog and money to use the specially bred animal. Dr. Morris himself is in agreement with this. In short project and mortality tests, the pound dog would prove most suitable.

My investigations also disclosed that research-dog breeding attempts in the past by the Columbia College for Physicians and Surgeons and the Mayo Institute proved impractical and economically infeasible. I have asked representatives of these institutions, however, to communicate directly with you on this.

No matter what your decision on this particular bill may be, may I offer my most sincere compliments to you for your utterly magnificent patience, charm, and fairness in the face of the most trying of conditions. The hearings on S. 1703 showed the case for the gracious Senator from Maine to be incontestable.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP S. GELB,
*Eastern Representative,
National Society for Medical Research.*

P. S.—I just received a telegram stating, "Public Health and Safety Committee 15 to 6 for passage of Illinois Pound Law yesterday—National Society for Medical Research." This of course is the law similar to the one you are now considering

We will hear Dr. Edwin W. Hadley of Boston, Mass.

There are a few witnesses who have come in from long distances, and we may, in trying to expedite the hearings, have one come in now and then so as to give them a chance to get away.

Dr. Hadley, will you give your name to the reporter and whom you represent.

STATEMENT OF EDWIN W. HADLEY, ATTORNEY, REPRESENTING MRS. KATHERINE FROST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. HADLEY. My name is Edwin W. Hadley. I am an attorney at Boston, Mass., and a professor of law at Northeastern University. I was born and raised in San Diego, Calif. My bachelor's and doctor's degrees are from Stanford University. My master of law is from Harvard.

I have finished 26 years of teaching and practice. My teaching started in Laramie, Wyo., where Thurman Arnold combined the teaching of property with the mastication of a cigar all in one motion; and continued the teaching at Notre Dame, University of Kansas, Boston University, and Northeastern.

I have therefore become something of a citizen of the United States by a variety of connections; and I have not only devoted my life to the study of the practice and teaching of law, but it has been my hobby as well. I have devoted much time to constitutional and administrative law; and, since I started it in 1929 in Boston University, I have taught the graduate course in jurisprudence and legal history.

As a result of some years of genuine interest in all legal systems, which has included all of them—Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian, and the rest—I am very proud indeed of the Anglo-American legal system;

and it is a system which is not merely a lot of rules of law and statute law, but it is a system wherein all of the specific detailed rules are based upon deep, vital philosophic principles.

Now, the bill that is before this committee is not a provivisection bill or an antivivisection bill. This bill is a proproperty bill, and that is all, nothing more or nothing less.

If we would eliminate the emotions from the situation—let us just change the word “animals” to read “all luggage, freight, and express in the hands of a common carrier ready for delivery and unclaimed for 48 hours, and it shall then be forfeited with a specific provision against compensation to the owner and turned over to the laboratories to use the proceeds in experimentation”—the complete unconstitutionality of that law would then be perfectly apparent.

All you have to do is take the word “animals” and call it “any private property,” and to a student of the democratic common-law legal system the result is simply horrifying. It is not a question of pro- or anti-vivisection. It is a question as to whether individuals, including pharmaceutical houses who operate laboratories for private property, shall obtain that which they have obtained by purchase by means of legalized theft.

What would you think if the lawyers should propose that all lost or stolen automobiles which have come into the hands of public authority and have not been located by their true owner for 48 hours should be forfeited, and have the proceeds of those automobiles turned over to the law schools of the District for use in financing their research?

You would think, and you would very rightly think, that the professional class who risked lives and much property and led the American Revolution, as they have led revolutions throughout history, had turned to join hands with Red Russia or some totalitarian government or some absolute monarchy. They have turned back the clock of time so that their ideas were not the ideas that had been worked out in Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights and the American Revolution; but were the ideas of the Louis of France who said——

Senator McGRATH. Let me ask you, what would you think if those same automobiles that came into the hands of public offices, owners unknown, the law said that within 48 hours you must take them down to the common dump and burn them?

Mr. HADLEY. I would say that they must not do that. I would say that those automobiles must be sold——

Senator McGRATH. That is the situation we have here.

Mr. HADLEY. No; that is not so. In the case of the automobile, the automobile is salable and the automobile should be sold and the proceeds held for the true owner.

Senator McGRATH. Do you say this dog ought to be sold to the hospitals rather than given to them?

Mr. HADLEY. No; it is having sold for use. You see, this respect for private property and for the rights of the individual has followed through all branches of the common law and it finally faced the point that you are reaching toward.

The basic proposition of the common law was, of course, that private property belongs to the owner and that he is a person who is entitled to have free will and free ownership and to determine what shall happen to it.

The first law of lost property took the form of the very earliest of the pound rules which were first common law rules graduated by statute, the law of estrays. There the common law applied to the same rule that it applied to all personal property other than animals. That was that the property must be held for the true owner for a reasonable time, and an average period was 3 months by statutory requirement; that thereafter the property must be sold, not for destruction, not for experimentation, sold to some person for use and the proceeds held for the true owner.

That was as far as the necessities of the moment required the law to go, and it was constantly a recognition of the rights of true ownership and his property. Then there arose the question of estrays, which were held for a reasonable time for the true owner, not rushed out any place in 48 hours, and which were unsalable, not normally salable to private individuals for keeping as the true owner would keep it.

That arose particularly in the case of animals, dogs and cats, in large urban areas. In that case, the common law, in order to come to a solution, made use of a principle which was one of our crowning triumphs over absolute monarchy, was one of the magnificent basic items of the common law, the doctrine of presumed intention. It runs throughout the law. You find it in the law of torts, in the law of contracts and all its branches, such as sales agency, bills and notes, and so forth.

The doctrine that any individual under our common law democratic system is entitled to personal freedom and to property freedom, and basically when he handles his property or makes contracts, the deal should be given validity and interpreted according to his desire, to his intention.

In assistance to the doctrine of intention in cases where the intention had not been made clear and expressed, there arose the doctrine of presumed intention, in which we used the normal, reasonable man who was brought up under the principles of the common-law system; and the law asked what would he in end in this circumstance if he had been asked and made himself clear.

Making use of that principle in the pound situation, the law provided that that should be done which the true owner would be presumed to want to be done if he could be asked, if he were available. And up to very recent years, it was the unanimous conclusion of legislators and of the public that, except for perhaps one twisted soul in a hundred thousand, that which the true owner of an animal would want to be done, if he could be found and asked when the animal is not findable by him and is not resalable, is that the animal would be put painlessly to sleep and not that it be strapped to a laboratory table to whimper out its life.

On that doctrine of presumed intention, which is a cornerstone of our common law principles of free will and of free intention, all of the pound laws were based. Then suddenly within the last 3 years there arises this startlingly new proposition, and that is that the animal, the lost personal property, which is not found by the owner and which is unsalable, shall be forfeited and disposed of to the laboratories in the teeth of what common knowledge tells you is the presumed intention of the true owner; and to my mind not only is such a law unconstitutional as a lack of due process, if the animal be turned over to private

individuals, or unconstitutional as a violation of the prohibition against taking private property without compensation if it be turned over to a public institution or one having the powers of a public institution and eminent domain, but the law tears to tatters what from my study and my experience is a very, very vital part of the kind of a scheme of law under which we as the happiest peoples in this world now live.

We have gone a long ways down the road to the graveyard of free will and your right to the exercise of free intention; and it is with dismay that I see us approach close enough so that the graveyard smell is in your nostrils.

It is a simple law question, and it seems to me that when any group for their personal use wants to expropriate property without compensation and to take not merely inanimate private property but animate private property in connection with which the owner has not only a right and feeling of ownership, but also very commonly a high degree of emotional pleasure and handle it in the teeth of his presumed intention, is a reckless and a wicked and an evil thing. That is a matter of law, and it is not a matter of anything else.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. We have many witnesses to hear, and the more time we take for this, the fewer witnesses there will be time for.

Senator McGRATH. Would you apply your doctrine of presumed intent to those cases where animals are deliberately abandoned?

Mr. HADLEY. Where animals are deliberately abandoned?

Senator McGRATH. Yes.

Mr. HADLEY. No; that doctrine would not apply to a case where an animal is deliberately abandoned, but I have as yet to find any reliable statistics about animals deliberately abandoned, and that abandonment in my experience is extremely rare; extremely.

Senator McGRATH. If we had in the District of Columbia an adequate public-notice law, say that the newspapers of the District would carry a paid advertisement once a week telling all the dogs that were turned into the pound and a description of them, and they were not claimed, would you not carry the doctrine of presumed intent to one of presumed abandonment when it became very obvious for anybody who had an animal of this kind to read this list or to come to the pound and to know where they could reclaim their animal, assuming we said we would keep the animals 30 days and advertise them twice or three times in the newspapers, a list of these animals at the pound, waiting to be claimed?

Then at that time if they were not claimed, would you not say there was probably abandonment to which the doctrine of presumed intent would not apply?

Mr. HADLEY. I doubt with even as long as 30 days there would be any presumed doctrine of abandonment, because it is well known that animals which are impounded frequently come from places other than the place in which they are impounded at the moment. In the pound of the District of Columbia, there will be animals from Maryland; there will be animals from Virginia; there will be animals which have escaped from their owners who come from as far away as California.

I have in my experience known of youngsters whose dogs were lost, who went from pound to pound in city areas and were 3 weeks and more finally locating their dog.

Of course, I come from a city where the pound is not operated by public authority, but it is operated by an animal rescue league, a charitable corporation, by contract with the city of Boston. There are, however, a network of surrounding pounds, some of them so operated; some of them publicly operated.

The difficulty frequently of finding the animals seems to me to indicate we could not raise any doctrine of assumed or presumed abandonment, and if a person in despair gives up the further attempt to find his dog, I think still my experience is that his presumed desire, if you could ask him, is, "Please put my animal to sleep and do not subject him to experiments. If you want to use animals for experiments,"—and this is the language of many people who believe in vivisection—"do not use my animal. Buy your own or raise your own."

People whose feelings were for all-out vivisection, people whose feelings were for controlled vivisection, as well as those against vivisection, have talked to me; and over and over again I have found the common single response that "My desire certainly would be that if my pet could not be located by me, if I was unable to find it, I would want him put painlessly to sleep and not turned over to a laboratory."

The answer to me has been unanimous, and I have asked the question many times over many years; and for three consecutive years have been able to defeat a bill just like this one in Massachusetts. It has been knocked out three consecutive times, and the last time I think will be the last time it will be presented because the defeat was so unanimous in committee and on the floors of both houses.

The legislators to whom I talked seemed to realize that. In fact, I thought my final moment of triumph was when I sufficiently convinced Dr. John Conlon, who runs the medical propaganda activities for the medical society in Boston, so that he admitted on a public platform at Harvard University that the bill he was backing was in many parts bad and in part unconstitutional. That was surprising to get that admission; and, therefore, even from men like that, when this material is presented, I have never found any tendency to feel that there was an implied abandonment; and if we really were interested in presumed intention, the unanimous presumed intention of the true owner would be that his animal be not turned over to a laboratory.

Senator McGRATH. Let me ask one more question. Assuming we adopted your theory that the dog is nothing more than personal property, and that the owner came to the pound, as all owners do come to the pound, and said, "I cannot keep this animal any longer. I want you to take it and I want you to find a home for it or want you to dispose of it."

You say that it is the right of that individual under his doctrine of ownership to authorize the pound to turn that animal over to a hospital if he wishes to?

Mr. HADLEY. Oh, yes; any person has a right to take his animal to a hospital directly or to a collecting agent for a hospital and say, "Gentlemen, I would like to give you my animal for the purpose of vivisection." That is right.

Senator McGRATH. He could do that through the pound officer. Therefore, assuming that your constitutional thesis is a correct one, it would likewise be unconstitutional to pass any laws in the United States depriving an owner of a right to do what he wished with his dog.

Mr. HADLEY. Depriving him of his right to do what he wished?

Senator McGRATH. Yes. You say the dog is private property and the intent of ownership prevailed——

Mr. HADLEY. As long as vivisection exists, it would be unconstitutional not to permit him to turn the animal over for a then legal use. Now, the abolition of vivisection or the abolition of anything, of course, removes from all people certain channels in which their property may be used.

If vivisection exists, it would be unconstitutional to forbid a person to turn over property if he wanted to.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not opposed to vivisection, then?

Mr. HADLEY. I am just talking about the pound——

Senator McGRATH. The property right of an individual?

Mr. HADLEY. That is all; and all the argument about the rest of the picture is beside the point. This is merely a method of property acquisition, and it is to that that I am bitterly opposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. Mr. Hadley, you are appearing here as an attorney representing various owners and dog breeders?

Mr. HADLEY. Owners and dog breeders of New England who are very much perturbed about this matter.

Senator HUNT. I assume, of course, you are appearing here in your professional capacity?

Mr. HADLEY. Without compensation, because I am also appearing for myself.

Senator HUNT. What about expenses?

Mr. HADLEY. I think probably I will get my expenses paid by somebody, but they have not been paid yet. I have so far paid my own expenses, and I would be glad to pay them if nobody cared to contribute. And I will take no fee for what I say, because what I say is so deeply my belief.

Senator HUNT. In your work before your legislature, are you paid as a lobbyist by these same people you represent?

Mr. HADLEY. By nobody; no. I have never received compensation for anything I have done in this field from any person or any source, directly or indirectly; nor have I as yet received any expenses.

I am really and honestly convinced as a person who is very devoted to the common law legal system of what I am talking about. I think that we have got a magnificent system of law. I do not see how any fool who has studied anything at all can look at the few frailties that we have, because everything that man does is frail, and compare it with any place else and choose communism or anything else.

I am extremely proud of what we have struggled to, because the common law system was the first in history that ever developed representative government. No previous one ever did.

Senator HUNT. Let me interpolate in your remarks. You do not mean to infer that the authors of this bill in any sense of the way have any communistic ideas in mind, do you?

Mr. HADLEY. No; I do not. I understand these bills are framed by people who have desires. They are filed by consent. I have always found that every member of a legislative body is desirous of putting forward propositions in order to determine all the facts all the theories and philosophies of law applicable, and then come to a result.

I do not partake of the classic sneering attitude toward all legislators or all lawyers by nonlawyers or all judges. It is my belief that each group of men, legislators, lawyers, judges, and ditch diggers, are a group who have their good, bad, and indifferent.

And my experience is that legislators are always seeking the way to arrive at the best interests of the public, and in this country they are always very eager to try to keep in key with our common law kind of legal scheme. I am thoroughly convinced of that, and I never doubt that a legislator before whom I appear has that interest, because my experience which has been long has proved it out.

Sure, I have run into the legislator who has queer political ideas and who is this, that, and the other, but those fellows do not make the decisions.

Senator HUNT. Would you excuse me, please, by saying that your answer is quite sufficient to me, and we have some other witnesses waiting.

Mr. HADLEY. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. That you very much, Mr. Hadley.

Dr. Blalock.

**STATEMENT OF DR. ALFRED BLALOCK, PROFESSOR OF SURGERY,
CHIEF SURGEON, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE,
MD.**

Dr. BLALOCK. My name is Alfred Blalock. I am professor of surgery in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and surgeon in chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

I wish to thank you for allowing me to say a few words; and in order to try to be brief, I will limit my remarks to two topics. One deals with shock; the other deals with the treatment of heart disease.

In the early 1930's, Dr. Fennister and his group and I and my group found in anesthetized animals that the major cause of shock is the regional and local loss of whole blood and of plasma. That was followed by a great deal of additional work on the use of blood and plasma, and the development of a number of blood substitutes.

I think all of you know the role that the increased use of blood and blood substitutes played in the prevention and treatment of shock, not only in civilian life, but in warfare. It was one of the major reasons that the mortality rate and association with war wounds, which was 8.1 percent in the First World War, declined to 3.3 percent in the Second World War. There were, of course, other factors also playing a part.

Now, regarding the treatment of congenital heart disease in which strides have been made in recent years, practically all of that has been dependent upon animal experimentation.

I would like to speak first about one of these types of congenital heart disease, this being a model of the human heart from which two large vessels arise; this one going to the lungs and being the pulmonary artery, and this, the aorta, and going to the body, this condition which I am discussing at the moment called coexcitation of the aorta. This main blood vessel is constricted at about this point, so that it is very difficult for blood to get to the lower part of the body.

This produces a high blood pressure in the upper part of the body, a low blood pressure in the lower part of the body, and these people

are very apt to die of intercranial complications and various other sorts of complications.

About 6 years ago Dr. Edwards A. Park and I decided in the anesthetized dog to try to bypass such a point of obstruction. That was done by using a branch of the aorta and bypassing the point of coexcitation.

That has been used in operations on patients. For example, here is the diagram of a patient with coexcitation of the aorta, and this shows how this vessel has been cut across, has been turned downward, and is being used to bypass the point of coexcitation.

Hundreds of such patients have been operated upon by this method and a modification of this method. Excellent results are being obtained.

Lastly, I want to say a few words about the treatment of the so-called blue baby, a subject on which Dr. Taussick and I have worked for 6 or 7 years. That work preceded the clinical work, by operations on anesthetized dogs. Cyanosis was produced, and an operative procedure was carried out which alleviated the cyanosis.

One may ask: Why use dogs? The answer is that the blood vessels at the base of the heart of the dog are practically identical with those of the child. Those of the cat and the rat and the rabbit are not big enough.

I would like to show you some photographs which were published in a recent issue of *Life*. Above we see the operation on the anesthetized dog; and below, the operation on the patient. I think that it is apparent that the vessels are practically identical.

As a result of this work—this particular problem required 75 dogs for its solution before the first child was operated upon—in our clinic we have now operated upon more than 800 such patients who come from practically every State in the Union. For example, from Maine, Senator Smith, some names; and from Wyoming we have had thus far only one patient. We have had patients from various countries over the world.

But I have talked too long. In closing, I simply want to say that I personally would never have done this work had experimentation not been possible; and I do not believe that any surgeon, even with the principles clearly laid out now, I do not think any surgeon would dare do this operation on a patient without having done it first on the experimental animals. It is a meticulous technique, and it requires meticulous care.

Dr. Fishback asked several children who live in this area to come here for just a moment.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, I would like to ask, before you call the next witness: There is a strong belief, as you have heard me say, that much of the vivisection is done by inexperienced medical students. Will you comment on that?

Dr. BLALOCK. In my experience that has not been the case. Medical students never work on dogs in institutions in which I work, except under supervision of the staff; and I should say that relatively little of it. I would not think that 5 percent of the animals that are used in our institution are used by medical students.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you say that was true largely over the country?

Dr. BLALOCK. Yes; I would.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dr. BLALOCK. This is Margaret Belto. Margaret was 4 years of age.

Mrs. BELTO. No; she is six now.

Dr. BLALOCK. She was four prior to her operation. Margaret, would you stand up?

Senator McGRATH. Turn around so the folks can see you.

Dr. BLALOCK. I would rather have you, Mrs. Belto, tell about Margaret, if you would care to; or perhaps the Senators would wish to ask you.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mrs. BELTO. At the age of 4, before her operation, she was not able to even walk halfway across the room; and her lips, fingers, and toes were blue due to poor circulation. She was not able to play with any other children, but she can now. She jumps rope; she rides a bike; she goes to school; and is like any other normal child. Thank you, Dr. Blalock.

Dr. BLALOCK. This is an entirely different child that you see there from the child that was brought into Johns Hopkins Hospital. She was totally disabled, truly. She can do everything now; everything. And she goes to school. She will be in the first grade in September.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator McGRATH. You performed this operation, Doctor, as the result of the knowledge that you secured through your experimentation?

Dr. BLALOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator McGRATH. How long would this child have lived if you had not performed the operation?

Dr. BLALOCK. Senator, I would not hazard a guess. I know that she would not have lived happily, because she was an invalid, could not run and play. But I would not hazard a guess. It might have been a few days; it might have been years.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. Were you the first to develop this operation?

Dr. BLALOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator HUNT. Would you have been able to have devised this operation had it not been for your work on dogs?

Dr. BLALOCK. No, sir.

Senator HUNT. Do you feel you have saved some human lives by perfecting this operation?

Dr. BLALOCK. I know that we have. I would like to clear up one subject, if I may. I have noticed in the newspapers a statement to the effect Dr. Brock of the Guy's Hospital in London had said that operations on dogs were not necessary in the development of this operation.

That is a mistake, because it so happened that I performed the first successful blue baby operation in Guy's Hospital; and up to that time experimentation on dogs was not carried out in that hospital.

But as a result of the operations which we performed there in August of 1947, Mr. Brock, Dr. Brock, took up the work and has carried it on since. So he profited by the experience which we have had and assisted us in some of the operations.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use any other animals in this experiment, Doctor?

Dr. BLALOCK. No. The other animals were not suitable, Senator Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use other animals?

Dr. BLALOCK. Oh, yes. We use dogs only when other animals will not suffice. There are two other patients. Might they come in for just a moment? Robert Wildrick and Eugene Golston. Would you want Mrs. Wildrick to make a statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; if you please. Mrs. Wildrick, can you tell us the story?

Mrs. WILDRICK. Bobby, until he was two and a half, could not walk. He would not walk a quarter of a block without having a heart attack and passing out, just dropping and being completely out of breath. After his operation, 13 days after he was operated on, he was riding his kiddie car out front, which he had never done before.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Senator McGRATH. Do you want to tell us something about his prior condition and the result of the operation?

Dr. BLALOCK. I think the mother can tell it as well as I.

Senator McGRATH. It is this operation you have described to us?

Dr. BLALOCK. It is this operation. His operation was performed on May 24, 1946. As his mother says, he was two and a half at that time.

Eugene, will you give us your name?

EUGENE GOLSTON. Eugene Golston.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us about him, Doctor, or Mrs. Golston?

Mrs. GOLSTON. Gene was operated on 2 years ago. Before that he could not walk at all, never walked.

The CHAIRMAN. How old is he?

Mrs. GOLSTON. He is 13 now. He was operated on when he was 11. He never went to school. This is his first year at school. Last week he marched in a parade from Fourth and Constitution to the White House. He plays baseball and basketball. Until 2 years ago he could not even walk.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions?

(There was no response.)

Thank you very much, Mrs. Golston.

Dr. BLALOCK. I have nothing to add.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions of the doctor?

Senator HUNT. It is a great pleasure to know you, Doctor.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

(The following communication was submitted for inclusion in the record:)

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1949.

Senator HOWARD McGRATH,

Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia.

DEAR SENATOR McGRATH: Favorable action on the bills, S. 1703 and H. R. 4309, to provide that unclaimed animals lawfully impounded in the District of Columbia be made available for scientific purposes will greatly facilitate medical research in the District of Columbia. A constant and easily available source of supply for animals is as necessary for the promotion of medical research as is the availability of money for personnel and apparatus.

Fifty years ago, vaccination against typhoid fever was untried; summer brought a heavy toll from infant diarrhoea; the vitamins were completely unknown, as

were the hormones; no liver extract for anemia, no insulin for the diabetic; there were no specific agents for the treatment of systemic infections (chemotherapeutic agents) except mercury, quinine, and ipecac; no sulfa drugs, no penicillin, and no streptomycin. Today, as the result of medical research the whole picture has changed. A half century ago, a newborn child had a life expectancy of 49.2 years; today, it has increased to about 65 years. Comparing the mortality from certain diseases in World War I with those in World War II, we find that as a result of medical research in the interval, deaths from all wounds dropped from 8.1 to 3.3 percent; from meningitis, from 38 to 4 percent; from pneumonia, from 28 to 0.7 percent; from dysentery, from 1.6 to 0.05 percent. The medical research responsible for this tremendous change in the outlook of the diseased individual was all based on animal experimentation. Without these experiments on animals, the epoch making discoveries of the last few decades could not have been made.

Specifically, the dog is necessary in many lines of medical research on account of its size and on account of the similarity of its physiological processes to those of man. Thus, experimentation on the dog has resulted in: (1) the discovery of new drugs for the treatment and cure of disease, e. g., insulin for diabetes, liver extract for anemia, vitamin D for rickets, and the sulfa drugs for infectious diseases; (2) the establishment of the safety of new drugs for trial on human beings, e. g., a number of new and valuable anesthetics, penicillin and streptomycin; (3) advances in surgical treatment, e. g., the "blue baby" operation, numerous surgical procedures which were largely responsible for the low mortality of the wounded in the last war; and (4) establishment of correct and accurate methods for the diagnosis of disease, e. g., measurement of blood pressure, heart murmurs.

Numerous specific examples could be given of the necessity of animal experimentation for medical progress. May I close by again emphasizing that the passage of bills such as S. 1703 and H. R. 4349 is just as necessary for promoting medical research as are men and equipment.

I am, very truly yours,

E. K. MARSHALL, Jr.,
*Professor of Pharmacology,
 and Experimental Therapeutics.*

The CHAIRMAN. It is nearly time for the bell to ring for the Senate to convene. We will hear Dr. Topping.

**STATEMENT OF DR. NORMAN TOPPING, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, ASSISTANT SURGEON
 GENERAL, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, REPRESENTING NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH**

Dr. TOPPING. Madam Chairman, I am Dr. Norman Topping, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and Associate Director of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda.

I have prepared a written statement, but in the interest of saving your time this morning, I would like to speak and just turn in the written statement, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Without objection, it will be incorporated in the record.

(The prepared statement of Dr. Norman H. Topping is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. NORMAN H. TOPPING

My name is Norman H. Topping. I am Associate Director of the National Institutes of Health, which is the research branch of the United States Public Health Service. I am a Doctor of Medicine, member of the American Medical Association and several other professional societies, including the American Society of Tropical Medicine. While I am now engaged in administrative work, up until a year ago my primary professional interest was research in virus and rickettsial diseases.

The Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health urges passage of the legislation being considered here by this committee, which would permit

unclaimed animals in the District of Columbia dog pound to be used for medical and related research.

The National Institutes of Health laboratories are located in Bethesda, Md., a few miles outside of the District of Columbia. Therefore it is of particular importance to us that research institutions within the metropolitan area be included in the scope of this bill. However, even if this were not true, we would still favor its passage because of its importance to the hospitals, medical schools and governmental research agencies within the District of Columbia.

In 1900 the average newborn baby in this country could expect to live only 50 years. The average life expectancy of the newborn today is 67 years. Why has life expectancy in this country increased by 17 years? One of the most important reasons has been the achievements of medical research, particularly in the diseases of childhood, and in the general field of communicable disease. These research gains would have not been possible without the use of experimental animals.

From animal studies has come much of the physician's present knowledge about and ability to prevent or diagnose and treat diphtheria, syphilis, typhoid fever, smallpox, hookworm, rabies, malaria, and many other infectious diseases. From animal experimentation we have learned most of what we know today about preventing or diagnosing and treating diseases such as pellagra, scurvy, rickets, thyroid disease, and beri beri. Our present knowledge of surgery, of general body function and the function of specific organs, stems largely from working with animals. The new drugs such as penicillin, streptomycin and aureomycin, would not now be saving thousands of human lives had it not been possible to test them on animals. Many of the vaccines and antitoxins for such diseases as rabies, yellow fever, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cholera, and meningitis would not be available today were it not for animal research. Furthermore, the safety, purity, and potency of these biological products could not be maintained for even one month were it not for the constant testing on animals in the laboratories of the manufacturers.

The National Institutes of Health has played an important role in many of these advances in saving human lives.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, who founded our institution back in 1887, made the first bacteriological diagnosis of cholera in the Western Hemisphere. One of the greatest contributions of research to human welfare was the discovery by Joseph Goldberger of the cause and effective treatment of pellagra. Incidentally, Dr. Goldberger contributed to the welfare of dogs by discovering that black tongue was due to nutritional deficiencies identical to those which caused pellagra in man.

Dr. Alice Evans discovered that brucellosis and undulant fever in humans and Bang's disease in cattle were caused by the same organisms. Dr. Edward Francis outlined virtually everything that is now known about tularemia. Much of our present knowledge of typhus and of Q. fever has grown out of the work of Dr. R. E. Dyer, the present Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Armstrong isolated the virus which causes epidemic encephalitis; was the first to transmit the poliomyelitis virus to rats; and discovered the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

A vaccine effective against Rocky Mountain spotted fever was developed by Dr. R. R. Spencer. Typhus vaccine was developed by Cox. Before leaving the laboratory bench for an administrative desk, I and other workers at the institutes developed a serum for the treatment of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and managed to isolate at least one of the viruses that cause the common cold.

Dr. William H. Sebrell, now director of one of the several special institutes which comprise the National Institutes, identified the cause of ariboflavinosis, a nutritional disease, and worked out an effective treatment. Dr. Trendley Dean, now director of our Institute for Dental Research, demonstrated that fluorides in drinking water influenced the incidence of dental caries.

There has been much more work at the National Institutes of Health of immediate practical value to the health of individuals and the public generally. That which has been cited proves the point which I started out to make—that the National Institutes of Health has played its part in the research discoveries that have helped to add 17 years to the average life expectancy of every newborn baby in this country. Much of what we have accomplished would not have been possible without the use of animals, including dogs. Goldberger, for example, used scores of dogs over a period of many years in his pellagra work. Without a plentiful supply of these animals, he could not have attained his remarkable results.

It should be noted that the accomplishments I have described thus far have been mainly in the field on infectious diseases and diseases due to metabolic or

nutritional defects. This has been largely true throughout the world of medical research during the past 50 years. This is one of the reasons why practically all of the gain in life expectancy has been confined to infants and adults under middle age.

During the past 50 years only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years has been added to the life expectancy of people who are 40 years old as compared to the 17-year gain for the new born.

The net result is that our population is aging. More young people live longer. In 1900 only 18 percent of the population was 45 years old or older but now over 26 percent are in the middle and older age groups. It is estimated that in 1975 more than one-third of the population of this nation will be past 45.

This phenomenon is illustrated by the increase in deaths due to the diseases common to the middle and later years of life. In 1900 the death rate from cancer was 64 per hundred thousand population: In 1948 the rate had more than doubled. Over the same period, deaths due to diseases of the heart, kidneys, and circulation rose from 333 per 100,000 population to 466 per 100,000. Today, cancer and diseases of the heart, circulation and kidneys are responsible for 60 percent of all deaths as compared to 23 percent in 1900.

The Congress was thinking of this problem when during the past few years it gave special mandates to the Public Health Service to investigate cancer and heart disease. The Congress created a National Cancer Institute and a National Heart Institute and added them to the National Institutes of Health. Recognizing another very serious problem, Congress also created a National Institute of Mental Health. This newest part of the National Institutes of Health will help combat the growing menace of mental disease and emotional maladjustment. The size of this problem is only partially represented by the 600,000 patients in the Nation's crowded mental hospitals. Increased rates for juvenile delinquency, divorce, and crimes of violence are other indications of its seriousness.

In addition to creating these new research organizations in chronic disease the Congress through its appropriations function has clearly indicated that it wants the National Institutes of Health to continue the work that still must be done in the fields of infectious disease and in fundamental biological research. In addition, Congress created a Dental Research Institute.

In no way has the intent of Congress been made more apparent than in its authorization of the clinical center now under construction at the National Institutes of Health out at Bethesda. This will provide hospital facilities where the laboratory scientists and the bedside doctors and surgeons can work together in the closest possible scientific teamwork for the solution of some of the mysteries of chronic disease in human beings.

If animals have been necessary for our research work in the past, they have become doubly necessary now. If dogs have been prerequisite to successful research in the past, they are much more than doubly necessary now that our emphasis has shifted so strongly to the study of chronic disease.

Almost without exception, the recent advances that have been made in cardiovascular-disease research have been possible largely through the use of dogs.

In developing treatment for congenitally malformed hearts and vessels, the saving of literally hundreds of babies' lives by the techniques of Doctors Blalock and Taussig, of Baltimore, is a dramatic example of how careful medical research with the dog means dividends in human lives and happiness. In surgery generally and heart surgery particularly dogs have been and will continue to be a fundamental necessity of the research that precedes application of new techniques. An outstanding example is the operation involving the ductus arteriosus performed by Dr. Robert Gross, of Boston, and others.

The success of these surgical techniques has given impetus to many stratagems on which researchers are now working; various methods of loosening stiff and constricted heart valves; replacement of faulty parts with pipes and valves of plastics; the use, during operations on the heart, of substitute "mechanical" hearts and lungs; and blood-vessel grafting and transplanting. The striking new operation for coronary thrombosis developed by Dr. Claude Beck, of Cleveland, which constructs a new blood supply line to a patient's heart out of a grafted vein from his arm, has already saved human life and may prove to be an extremely important operation for persons stricken with heart attacks; it was evolved only because of experimentation with dogs.

In all the three most important brackets of heart disease—the rheumatic, the hypertensive, and the coronary—much has been similarly learned and is being applied today. And, if further progress is to be achieved, medical research involving wise use of dogs in these fields must be carried on. Today's noteworthy gains for human health are but small compared to the advances which

lie not too far ahead. Of actual human value today, however, are developments such as the use of anticoagulants in certain heart-attack cases, the prevention of recurrent attacks of rheumatic fever (that may cause serious heart injury) by the use of sulfa drugs; low sodium diets and certain surgical techniques in high blood pressure; and penicillin therapy for bacterial endocarditis. These and many other research developments promise much in the fight against heart diseases.

Extensive research in kidney function and other problems of the ageing process which are associated either directly or indirectly with the whole problem of heart and circulatory disease are about ready to begin at Bethesda. Much of this is predicated upon availability of dogs as the most suitable experimental animal.

In the past, most cancer research has been of basic types for which mice are better adapted than dogs to the needs of the laboratory. Now, however, many basic discoveries are near the point of clinical application upon human beings. For this purpose large animals are indispensable. We cannot tell, for example, from the reaction of a mouse how a human will react to certain surgical, chemical, or radiation treatments. However, experience has shown that we can often determine from the reaction of a dog, approximately what the effect upon the human patient will be.

The two basic methods of treating cancer at the present time are surgery and radiation. In the development of both these methods, research on dogs has been important. The surgical method for removing portions of the stomach, as is done with some gastric cancers and gastric ulcers, was worked out on dogs before being tried on human patients. This one operation has already saved many thousands of lives.

A more recent example is the so-called Huggins treatment for prostatic cancer, one of the most baffling forms of the disease. Dr. Charles B. Huggins, of the University of Chicago, a former member of the National Advisory Cancer Council of the National Cancer Institute, undertook his preliminary studies on dogs. Prostatic cancer is very rare among other animals but is frequently found in old dogs. Dr. Huggins, incidentally, hoped to find a method of treatment which would relieve the dogs' sufferings as well as those of humanity. He was able to show that prostatic cancer could be controlled at least to some extent by the administration of female hormones or by surgery. The Huggins treatment in human patients has often resulted in marked and prolonged remissions of the disease.

Radiation, the other basic treatment for cancer, can also be a cause of that disease. Following experiments at the National Cancer Institute on injury by chronic irradiation in mice, studies with dogs at the University of Rochester medical school have indicated alterations in the sperm and other important findings which have thrown new light on the effect of high-energy radiation upon human beings. In this example the larger animals carried forward the work begun upon the smaller.

Clinical experience had long indicated that a substance used in the dye industry, beta-naphthylamine, would produce cancer in humans. Efforts to prove the fact were unsatisfactory until Dr. W. C. Hueper of Georgetown University and the National Cancer Institute produced tumors of the bladder in female dogs by prolonged administration of the drug. Repeated experiments with other animals had failed to give conclusive results. Since the results of this work were made known, the dye industry has taken steps to eliminate exposure of workers to this chemical. This experiment has already saved lives and will save others in the future.

As to the work now under way at the National Cancer Institute laboratories, I should like to mention research in progress for several years by Dr. Morris K. Barrett into the predisposing factors in gastric cancer. The dog's stomach more nearly resembles that of man than do the stomachs of most laboratory animals. In our Bethesda laboratories Dr. Barrett has operated on dogs so as to obtain an opening which permits direct observation of the interior of the stomach. The operation does not hurt the dog, it does not even know that it has this opening, and it leads an almost normal existence. Stomachs of humans and dogs have a similar mucous lining which quickly renews itself in case of damage. Close observation can determine if certain foods entering the stomach damage the mucous lining. Already, studies of this kind have eliminated as false some of the clues which have been advanced as a cause of cancer.

Dr. M. J. Shear and his colleagues at the National Cancer Institute have been testing upon animals more than 1,000 chemicals for possible value in the treatment of cancer. Out of each 100 tested, only four or five show any effect. Most of the tests have been made against mouse cancers, but as the more promising

chemicals approach the stage of clinical use, it is essential to try them on dogs. Some of these experiments have reached this stage. Without a continued, dependable supply of dogs, cancer patients would be deprived of the fruit of many years of research.

Some of the work being done with dogs at Bethesda is for their own benefit. Dr. Willard Eyestone, a specialist in veterinary medicine, is working in cooperation with the Naval Medical Center across the highway, on bone tumors in dogs, using radioactive isotopes.

Future research depending on an adequate supply of laboratory animals will carry forward all these various lines and open new fields. Dr. Hueper, whose previous work in environmental and occupational cancer has been cited, has opened at Georgetown University the country's first laboratory for the study of environmental cancer—a broad subject which gives promise of saving thousands of lives. He will use many dogs to test various compounds used in industries in order to discover those that can cause cancer in workers or users of the product. An ever increasing need will develop for dogs to serve as the indispensable bridge between the research laboratory and the human patient.

The role of animals in research into the cause, treatment, and prevention of mental disease is not, at the moment, so clear-cut as in the case of heart disease and cancer research. Important work has already been done in relieving through brain surgery some of the more intractable types of disturbed mentality. Experiments with both large and small animals have already made important contributions to our basic knowledge of how the nervous system works, and of habits and reactions. It is safe to say that mental disease research must be vastly increased if important gains are expected. It is certain, therefore, that the research program Congress and the Nation expects of the National Institute of Mental Health will require its quota of animals, including dogs.

At Bethesda within the National Institutes of Health are two research organizations which are descended in a straight line from our very beginning. These are the Microbiological Institute and the Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine. Their laboratories work mainly in the fields of infectious disease and metabolism and in the basic biochemical and biophysical research that is essential to all branches of medicine and public health. Within the Microbiological Institute is located the Laboratory of Biologics Control which since 1902 has had legal responsibility to conduct the essential research and administer the regulations for controlling the purity, safety, and potency of biological products used in this country.

At present, regulations of this laboratory require animals to be used in testing 86 varieties of serums, vaccines, antitoxins, antigens, arsenical preparations, allergenic extracts, toxins, venoms, and tuberculin preparations. While no dogs are presently being used, it is essential that a plentiful supply be readily available for use should an emergency research problem in biologics work arise.

While animals of various types, including dogs, are used in almost every aspect of the research program for infectious diseases, dogs are absolutely essential to further advances in nearly all of the tropical and parasitic diseases.

As an example, consider the work that was started during the early years of the war on the tropical diseases, elephantiasis and schistosomiasis.

Elephantiasis is a dread disease which causes parts of the body to become of enormous size, a diseased leg, for example, sometimes growing until it weighs as much as the rest of the body. At the beginning of the war no satisfactory treatment was known for this disease. At the same time it was known that a native American mosquito was capable of transmitting the infection, and therefore the specter of this disease becoming established in the United States confronted us. It was found that dogs were the only animals that could be used for research in this disease. Scores of chemicals were tried out on dogs infected with the worms that cause the disease. Two were found effective. Thousands of soldiers and sailors infected with the disease were treated and cured.

Schistosomiasis is a serious disease of the intestines, bladder, and liver, caused by a minute parasite which is harbored by certain tropical snails. Thousands of our men were exposed and infected. The known methods of prevention and treatment were unsatisfactory. It was possible that the disease could be brought back and become established in this country. Dogs proved to be the most satisfactory experimental animal. They helped us to develop more effective treatments and better methods for preventing infection by those exposed. Dogs also helped us, after long search, to discover that a snail found in many parts of the country could serve as intermediate host to the parasites. Incidentally, that species of snail was found to be very common in the Potomac river. Dogs

also helped us find several chemicals which would kill the snails, so providing the comforting assurance that the disease need never become established in this country.

Amebiasis is a debilitating, often disabling, and sometimes fatal disease that is widely prevalent in this country. One form is known popularly as amebic dysentery. Surveys of local rural areas in the South often reveal that as high as 10 percent of the population has amebiasis. There have been serious outbreaks in cities, too—at the Chicago World's Fair, for example. Both diagnosis and treatment of this disease by presently available methods are unsatisfactory. Our laboratories are working to develop a simpler and more effective diagnostic method, and more effective treatment. There is reason to hope we may succeed. But if we do, it is imperative that we have an adequate supply of dogs.

Leptospirosis is another serious tropical disease about which much knowledge needs to be gained and can best be gained with the aid of the dog. More knowledge about this disease is essential not only for the benefit of humanity in general, but as insurance that it will never become prevalent in this country.

I will mention just two more lines of research of very great importance now in progress at our laboratories which require an adequate supply of dogs for their successful prosecution. Animals other than dogs are much less satisfactory. One of these lines of research is a search for the cause of diabetes. This is particularly important because we are now nearing the limit of the production of insulin; unless further knowledge of the cause of diabetes is obtained, it will become impossible to treat all diabetics. The other line of work is a study of the diseases of nutritional deficiency or of combined deficiency and metabolic diseases such as certain of the anemias. Increase of knowledge concerning the specific causes of these diseases is badly needed.

I could mention many other diseases which we are now investigating, or may suddenly be called on to investigate.

The main point I want to emphasize is that dogs are essential if we are to carry out the legal mandate of Congress that the United States Public Health Service "shall conduct * * * research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man * * * "

The greatest research activity of the National Institutes of Health has come in the last 5 years. That activity is still increasing. With the completion of our construction program and the beginning of a full scale investigation of the chronic diseases, it will increase a great deal more.

We must have hundreds of dogs for this work. Dogs of various types, sizes, and ages. We now have to go through a cumbersome, expensive, and unsatisfactory process of advertising and bids. Sometimes we get satisfactory bids, sometimes not. Sometimes we can get the exact types of dogs we need, sometimes not.

During the past 5 years we have managed to obtain 602 dogs at an average cost of \$5 each. With the growth of medical research in the Washington area, and in the whole eastern part of the country, there is no assurance that we will be able to get enough dogs of the right sort to carry out our work if we are compelled to rely solely on the commercial dealers.

In the meanwhile, thousands of unclaimed dogs are uselessly sacrificed each year at the District of Columbia pound. By every rule of reason and of concern for humanity, those dogs should be permitted to do their part for the relief of human suffering and the lengthening of human life.

The scientists at Bethesda are not cruel monsters. Many of them are men and women who in the evening go back to homes where a pet dog is a loved and respected member of the family. In our laboratories, we handle all laboratory animals with the necessary care and attention. We do this not only because of natural instincts and training, but also because it is the best scientific procedure.

Strict rules regarding the humane care and use of experimental animals have been enforced for a great many years at the National Institutes of Health. They will continue to be enforced. A copy of these rules is offered for the record.

We are hard pressed at the moment for adequate space. The animals are crowded in some of the laboratories. So are human scientists and their helpers. In spite of our temporary lack of elbowroom, we welcome visitors now as we have always in the past. Anyone who wishes may, at any time during working hours, visit the animal quarters of any laboratory where work with animals is going on.

We are just as proud of our animal helpers as we are of our record for research that has helped prolong human life and reduce human suffering. That research would not have been possible without dogs. Further accomplishment will be seriously hampered without dogs.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, doctor.

Dr. TOPPING. I have in this prepared statement, Madam Chairman, presented the programs in research of the National Institute of Health. That includes the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart Institute, the National Institute for Mental Health, the National Dental Research Institute. I am sure you will all recall the passage of those bills in the last few sessions of Congress.

I would like to speak for just a moment, beside the written statement that I have made, to the point that the Federal Government through the Public Health Service is making a tremendous effort in medical research. It is making also a tremendous effort in medical research through the Army, through the Navy, through the Veterans' Administration, and other organizations.

In the District of Columbia and the immediate environs are some of the most important agencies for medical research in the country. Most of them, a lot of them, are sponsored by the Federal Government, financed by the Federal Government. Besides that, there are the three medical schools—George Washington, Georgetown, and Howard University. There is the finest medical library in the world in Washington, the Surgeon General's Library of the Army. There is the fine National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda. There is the Army Medical Center at Walter Reed.

There is the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture. These various organizations within Washington I have listed here. They are being supported by Federal funds. I am sure that you three Senators will recall the long debate on the appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency on the floor of the Senate, with the amendments that were made over and above the appropriations that were made in the House and in the Senate committee for medical research.

The point that I would like to make is that with the great effort that the Federal Government is expending in time and money and in all the facilities that are being built, that it is also necessary, in order to fully utilize those funds in that effort, that every single thing be done that possibly can be done to support the effort, in finding the cause and cure of cancer, in finding the cause and cure of heart disease, and mental health.

I think, then, that we must recognize that dogs are a part of the total picture in the animals that are so necessary—that Dr. Blalock has explained to you—that are so necessary in medical research. If that is true, and the rest of the witnesses I am sure can prove it to you, then this bill is necessary, that the District of Columbia and its environs, with all of the opportunities that we have here, can truly become a real medical center of the United States.

With the Federal money that is going in, it seems it is almost necessary that this bill be passed to insure that part of the cog, just one of the small cogs of the total teaching and total medical research effort, can be fully utilized in the production of our knowledge, the increase in our knowledge, that we can go forward with medical research as we have in the past.

I would also like to present to you this morning a copy of a letter, Senator McGRATH, that the Surgeon General sent to you, which authorizes me to speak not only for myself this morning, but for the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, urging you to seriously consider the passage of this bill so necessary in the advance in medicine in the United States.

Senator McGRATH. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any questions, Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. No. It was a very good statement, doctor.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, doctor. The letter which you presented will be incorporated, without objection, into the record.

(The letter from the Surgeon General dated May 20, 1949, is as follows:)

MAY 20, 1949.

A. L. WHEELER,

*Clerk, Committee on the District of Columbia,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WHEELER: Thank you very much for your letter of May 17, inviting me to appear before your committee on May 24 to testify on S. 1703.

While I will not be able to appear personally on that date, I understand a separate invitation has been sent to Dr. Norman H. Topping, Associate Director of our National Institutes of Health. Under the circumstances, I am sure Dr. Topping can speak for the Service, as well as for himself, in support of this bill.

I am enclosing a letter addressed to the chairman of your committee, authorizing Dr. Topping to express the viewpoint of the Service on this bill. If you believe it advisable, the attached letter could be incorporated into the record of the hearings, in lieu of any statement on the bill itself.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD A. SCHEELE,
Surgeon General.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Richards from Chicago, Ill. Will you give us your name.

STATEMENT OF C. E. RICHARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY

Mr. RICHARDS. My name is C. E. Richards. I represent the National Antivivisection Society. I am here briefly to put our organization on record against this bill.

Representative Miller seemed rather surprised that people outside of the District of Columbia were interested in this measure. I should have reminded him, if I had had the opportunity—but I do not think it is necessary to remind you—that all of the property in the District of Columbia belongs to the people of the United States. I think that takes care of the fact that people in California are interested in it.

A statement was made that we have anticruelty laws. They do not apply to vivisection. Everyone knows that. Many States have specific examples against application of these laws to vivisection.

Senator McGRATH. What is the situation in the District? Do you happen to know?

Mr. RICHARDS. No, I do not.

Senator McGRATH. You are not a doctor, are you?

Mr. RICHARDS. No, I am not. I do know this, however, that in all cases where vivisectioners have been brought to a court on a charge of cruelty, those cases have been dismissed not because of the acts

that they committed, but because of a definition and interpretation of the word "cruelty." There must be an intent to be cruel.

I do wish that in all the testimony given before this committee someone would stop and ask one doctor, "Let us say that you were not cruel; but did the animal suffer?" That is the point.

Of course, they were not cruel under the dictionary definition of cruelty.

Senator McGRATH. I do not intend to be argumentative with you. I am very anxious to get your side of this argument, and I want to cooperate in getting it.

But under the definition of cruelty, the pound officer could be prosecuted because the animal suffers when he puts an animal to death.

Mr. RICHARDS. No, he has no disposition to make that animal suffer. There is the point in cruelty.

Senator McGRATH. Does a research technician have a disposition to make the animal suffer?

Mr. RICHARDS. No, that is why he is not guilty of cruelty. But animals do suffer, nevertheless.

Senator McGRATH. If you make cruelty the test of the subject of prosecution, both the technician in the laboratory and the pound-keeper would be subject to prosecution.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is the point exactly. That is why you cannot convict them under any existing law, no matter how much an animal may suffer. What would be mere discomfort to a vivisector in anything done to an animal, might be extremely cruel to you or to me, because we have a different definition in our mind of what cruelty is.

To prove that point, here is a letter from Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, director of the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School. This happens to be the original letter.

It is addressed to Mrs. C. H. Stine, and this is what he says:

Thank you for your letter of February 20—
that is 1948—

The problem of the use of animals in research laboratories is always a vexing one and there is no question but that many of them do suffer.

I submit that for your record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be incorporated in the record.

(The letter from Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, Yale University, dated February 24, 1948, is as follows:)

YALE UNIVERSITY,
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
New Haven, Conn., February 24, 1948.

Mrs. C. H. STINE,
Lowville, N. Y.

DEAR MRS. STINE: Thank you for your letter of February twentieth. The problem of the use of animals in research laboratories is always a vexing one and there is no question but that many of them do suffer. In most laboratories every effort is made, however, to prevent as much of this suffering as possible and, I think, successfully. Of course, we must remember the very terrible sufferings which human beings continue to have as a result of many diseases which have not yet been conquered by medicine, and we should balance this against the sufferings of animals. We can often grow sympathetic over the poor beasts, but too often, I am afraid, we fail to remember the even greater

agonies of those for whose relief these animals are in pain. Therefore, I should be much opposed to any plan which might limit our use of animal experimentation in medicine, a goal to which many well meaning but somewhat thoughtless people are now devoting themselves.

With best regards, I am
Yours very truly,

EDMUND W. SINNOTT.

SENATOR McGRATH. What does he say about the necessity of using animals?

MR. RICHARDS. He very definitely says——

SENATOR McGRATH. They are necessary?

MR. RICHARDS. Oh, yes, of course; but there is an admission that animals do suffer.

SENATOR McGRATH. Does that not bring us to a dilemma, if they are necessary and they do suffer, some animal has to suffer. It is just a question of whether the animal that comes from the pound or the animal that is stolen on the highway.

MR. RICHARDS. It is a question of who determines whether it is necessary or not. If you will recall, Senator, when they cut off the supply of rubber from China or from Java, they said we could not win the war if the rubber supply was cut off. But we went right ahead and found an adequate substitute for rubber. As I recall, we did win the war.

SENATOR McGRATH. You as a layman are testifying now that if we did not permit experimentation on animals, that some other way would probably be found to cure these human diseases?

MR. RICHARDS. That is my belief, yes.

SENATOR McGRATH. That is your belief as a layman. But the man whom you bring forward here as your witness does not agree with you. He says that they are necessary.

MR. RICHARDS. But that is not the question I raised in the first place.

SENATOR McGRATH. Let me ask you this: Are you able to produce any witnesses for us, medical witnesses, who will contradict the testimony that we have received from these doctors?

MR. RICHARDS. Thousands of them.

SENATOR McGRATH. Doctors?

MR. RICHARDS. Yes.

SENATOR McGRATH. Are you going to produce some?

MR. RICHARDS. We will produce evidence from the scientific journals themselves that there is much suffering in laboratories written by doctors.

SENATOR McGRATH. I am not speaking about suffering. I am speaking about the question of the necessity of use of these animals if we are going to make progress in the field of human diseases. Are you going to produce any medical testimony to say that dogs and cats and other animals are not necessary?

MR. RICHARDS. I am not, no, because that is not within my province. But other witnesses undoubtedly will.

SENATOR McGRATH. Do you think there is a school of medical people who feel that it is not necessary to——

MR. RICHARDS. I can tell you that the National Anti-Vivisection Society has something over 400 medical doctors as its members.

SENATOR McGRATH. We would be interested in knowing about that.

MR. RICHARDS. That is true.

Senator McGRATH. Do you have any of the doctors appearing before us?

Mr. RICHARDS. I do not know. I am just one witness who was rushed in to give a little bit of evidence.

The main thing we are concerned with, rather I am concerned with, is to give you a picture of what has happened in Chicago and what I think is almost certain to happen in Washington. It is just this. Some months ago we conducted a poll—I know that polls are not in very good repute in Washington today, or any place else—but we did it as honestly as we could.

We put some questions to 13,564 persons. These questions were worded, and I think honestly, to get a yes or no answer.

Here is the result: 89 percent of those people knew what vivisection was.

Senator HUNT. Excuse me. Would you mind to read the question?

Mr. RICHARDS. I will get to it in just a moment, the question.

Senator HUNT. I would like to have the question before I get the results.

Mr. RICHARDS. One is: Do you know what vivisection is? Eighty-nine percent of the people knew what vivisection was; five percent apparently never had heard the word; and another six percent had notions so vague that they were not questioned further.

Then our next question was: If you knew that the dog pound was holding dogs and sending them to laboratories, would you send any dog there? Eighty-nine percent of those who knew what vivisection was, 67 percent favored it; 23 percent said they were opposed to it; but 94 percent of the people who replied to that questionnaire said they would not send the dog to the dog pound if they knew that that dog was going to the pound and then to the laboratory.

The result of all the agitation in Chicago has been that the number of dogs going to the medical schools from the Chicago dog pound has dropped from 10,000, 3 years ago to 4,000 last year.

Senator McGRATH. How are the medical schools in Chicago getting dogs now?

Mr. RICHARDS. Trucking them in from out-of-State dog suppliers.

Senator McGRATH. Are you not just as much interested in those dogs as you are in dogs that are in a pound?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes; we are. We are absolutely and completely opposed to the practice of vivisection, the organization I represent. But this bill does not attempt to ban vivisection. It does not attempt to stop the doctors from getting dogs in any way they see fit.

So I see no point in arguing the question whether vivisection is good or bad.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the question we are most interested in and want to get all the information we can on.

Mr. RICHARDS. I was not so informed. I was informed that we would stick to the provisions of Senate bill 1703.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, if you will!

Senator HUNT. May I ask the witness a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Hunt.

Senator HUNT. What point are you trying to make?

Mr. RICHARDS. I am trying to make the point that if you pass this bill, the people of Washington will no longer call the pound when they have a stray dog. They will turn that dog loose on the streets; and

instead of having a stray dog situation here, you will have a stray dog problem here.

I suppose that 9 persons out of 10 approve of capital punishment, but I doubt very much if any one of those 10 would be willing to throw the switch. Whether it is good or bad, vivisection is still a dirty business. The average person wants no part of it.

Senator HUNT. May I ask you, you saw these three kiddies here today.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is right.

Senator HUNT. From the testimony given, we can only draw one conclusion: That they either would not be alive today or they would be invalids. We also heard the doctor testify that that operation could not have been perfected on any animal excepting a dog.

Are you taking the position between human lives and dogs?

Mr. RICHARDS. Not at all.

Senator HUNT. You certainly are doing nothing else but, in the position you have just taken.

Mr. RICHARDS. You are interpreting my remarks to suit your own views.

Senator HUNT. I am doing nothing of the kind. I am just interpreting what you said.

Mr. RICHARDS. If Dr. Blalock were still here, I think he would tell you that Mr. Brock—English surgeons are not called doctor, by the way—developed exactly this same operation. He would also tell you that since 1876, animal experimentation for the purpose of acquiring manual dexterity has been forbidden in England.

He said to you that even with the outline he had already made, no doctor would dare perform this operation. You will recall that statement. Then on top of that he told you that Dr. Brock was now performing the same operation. But Dr. Brock is not permitted by law to work on a dog.

Senator HUNT. Did you not understand him to say he learned the operation from him when he was over there in his hospital?

Mr. RICHARDS. Working on human beings, exactly.

Senator HUNT. Using the knowledge he gained through dogs. So the doctor in England got the knowledge indirectly from the operation on dogs. Do you not know that the death rate in England is considerably lower than it is in the United States?

Mr. RICHARDS. Lower? That is an excellent point for the British surgeons then, who do not use dogs.

Senator HUNT. My statement is absolutely wrong. The death rate in the United States today is 10.7 per thousand. In England it is nearly 13 per thousand.

Mr. RICHARDS. The members of the National Anti-Vivisection Society are now and will be continually opposed to this bill and all such other bills. One doctor told you that Minnesota had passed such a bill.

He carefully refrained from telling you that three other States had killed such bills—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois; and in two of those States there was a full public hearing on exactly the same sort of measure that you have here today.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many States there are having antivivisection laws?

Mr. RICHARDS. None, except the State of Maine, which I believe prohibits the use of public money for vivisection, a law passed during the time Governor Baxter was in.

Senator McGRATH. Are there any States that have laws that specifically prevent their public offices from turning over stray dogs to hospitals?

Mr. RICHARDS. State laws? I believe not. There are some municipal ordinances.

Senator McGRATH. I suppose you would not know how many pound officers there are around the United States that do turn these dogs over for——

Mr. RICHARDS. I have not the faintest idea.

Senator McGRATH. Has your association ever tried to determine the extent to which the action of pound offices makes it necessary to have specific legislation on the subject?

Mr. RICHARDS. We know fairly accurately the number of pounds in the United States which do not turn over dogs to laboratories.

Senator McGRATH. Could you give us figures on that?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes, there are about two hundred and six-some-odd pounds that destroy their dogs. I think there are only about six that permit municipal—that is six municipal pounds—that permit dogs to go to laboratories.

Senator McGRATH. How many pounds are there in the United States?

Mr. RICHARDS. It is impossible to answer that. Probably every small town has something they call a pound.

Senator McGRATH. In other words, 206 out of the total number which may run into the thousands?

Mr. RICHARDS. Those are large cities on which we have had occasion to check.

The CHAIRMAN. I would just like to make a little statement. We are always concerned with the stopping of suffering; that is, the members of your society are, of course. That is the basic aim of the medical profession.

We have charitable organizations that look after and care for human indigents who cannot and do not take care of themselves.

Do we have the same thing for stray dogs who cannot care for themselves, and is your organization doing anything by way of recommending procedure?

Mr. RICHARDS. No. We leave that entirely to the American Humane Association and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Our organization thus far is strictly an educational society. It is our job and our purpose to convince people that by bringing a sufficient pressure, doctors eventually will eliminate vivisection themselves. We know that. We do not expect to eliminate vivisection by law.

We think that as medicine progresses, they will find a way to get rid of it. As a matter of fact, it has been done in three or four specific instances already. At one time certain drugs had to be tested on animals. Three of these drugs today can be tested by a chemical analysis.

That testimony, I believe, will be put in the record by other witnesses. E. R. Squibb & Co. used to test digitalis on cats to determine how many units would throw a cat into convulsions.

Then some smart boy came up with the idea of testing it in another way, perfected it; and now they no longer use cats.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that not come out of the experiments on cats?

Mr. RICHARDS. No, it did not. It came out of some chemist's laboratory, as most of our good things have come from.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Admiral H. L. Pugh.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. H. L. PUGH, DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY

Admiral PUGH. I am Admiral H. L. Pugh, Deputy Surgeon General of the Navy. I am appearing as a representative of Admiral Swanson.

I have here a statement which would require about 10 minutes, but I will submit the statement for the record and will read a few paragraphs from it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your statement will be incorporated in the record. (The statement submitted by Rear Adm. H. L. Pugh is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY REAR ADM. H. L. PUGH, MEDICAL CORPS, UNITED STATES NAVY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The use of animals for scientific purposes, and particularly for medical research, should require no defense.

Within the provisions of statutes of this type, lies the future of medical progress, and the very health and welfare not only of residents of the District but of all mankind. The defeat of such a measure tends to dim the candle of medical research, thereby impeding scientific progress throughout this great Nation, and will slowly but surely cause us to drift back to a state of ignorance and fear and prejudice characteristic of the Dark Ages. For medical progress will come to a dead halt without the use of experimental animals; the war against cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, and many other fatal diseases will be lost.

Because of the unavailability, in some municipalities, of impounded animals for scientific purposes, animals are exterminated in numbers entirely adequate to meet the needs of all the laboratories engaged in scientific investigation. As a result they must be purchased from dealers. Research institutions have no way of evaluating the integrity of such dealers, and it is certain that many stolen pets come to laboratories through these channels. As the results of these impractical regulations, a "bootleg" business has been fostered.

The bill now under consideration eliminates, to a substantial degree, the objections to the present methods of procurement, and makes it possible to obtain healthy animals for scientific purposes shortly after they have been impounded, when they are more apt to be in a satisfactory state of nutrition and general health. The program provided by the bill permits of an adequate supervision of the using facilities by the health officer, which in itself is a most wholesome advance in the public interest.

Many people who do not have deep-rooted feelings against the use of animals in research wish that the use of dogs could be avoided. This feeling is admittedly based on emotional rather than logical considerations, but is an understandable one. The size, the anatomical structures, and the physiological mechanisms of the dog make him the only animal suitable for certain types of work.

That lifesaving biological, insulin, was developed through research on 30 dogs, yet today and every day it is estimated that insulin is saving 500,000 men, women, and children from certain early death. Ask any severe diabetic the debt he owes to those 30 animals. Thousands of patients with pernicious anemia are now alive and well and able to earn a livelihood thanks to liver extract which was discovered by medical research upon a number of dogs who were bled until they were anemic and then given the magic fraction in liver which kept them alive and restored them to health, without the loss of a single animal. The principle of the iron lung was developed at the cost of 24 homeless cats lawfully impounded and made available for scientific purposes.

But for the aegis of supervised medical research we never would have had knowledge of the sulfa drugs, of plasma, and of penicillin whose lifesaving qualities

were repeatedly and extensively demonstrated throughout the last global conflict. Today, the march of modern medicine continues a pace as witnessed by the advent of the newer antibiotics streptomycin, aureomycin, and chloromycetin. And the field is far from exhausted, provided the law continues to uphold the principle of scientific investigation on laboratory animals.

During the Civil War, 100 percent of all combatants who sustained perforating wounds of the abdomen died of peritonitis. During World War II 80 percent of such casualties recovered. Penetrating injuries of the skull claimed 95 percent of their victims before Dr. Harvey Cushing developed brain surgery, based on animal investigation, to the stature of a science and reduced the mortality from wounds of this type by 85 percent.

At the turn of the century, 60,000 babies were strangled to death by diphtheria every year until animal experimentation led to the discovery of antitoxin and, later, the development of diphtheria toxoid to prevent this otherwise highly fatal disease.

Similar investigations have led to the discovery of vitamin K (standardized on mice and rats) which prevents postnatal hemorrhage in the newborn and to the Rh factor (discovered in the rhesus monkey) which formerly caused many stillbirths and produced severe and even fatal reactions from blood transfusions because it was unknown.

The fact that hundreds of drugs and procedures are tried on animals and discarded for everyone that goes on to a clinical trial is adequate demonstration of the danger that would be incident to testing new methods originally on human patients. Elimination of the animal stage of medical research would almost preclude any great advances in medical knowledge and treatment.

Wartime research in which dogs participated led to the saving of lives and limbs of our men who fought the war aboard ship and ashore.

You will remember that during the early days of the war in the Southwest Pacific, malaria threatened the life and health of our men and even the success of some military operations. The antimalarial drugs available left much to be desired for the treatment of certain forms of malaria. Specifically there was need for better remedies to save the lives of the victims of a malignant cerebral form which affects the brain causing rapidly developing unconsciousness and death unless prompt treatment is given. A study was undertaken to determine whether or not some of the newer drugs being investigated under the sponsorship of the National Research Council could be used intravenously with less danger and more effectiveness than quinine and atabrine. A series of dogs first participated in this study in order to determine approximately the dose suitable for man.

Following this it was possible for the scientist and his coworkers who conducted this research to subject themselves to intravenous injections of these drugs in dosages calculated to be approximately correct from the observations made during the work with the dogs. It was thereby determined that this drug could be given to man intravenously with significantly less danger than quinine or atabrine. Without the dog this progress in the search for better antimalarials could not have been made at that time.

Indeed, animal experimentation has brought untold benefit in the form of lessened suffering and longer life to many millions of animals as well as to hundreds of thousands of human beings. No longer need dogs die from hookworm infestations, from rabies or from distemper; nor hogs die by the hundreds of cholera; nor cattle abort from Bangs' disease and thus gradually eliminate whole herds.

Experimental animals are better fed, better housed, and treated with greater consideration and kindness in medical schools and scientific laboratories than they are in most households. Many of our animal houses are air conditioned for the comfort of the experimental animals, while the investigators must sweat it out in their unconditioned laboratories.

The statement that unnecessary cruelty attends animal experimentation is utterly without foundation. The actual facts are that 95 percent of experimental animals undergo no greater pain than does the diabetic taking his shot of insulin or the infant or preschool child receiving an inoculation of diphtheria toxoid or smallpox vaccine, because 95 percent of all laboratory animals are used to standardize serums and vaccines and to purify biological products prior to human administration. The remaining 5 percent which are employed for experimental medical and surgical procedures and for teaching purposes receive the same careful preoperative and postoperative care and the same anesthesia given to human patients. But suppose no animals were available for such purposes and the young surgeon had to learn surgical technique by trial and error on human beings. Would you want such a surgeon to operate on you or some member of your family?

For both humanitarian and scientific reasons anesthesia is used in every situation in which it would be employed in human beings, and when anesthesia is not used the greatest of care is employed to prevent the animal from experiencing pain or fear.

Everyone is in favor of kindness to animals. This is a basic tenet of human decency which is respected and revered by medical students, interns, research workers, and laboratory scientists all over the country. Any investigator who inflicts needless pain on any animal is subject to fine and imprisonment for violation of humane laws that prevail in all States, and rightly so. But the painless sacrifice of an animal's life for the welfare of mankind can never be construed as a misdemeanor.

The city of Chicago has an ordinance which permits recognized medical schools and licensed laboratories free access to homeless animals sentenced to death in the city pound. Yet, in San Francisco, Cleveland, New York, and Boston local ordinances prohibits their universities, city hospitals and research institutions from using lawfully impounded, unclaimed animals for scientific purposes. As a result, 33,000 such animals in Boston alone are rendered into soap or fertilizer or both, each year.

Which shall it be—soap and fertilizer—or salvation from cancer and freedom from disease?

Admiral PUGH. The use of animals for scientific purposes and particularly for medical research should require no defense. Within the provisions of statutes of this type lies the future of medical progress, and the very health and welfare not only of residents of the District, but of all mankind. The defeat of such a measure tends to dim the candle of medical research, thereby impeding scientific progress throughout this great Nation, and will slowly, but surely, cause us to drift back to a state of ignorance and fear and prejudice characteristic of the Dark Ages. For medical progress will come to a dead halt without the use of experimental animals; the war against cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, and many other fatal diseases will be lost.

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universities, city hospitals, and research institutions from using lawfully impounded, unclaimed animals for scientific purposes. As a result, 33,000 such animals in Boston alone are rendered into soap or fertilizer or both, each year.

And it seems to me that the question here boils down to which shall it be: soap or fertilizer, or salvation from cancer and freedom from disease?

The CHAIRMAN. Admiral, thank you very much. I personally know of many of your accomplishments in the Naval Bureau of Medicine, and I saw many of the things that have been done in the Pacific when I was out there, and I do appreciate having you come in and tell us this very much.

Admiral PUGH. Thank you. I would say this, that to cause suffering to an animal vitiates or nullifies the object of the experiment in many instances. If you hurt him or scare him, you do not get the result you are looking for, and it is absolutely essential to keep that animal from suffering.

I will say this, that we have the finest animal house in the Nation, if not in the world, at Bethesda. It is air-conditioned, and you may go out to see it, any of you, or any member of any society or committee; and they will agree that those animals live under more comfortable conditions insofar as the temperature and ventilation is concerned than many of the doctors who work upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. Admiral, I have been out and been through and have seen some of the things you are carrying on. I also visited the little laboratory that you have out in Cairo, and I wonder if the public realizes or knows anything about the work that you are doing which could be of very great assistance in future wars, especially if they came in the Middle East?

I am not talking for or against this bill. I am simply talking about the accomplishments of the Navy in the past few years.

Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator HUNT. No, I have none.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you ever so much. The committee will recess until 2:15 this afternoon.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the committee recessed until 2:15 p. m.)

(The committee reconvened at 2:15 p. m., upon the expiration of the recess.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. We will proceed with the hearing on S. 1703. For those who were not in here this morning, I would like to repeat that we are trying to get all the information that we can from all who have had anything to contribute. We are asking that there be no demonstrations made, both because it interferes with the testimony and it requires time that we need to give the witnesses.

We have a long list of witnesses. We want to give everybody a chance who has anything to contribute. But we hope if it is repetition, you will permit us to extend your statements in the record of the hearings, that we may study them before we act on the bill.

We will hear first from Mr. Robert F. Sellar, president of the American Humane Association.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. SELLAR, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Mr. SELLAR. I have changed my statement three times now in the interest of brevity, and I think I boiled it down to what is considered essential. I will hope to be able to get it all in the record. I will eliminate who I am, who I represent, except to say that I represent the humane movement in the Western Hemisphere to a very large degree. There are 600 humane societies in the United States proper. We have a society in Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, many in Canada, and one in Cuba.

I have a roster here which would support my claim that I represent that group in case you should want it.

I have just returned from a tour of the Middle West, where there has been an epidemic of bills similar to Senate 1703, all seeking to force from dog pounds and animal shelters for scientific experimentation the surrender of animals, most of them pets which have endeared themselves to their owners to the point where they are considered members of the family circle.

Filled as I am with the viewpoint of this multitude that I contacted individually and with groups, I find it a little hard not to speak at length on what it means to lose a pet or to have it die from natural causes, let alone his forceful seizure and subjection to excruciating pain and agony preceding its death.

You have been told that the commercial laboratories and medical laboratories are seeking dogs which will be destroyed following a retention of from two to a dozen days; that they will be anesthetized as carefully and tenderly as are members of the human family when facing a surgical operation; that if used in a study which necessitates survival, they will be given post-operative care such as is given to human patients; that if used for the purpose of acquiring or teaching or improving surgical techniques, they will not be permitted to regain consciousness.

In every hearing I have attended, doctors of the highest standing have made it appear that no pain or suffering is involved. May I state right here, however, that as compared with most of these doctors that I have been in contact with for the past weeks, the doctors who appeared here this morning have been more fair and more prone to keep down to the limits and to represent the thing more clearly than any other groups.

I have been visiting medical laboratories, research laboratories, for over a period of 32 years; and I am prepared to speak under oath or anywhere else, if necessary, that, except with rare exception, the conditions in laboratories as represented by scientists are not true.

What was it that defeated the Sherman Miles bill and stripped the Nolen-Miles bill in Massachusetts of its surrender provisions? A recess study commission was appointed by the Governor, the senate, and the house of representatives and they visited medical schools and laboratories over a wide area and found that actual conditions and practices refuted the claims made by these men.

Speaking as a practical animal man, realizing that the same degree of sanitation maintained in the care of human beings cannot be expected when dealing with animals, I charge in all honesty that the conditions under which many laboratory animals are kept prior to

and following operations are deplorable and inexcusable. You will find this hard to believe, but it is true. I would, if I had not been so close to the situation.

There are exceptions to this, as there are to most general situations. Many animals are anesthetized and not permitted to regain consciousness, and the success of many studies demands post-operative care of high degree. But in stressing these claims, the proponents of this bill should not be permitted to create the impression, as they have done everywhere similar bills have been introduced, that acute and prolonged suffering such as you would not submit your own pet to, is the exception rather than the rule.

Nor do I feel you would condemn your neighbor's pet to a fate worse than a merciful death; and if that is true, you will hardly feel that you can support the bill before you because practically every so-called stray is an owned dog; and to carry the theme just a little further, is not the occasional homeless ownerless dog entitled to the same merciful consideration?

Call that pure sentiment or whatever you will. It makes sense to millions of our fellow citizens actuated by humane principles who would like to be registered in opposition to this bill. The proponents of the bill would have you believe that advancement in medical science would cease if an unlimited supply of animals, principally dogs, is not constantly available. That claim was made during the Massachusetts hearings, but careful questioning on the part of committee members brought forth the information that no handicap had been experienced up to that time, but that \$5 per dog was too much to pay. That would certainly be true if the experience of a Chicago scientist is common to all who use pound dogs in their operations.

He stated that while connected with Washington University, he used dogs purchased from the St. Louis pound for \$5 each and that in making extensive studies, it was not unusual to be forced to discard 19 out of 20 animals because of the development of distemper and other ailments which rendered them unfit for his purpose after his projects were well under way.

That means he was paying \$100 for the one surviving dog he found suitable for his purpose. On the other hand, he stated that no such difficulty was experienced while he was working at Johns Hopkins University where dogs were raised for prolonged study projects and were never exposed to contagious disease. Dogs such as these 19 are what the laboratories would be getting under the provisions of bills such as we are considering today. Aged, diseased, and injured animals make up the bulk of those destroyed in public pounds and Humane Society shelters, and they are admittedly not suited to the needs of scientific groups and individuals.

Young healthy animals for the most part are claimed by their owners—some almost immediately and others after the expiration of from 1 to 4 weeks. Those not claimed are placed in new homes with the understanding that they will be restored to their original owners whenever located.

Various reasons contribute to what we might consider neglect in failure to search promptly and vigorously for a lost animal. Sickness, absence from home, the assumption that he will eventually find his way back, and many other circumstances enter the picture, delaying reunion between a pet and its owner or keeper, and, during this time,

under the provisions of a law such as is being promoted here, it would in all likelihood wind up in a laboratory from where there would be no return.

I am not professionally qualified to pass on the merits or demerits of vivisection, nor is this the time and place for such discussion. These bills deal exclusively with the supply of animals to fill claimed laboratory needs, and I am qualified to touch on the waste and unnecessary sacrifice of animal life on the altar of scientific research.

About a year ago I visited the medical school in Louisville, Ky., which for years has enjoyed the reputation for caring for animals prior to, during and after surgery better than any other school in the whole country. There were six groups of four students each, and to each group was assigned a dog. In every case, the dog was seized and forced to the floor and a cloth thoroughly saturated with chloroform, or ether, was held tight against its nose. Unconsciousness followed a period of pitiful struggle and strangulation.

Each animal was then placed on a table and a circular piece of bone about an inch in diameter was cut out of the skull and an electrode was inserted into the brain. The one and only purpose of this project was to demonstrate that a shock or injury to one side of the brain produces a contraction of muscles of the legs on the opposite side.

That is a crude explanation of cause and effect, but nothing new was demonstrated. Everyone who has had a broad experience with injured animals has known of this phenomena, or whatever else you want to term it, for years. Why was it necessary to sacrifice six animals to demonstrate a known fact? Why was it necessary to sacrifice even one when the textbooks already contained the information?

Each one of these students must be trained to administer anesthesia. That being the case, and if it was felt necessary to use six dogs instead of one, why was not each animal carefully placed upon a table and the same careful technique followed as in the case of operations upon humans?

Undoubtedly many more animals were and are being used in training in the use of anesthetics. Waste and more waste and sacrifice of animal life in the face of the claim that laboratories must have all of those that are unfortunate enough to land in public pounds and privately operated animal shelters.

A few years ago I attended a meeting of doctors and surgeons and was much impressed as was everyone present by the showing of motion pictures depicting operational technique.

If animals must be used, it seems sensible to suggest that the media of motion pictures be utilized to the fullest extent toward the end that less instead of more animals be used.

Two bills similar to Senate 1703 were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature. The Sherman-Miles bill was defeated. The Nolen-Miles bill, stripped of its seizure provisions, is resting in committee. A bill of like character has been referred back to the committee in Pennsylvania.

The Minnesota Legislature passed its pound bill without contest, simply because no opportunity was given for the people to be heard. Every effort will be made, however, to bring about its repeal.

According to the latest information which has reached me, the Oklahoma bill is up for its third reading in the senate, but there are good reasons for feeling it will not pass.

The Wisconsin bill is still in committee.

The California measure is still pending, but it contains no compulsory surrender provision. The Illinois bill was killed in committee simply because the people were given an opportunity to be heard.

Since public sentiment in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, California, Illinois, and in other places is so pronounced in opposition to bills similar to the one before this committee, isn't it logical to assume that the voice of America, could it be given an opportunity to be fully heard, would be registered overwhelmingly in opposition to this measure in Washington, D. C., the heart of the Nation?

Most of the humane societies which I represent have been operating over a period of from 50 to 75 years. The membership of these and the general membership of the American Humane Association is composed of many of the most ardent antivivisectionists in the country. On the other hand, we have probably a larger group who feel that reasonably limited and controlled animal experimentation is necessary. They are all of one mind in the matter of the common everyday practices of cruelty which take place in the home, on the streets and highways, in the stockyards, in motion pictures, on the farms, in pet shops and many other places.

In common with all right-thinking men and women, and this includes many doctors and scientists, they abhor the need, or claimed need, for the suffering of animals used in laboratories, and let me emphasize this above all else: They are preponderantly opposed to these animal seizure measures.

I cannot overly emphasize the contribution these societies make in the interest of public health and safety. Every dog on the loose for even a few days is a potential rabies menace, although the fox is admittedly the principle carrier as far as livestock is concerned. Most of the men who have been making an intensive study of rabies and its control, agree that this control is best effected, first, by gathering up the so-called strays such as is practiced by animal protective organizations the country over; and, second, by vaccination.

Dogs that are unwanted, ill, or exhibiting strange symptoms, are brought to humane societies for placement in new homes, treatment, quarantine, or to be humanely disposed of as the individual situation seems to warrant. People bring these animals to us because they rightly feel their wishes will be carried out.

Do I need to point out the change in attitude which would follow the enactment of measures such as Senate bill 1703? Unwanted dogs, and cats, too, would be turned loose to shift for themselves to prey on domestic fowl and wildlife, on the assumption that any fate is to be preferred to the suffering they would have to face in the medical schools and commercial laboratories. I have talked with many professional conservationists on this phase of the question, and they agree that such a situation should be avoided at all costs.

I ask you members of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the repudiation and defeat of Senate bill 1703, and I thank you for the courtesy extended in listening to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Sellar. Do you have any questions, Senator?

Senator FREAR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank you very much for the comment concerning the testimony given here this morning. The objective of

this committee is to get all the information we can on this subject that we are discussing; and if we succeed in that, I think the committee will have contributed something, at least.

I am very much interested in your societies. I know some of the excellent work that you have done, and as I said this morning, the basic aim of the medical profession, as is with us all, is to stop suffering as far as we can.

I again repeat what I said this morning, that we have charitable organizations that look after and care for our human indigents who cannot care for themselves. I am wondering what your society is doing, if anything, in the same way for stray dogs?

Mr. SELLAR. Well, we give them every care that they need in individual cases. We treat the animals belonging to the poor in our clinics free. We, of course, specialize on the collection of dogs, as I have indicated a minute ago. And we are interested from a public health and safety standpoint as well as from the humanitarian aspects of our work.

But there is no care that is required on the part of animals, either owned animals belonging to those who are unable to pay for veterinary care, or of the animals that are owned by people unable to pay any sums of money for their care, that humane societies do not take care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your organization recommend legislation from time to time along these lines?

Mr. SELLAR. We do, both the State and the Federal legislatures.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as I know, the stray dogs are picked up and put to death in a gas chamber. Certainly we do not do this with human beings. Do you have any recommendations as to what can be done with the pound dogs other than putting them into the gas chamber?

Mr. SELLAR. We are experimenting right at the present moment with a chamber that will produce atomospheric conditions similar to that attained by fliers when they get miles up in the air. They were experimenting on that out in Los Angeles, and I think by October we are going to find that we are going to have a method of taking animal life that will be stripped of all care.

This morning they referred to the use of dogs. No death is pleasant to witness. But the use of carbon monoxide, as is being used by humane societies from coast to coast, the use of electricity as is being used by some of them, reduces the suffering to the least, to the minimum. But we are constantly striving for a better means, and I think that this system we are working with now is probably going to bring the answer to a question that has bothered us for many, many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your organization have any recommendation to your members as to going to dog pounds and finding out what there are for dogs there and placing them in homes where they could get care and a little attention that we want them to have?

Mr. SELLAR. We are constantly urging them to do just that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make any recommendation as to watching the newspapers and the lost and found columns?

Mr. SELLAR. Yes, we ask people to advertise in some such manner as this:

"Lost your dog? Cat? Don't give up.

“Your dog won’t give up. Go to your local humane society. Go to your local dog pound.”

Urging them through the paper and every other way to go to those places where stray animals are picked up.

The CHAIRMAN. Would your organization be willing to take full responsibility for all dogs that the dog catcher places in the pounds over the country and see that they are placed in good homes, rather than killed?

Mr. SELLAR. There is nothing we would like better.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any attempt at that?

Mr. SELLAR. Yes, a good many humane organizations do just that, conduct that pound work. They do it in Boston, Philadelphia, and California—San Francisco, to be more exact—wherever the work can be turned over to a humane society, we do it and operate it at a great loss in the majority of cases.

In Boston, for instance, they are doing it for \$4,500 a year, when it has been demonstrated that the city, to take over that work, could not do it for less than \$100,000. That is quite a factor.

The CHAIRMAN. How are your activities financed?

Mr. SELLAR. By dues and memberships, principally.

The CHAIRMAN. Contributions?

Mr. SELLAR. Contributions of all kinds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a report that you get out, an annual report or a monthly report?

Mr. SELLAR. We do.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be pleased to receive one.

Mr. SELLAR. I will see that one is sent to you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any record as to the number of States that have specific laws prohibiting vivisection?

Mr. SELLAR. No, it is not in here.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have it, will you send that for the record?

Mr. SELLAR. I will, if it is available.

The CHAIRMAN. The number of States having specific laws prohibiting vivisection; also the number permitting vivisection for scientific purposes.

Thank you very much, Mr. Sellar.

(The information requested above has not been supplied.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is Irene Castle here? [There was no response.]

Mr. Owen B. Hunt?

STATEMENT OF OWEN B. HUNT, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. HUNT. My name is Owen B. Hunt. I am a member of the board of directors and representative of the American Anti-Vivisection Society for the City of Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a statement?

Mr. HUNT. Yes, I have a prepared statement. It is short, and I have attached hereto some evidences of torture, cruelty, and barbarous treatment of animals taken from the American medical journals, not from the files of the American Anti-Vivisection Society or SPCA.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the references with them?

Mr. HUNT. With them.

The CHAIRMAN. Complete?

Mr. HUNT. Yes, number, age, everything else.

I might state for the benefit of the record I was the author of the group hospitalization law in Pennsylvania, now known as the Blue Cross. So I have a close association with hospitals as well as against the practice of vivisection.

Like my colleague, Mr. Richard stated earlier, it is clearly understood that my society is unalterably opposed to vivisection. It works constantly to educate the public and to indoctrinate the belief that vivisection is morally wrong, and it will continue to do so.

Our society was founded in 1883, and our fight against the cruel practice of vivisectioning animals has never changed and never altered. Since the failure of passage of Senate bill 1703 would not in any way alter vivisection in the District of Columbia, I will take but a few minutes of your time to stress one point, that of cruelty connected with vivisection.

The medical profession continually argues that all animals are anaesthetized before any experiment is performed. Nothing could be further from the truth. So as to expedite matters for the committee I have prepared a series of cases of cruelty, not taken from the files of the American Anti-Vivisection Society or the SPCA, but from a number of American medical journals.

The members of the committee, if you can find time to read at least half a dozen of the cases submitted, can then judge for yourselves whether or not there is cruelty practiced in vivisection.

I particularly call you attention to case 1998, page 1, taken from the Journal of Biological Chemistry, October 1946. I heard the doctor testifying here today that it went back 30 years ago; during that time about 30 years ago there was some cruelty practiced, but not now.

I call your attention to the fact that this was taken from a journal of medical science published in 1946. Tests made in the biochemical laboratory of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Here is an instance where any number of dogs possibly ranging up to 46 were subjected to the cruel and torturous treatment of poisoning by non-lethal and lethal doses of mustard.

The report states that a large number of animals in good condition were used in the experiment, evidently not the strays that were picked up in the back alleys, but somebody's pets that were unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of, in all probability, juvenile delinquents, who for the sum of 50 cents or \$1 turned these animals over to the laboratory representatives.

The hair of their bodies was removed by shaving, and then the bare skin was exposed to high concentrations of mustard vapor. Other animals in the same test had this same type of dose injected intravenously. Many of the animals lived through this horrible torture as long as 5 days.

Not one word in the report about anesthesia. How many hundreds of times has this same experiment been carried out in animal laboratories all over the world during the past century? What was learned from this experiment that has not been known to the medical world for 100 years?

Yet the medical world is before you today asking the most august body in the world, the United States Senate, to put their stamp of approval, not alone on this type of inhuman animal treatment, but to help the doctors to procure the dogs without cost.

Permit me to cite one more case on page 2. This experiment was made at Columbia University in January 1947. Notes taken from the American Journal of Physiology, volume 148, pages 98-123.

Here 30 dogs were placed on their backs in a trough shaped animal board. The animals were anesthetized by the drop method. Then they were beaten with a rawhide mallet. From 700 to 1,000 blows were administered. I particularly call your attention to the report that states that most of the animals were beaten to death, but it states further that despite the administration of anesthesia, the element of fear was not entirely eliminated.

However, the report goes on to further state that when the beating stopped, the administration of ether was discontinued and the clinical condition of the dog studied until it died or it was apparent that the dog was recovering.

Twenty-five percent of the dogs in this experiment died in a period between 50 minutes or 9 hours and 21 minutes. One of the dogs was kept 5½ hours in the animal cradle without water, and when water was given, it drank incessantly. Two of the animals were kept in this agonizing torture until the following day and then brought back to the laboratory and placed on the animal rack and expired from fright.

Yet, despite the repeated protest of the doctors that all the laboratory experiments are painlessly administered, here we have under their own written testimony positive evidence of torture, cruelty, and abuse of the most unbelievable nature.

What was learned from this ignoble experiment that has not been known to the medical world for the past 500 years? Was it necessary to mutilate the legs of 30 live dogs for a period of 9 hours to find out that trauma causes thirst? The only thing I can find in the report of the student that conducted this experiment was that he was looking for the results of trauma in the form of vomiting, that trauma causes thirst and vomiting. That was all that was in that report.

Now, on page 121 of the Medical Journal, the report goes on to state that the same experiment was carried out on several dogs without the application of anesthesia. That is in the notes.

Has there not been enough of human beings maimed and wounded on battlefields all over the world during the past 500 years to find out that trauma produces thirst. Were not enough of human beings injured in industrial accidents during the last 200 years for the doctors to know by this late hour that severe injury or fracture of the bones produces vomiting.

Members of the committee, I plead with you on behalf of the dumb animals who cannot speak for themselves and whose cries from the torture table produce only the wailing echo of their own voices, to keep Senate bill 1703 in committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McGrath?

Senator McGRATH. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hunt. We must ask again that there be no demonstration. It is simply taking the time away from the witnesses, and we are only meeting today and tomorrow. Unless we get through, we have to discontinue the hearings.

So I think perhaps you would prefer to have the witnesses heard, rather than the demonstration. That can come in other ways.

Now we will hear from Mr. Culver.

STATEMENT OF DELOS E. CULVER, REPRESENTING THE FEDERATED
HUMANE SOCIETIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. CULVER. My name is Delos E. Culver. I represent the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania, with 36 affiliates, and a membership in good standing of slightly in excess of 11,000.

Madam Chairman, my total statement will take probably not more than 5 minutes, probably less. But in view of the fact that it does touch briefly on some of Dr. Hadley's statements this morning, I am going to ask your indulgence to permit me to make it. It is a very brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. CULVER. The 11,000 members of the Pennsylvania Federation are unalterably opposed to this legislation. We are opposed to it because we believe—we know in our specific case—that it represents outright confiscation of private property.

The animals which we take into our shelters throughout the State during the year are animals which are either brought to us by their owners or which we pick up on call with our ambulance to the home of the owners.

These are animals which for some reason or other their owners are no longer able to care for or keep. They turn these animals over to us with two specific purposes. It is very definitely stated either that we get them a good home, or put them painlessly to sleep.

At the time they turn these animals over to us, they must sign an ironclad contractual agreement relinquishing all title and right of ownership and imbuing that title and right of ownership in us.

Therefore, if any organization or institution is empowered by law, either State or Federal, to walk in on our property and take those animals away from us, or demand that we turn those animals over to them, they are confiscating our private property just as much as if they demanded that we turn over our ambulance or other equipment.

I can safely say that if this law were a Pennsylvania law and was enacted as such, every one of the 36 affiliates of the Pennsylvania federation would close their doors, because in the first place we are not empowered by our charter, which is granted by the courts, to act; and we would not even if we were, as a collection agency for either the medical profession or any other interests.

That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator McGrath?

Senator McGRATH. This particular act is directed to the pound, which is a public institution. You represent these private humane societies.

Mr. CULVER. The federated societies of the State of Pennsylvania, which represents 36 separate organizations throughout the State.

Senator McGRATH. Do you know why we do not have a pound here operated by the private humane societies? It has been my observation that where they are operated that way, they are much better handled than by public authority.

Do you know any reason why we do not have that here in the District of Columbia?

Mr. CULVER. No; I am sorry, I do not.

Senator McGRATH. Do you know of any efforts that have ever been made by these humane societies to establish that sort of a system in the National Capital?

Mr. CULVER. I do know of public pounds that have been operated by municipalities throughout Pennsylvania that have been horribly mismanaged, and in which there were a great many abuses practiced on the animals, until private humane organizations stepped in to have those abuses stopped.

I do not know, Senator, whether you are familiar with the charters which the courts grant to private humane organizations or not; but they restrict very specifically the activities of most humane organizations.

Senator McGRATH. In what way?

Mr. CULVER. Insofar as the disposition of animals. We are chartered primarily for the prevention of cruelty to animals that cannot be placed in good private homes. We are not empowered in any sense to either give or sell animals to institutions regardless of what the purpose may be. The terms of this bill follow very closely the terms and the terminology of most of the State bills, particularly our bill in Pennsylvania, which demanded outright that we turn over to any accredited representative of a medical institution one dog or all the dogs in our shelter at the time or at any time that representative called for them.

Now, I repeat, by virtue of a contractual agreement which we enter into with the owners of the dogs at the time we accept those animals, they are our private property.

Senator McGRATH. I do not think there is any question about that, so far as the private organization is concerned. The legislature cannot confiscate that property. But a different legal situation is presented when you are dealing with a public pound supported by public funds. Then the legislative authority probably does have a right to say what disposition is made.

Mr. CULVER. Perhaps it does. I am not in position to speak for public pounds.

Senator McGRATH. Would you put into this record a copy of the Pennsylvania charter under which you operate?

Mr. CULVER. I will be glad to send you a copy. I will be very happy to.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Michael Moukhanoff.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MOUKHANOFF, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST VIVISECTION

Mr. MOUKHANOFF. My name is Michael Moukhanoff. I am president of the International Conference Against Vivisection, representing over 85 societies both here and abroad.

If you will permit, I will read you a short statement presenting the feelings of our membership on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Mr. MOUKHANOFF. In the name of the thousands of members of these societies scattered all over the United States and various countries of the world, I wish to express that in the opinion of those countless members and my own, this bill, which we are discussing, is in its essence inhumane.

It is proposed that any animal, lost, abandoned, bereft, thrown out alone in this world, be destined to receive for his misfortune not

merely the penalty of death, which in some instances may be merciful, but that in addition it be subjected to intense suffering. This is fundamentally inhumane, frightfully unjust and immoral, however you may wish to look at it.

We are concerned today, but indirectly, with the merits or demerits of vivisection. But the fact remains that it is proposed to surrender the animals whose fate has landed them in the Federal pound, to an institution where they will be subjected to protracted, excruciating pain, in plain words, to torture.

Do not wince at this ugly word, for in whatever scientific cloak you may dress the term of animal experimentation, it remains nevertheless in its brutal reality unmitigated and refined torture.

European countries in many instances have recognized the fact, and despite the efforts of the experimenters the practice is being restricted or minimized, through the efforts not only of private groups and societies, but often by the governments themselves.

I lived for a number of years in France and witnessed the efforts of the French Government, the under then leadership of Poincaré, to restrict animal experimentation. Government regulations prohibited the indiscriminate delivery of animals from the pounds to laboratories and these had difficulties in obtaining animals, at least in large numbers.

As a result, experiments were indulged in somewhat sparingly. The same goes for England, where vivisection, although taking place under certain conditions and regulations, other forms are definitely prohibited, such as operations to acquire skill and dexterity.

Today the United States leads the world in laboratory animal torture. No fewer than 400,000 dogs are vivisected annually in the United States and the total number of all species of animals exceeds 6,000,000 annually. A record. But is it one to be proud of?

Why is this so? Because vivisection is cheap to perform. Animals have been more or less easy and cheap to procure. Therefore, the attitude; why restrict the performance?

Do you wish to make this procurement still cheaper, still easier? The attitude would be: We have lots of dogs, they cost us practically nothing. Why not cut them up? What's the difference? The supply is unlimited. Congress has delivered to us all we can possibly use, and more.

Callousness already exists. Do you wish to encourage it by passing this law?

Countless experiments are repetitious ones, proving nothing new, achieving nothing new. An unlimited supply of animals tends to this casual attitude, to this needless repetition. A large supply of material only encourages the tendency to indulge in this cruel practice.

In every civilized country the conception of humane endeavor has steadily grown. Every civilized country has built up a system of humane education, a network of humane organizations. These have had recognition, respect and encouragement.

Civilization itself and its achievements are measured not by its expressions of brutality or callousness, but rather by an increasing capacity for compassion and mercy. Cruelty and brutality, if to a certain degree inherent, can be encouraged or discouraged. We have seen the effects of encouragement in Nazi Germany.

We see it in the Soviet Union today. Of all the "civilized" countries in the world, only one has no humane societies, has no humane movement: Soviet Russia.

Gentlemen, are you going to tear down, little by little, that which has been built up by a humane impulse? Are you going to destroy that which has already been achieved in this direction and put the United States in the category of the Soviet Union?

This is a vicious bill, for provisions are even made to see that no kindly impulse or feeling of compassion shall interfere with the steady delivery of the unfortunate creatures to the laboratories.

Provision is made that should the poundmaster, or anyone else, wish to try and save some of the pound inmates from the torture chambers they will incur for themselves the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

No kind-hearted or compassionate man could hold the job of poundmaster, for no man with any sense of justice or compassion could stand there and day in and day out deliver countless innocent victims to be mutilated and tormented.

From the moment an animal enters the pound he is already in a sinister atmosphere of cruelty and brutality. It would be hard for any man except a toughened, hardened individual to hold this job. Gentlemen, are you paying a premium on brutality?

The pound, still an imperfect solution, was founded from a sense of benevolence. This evidenced the development of humaneness. The projected utilization of this institution as a supply depot for vivisectors is a flagrant retrogression and can only be achieved in defiance of all ethical values.

In closing let me say this: It may be in the minds of some that the issue as envisaged by those opposing this bill is unnecessarily dramatized. Without going into any detail, I say that this is not so. Were the bare facts of all that takes place under the term "vivisection" made public, I am ready to state there could be from that moment on no more room for argument.

When I have used the word "torture" I have meant torture. I do not believe that humanity as a whole, ruthless as it shows itself at times, could countenance the agonies deliberately inflicted on defenseless creatures which numberless experiments involve.

This is not a random statement. Each and every person present is at liberty to verify it for himself, not from what we, the antivivisectionists say or claim, but from the official medical records and reports.

If there is still so much cruelty in the world today, even in civilized countries, it is largely from an insufficient education to kindness. We have deplored the cruelty and brutality shown by the Nazis in Germany. That attitude was the result of specific education, education to cruelty.

Humaneness and humane education have been the steadily increasing aim of all persons with vision and a sense of the relationship of man to man, and man to beast. This has been the foundation of the humane movement.

Are you going to destroy something which has been achieved by all those who have been building up the humane movement? Are you going to put a blot on the Capital of the Nation, where, if you pass this bill, an important achievement to the humane movement will be wiped out?

Do you wish to assume the moral responsibility of putting Washington on record as the only capital of a modern civilized country directly legislating against humane endeavor?

Gentlemen, are you willing to bring this about?

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator McGrath?

Senator McGRATH. I do not believe so.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Moukhanoff.

The CHAIRMAN. Maj. Gen. Malcolm Grow, Air Surgeon?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is General Grow here?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Alma Opal. Is Mrs. Opal here?

STATEMENT OF MRS. ALMA T. OPAL, PRESIDENT, ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. OPAL. I am going to read this in order to be brief and save your time.

Madam Chairman and members of this committee:

We, the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia, are opposed to Senate bill 1703 for humanitarian reasons.

We are highly appreciative of this opportunity to place certain facts before this honored body of the Government of the United States. Your task is not easy. We wish to be cooperative in every way so that the will of the people can be expressed through you without fear or bias.

People have a right to be right or wrong. We are in agreement with the animal welfare and humane societies that this bill is unconstitutional in that it is an infringement of personal property rights.

It is also wrong from the standpoint of good economics in government. Since the District of Columbia derives approximately \$105,000 tax money from dog owners each year and the cost of operating the pound is around \$33,000 per year, we feel that this profit entitles the taxpayer who has no vote the finest service the District pound can offer. Under no circumstances should the pound become a pick-up station for the medical laboratories. Present helpful public relations must be maintained.

If this committee is interested in improving the relations between the pound and the people still more, we suggest that this department be placed in the hands of a bona fide society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, operating under a semiofficial contract with the Government. We know there would be a further saving to the rank and file citizen and humanitarians would then have absolute authority over the animals.

I proposed such a plan last year when testifying at the joint hearings on Senate 1968 and H. R. 4902, bills concerning with the home rule and reorganization for the District of Columbia. A bill is now being prepared in both the House and Senate along these lines.

This society contends that useless, cruel animal and human experiments are the highest in the history of this Nation. Using the proponents' own data, heart disease, cancer, and other diseases are increasing at an alarming rate. The demand for more hospitals including mental hospitals is tremendous. We should note at this point that the health of the Nation has been primarily in the hands of the

allopathic and serologic branches of medicine. These two branches are guilty of more animal torture than all the other branches of medicine put together. Since these two groups are in the driver's seat, they should be charged with failure to promote the health of the Nation in proportion to the great support they have had from the people.

As a group they do not have a good health record personally. According to a survey dated 1945, made on a scale of 100,000 white male population, deaths totaled 57.8 percent. That of the doctors was 67.31. This is setting a poor example.

The so-called great benefits of animal experimentation seems to be doing the doctors themselves little good. And worst of all, the doctor bills are the highest in the history of the Nation.

We would like to explain to this committee why there are seldom any doctors of the aforementioned branches of medicine on the side of us humanitarians; and may I add there are seldom any veterinarians.

I shall go back to a survey published in many newspapers in 1932. This survey showed that 34 percent, or 1,238 out of 3,632 regular physicians replying to a questionnaire on vivisection sent to all members of the American Medical Association declared themselves opposed to vivisection and animal experimentation generally because of inaccurate results.

Now, why have we not heard from this minority? We think one of the members of this committee has the right answer for this undemocratic timidity.

We quote from the Pittsburgh press:

Senator J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island Democrat, said the American Medical Association is conducting a "medical dictatorship at its worst."

It seems appropriate that at this time we should also quote Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association. In a lecture before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Dr. Fishbein said that science had not learned to prolong life; that the plan of the best medical men of today was that of the "wise men of Salerno"—Dr. Quiet, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Merryman. Salerno had a famous medical school employing natural methods back in the Middle Ages. We appreciate this priceless honesty of the moment for it means that cruel, inaccurate animal experimentation is of no use to mankind.

The following is a very brief summary of data received a day ago from a German chemist who is also a doctor of natural science. I am not permitted to make this man's name public. However, should this committee wish to confer with this learned chemist behind closed doors, I will give this committee his name.

This is a brief dissertation, but don't mind; I am going to stand up and read:

It is a generation ago since Robert Koch surprised the world with the knowledge of the active force of the bacterias. The suffering world hoped to be cured from such diseases as tuberculosis with the discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus. This was the beginning of the so-called specific therapy which needed human and animal bodies for its working method.

On account of the rapid increase of tuberculosis, cancer and heart disease and other ailments, we have arrived now at a time where the success or failure of the serologist must be faced.

Question 1: In view of the increase of these diseases, is there any justification of the continued torture of millions of animals?

Question 2: Can the medical world with a clear conscience refuse to honor other methods of research?

Question 3: Is there another way?

The preference of the serologist in medical research is easy to understand since this so-called great discovery came at a time when natural science, showing a connection of physico-chemistry to medicine was just in its infancy. There is no doubt that the serologist has had some success just as every medical method has had some success. But, the question must always be raised whether recovery was due to the so-called cure or the self-resistance of the body.

In spite of this relative success, it is now certain that serology is 80 years more or less behind the times. There is an undisputable, uninterrupted chain of errors. The hopes of humanity have not been realized.

On the contrary, the enormous increase of cancer and tuberculosis is real proof that the way of the serologist is wrong. It is to be regretted that there is not more open-mindedness in this day of physio-chemistry, in the new day of electronics or the quantum theory. The explanation for this is that the vivisector and the serologist are used to thinking in a clinical way and they transfer this manner of thinking to their research.

Further, it is to be stated that the serologist never was a pure scientist. This branch of medicine does not employ basic knowledge of mathematics, physics or chemistry. It is highly speculative and far too easy to be called thorough, and to be relied upon.

Serology is based on three main conceptions: Gene, antigene, and antibody. Textbooks plainly state that these conceptions are absolutely unknown and represent supposition. Chemistry refuses to acknowledge this slipshod way of working. A chemist, having an unknown quantity, does not work with it until it is analyzed and isolated. In contrast to pure research, the serologist works with unknown liquors which are a mixture of many different antibodies. This is the reason for failure. Not facing this fact shows the mental and spiritual laziness of the vivisector and serologist. We are compelled to add to this indictment the crime of endless cruelties to dumb animals. In view of all this speculation, the serologist resorts to blowing a trumpet over winning the smallest case in order that profits may continue. Almost every day we hear of a new serum. If only a small part of this sera were effective, health records today would show great improvement. We, therefore, come to the conclusion that the method should be changed.

I have much statistical evidence on the total failure of tuberculin.

I assure you it will be a pleasure to work with your society.

That is the end of the dissertation.

To this democratic committee, I respectfully address one more remark. This remark can be found in all the sacred books the world has any knowledge of. This is it:

Forgive them, for they know not what they do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Opal, how many members do you have in your society?

Mrs. OPAL. Five hundred and seventy-five.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you operate entirely under the dues?

Mrs. OPAL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your officers paid?

Mrs. OPAL. None of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question that we are thinking about is the dogs and the treatment at the pound.

As far as I know, they are taken over there and put to death in a gas chamber unless someone claims them. Is your society doing anything about the stray dogs that are being put in the pound waiting there for death?

Mrs. OPAL. They are primarily the antivivisectionist societies that sprang up to spearhead legislative action that was more or less dormant in the humane societies. But, of course, many of our members—in fact, the majority of our members—are also members of humane societies.

Therefore, directly or indirectly, we are all in the same work.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at in my question is: is your society or are the members of your society doing anything to return some of those dogs to their homes or finding them homes rather than permitting them to stay there to die by gas?

Mrs. OPAL. Yes. I could point out right in this room at least 30 people who work actively at that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you accomplishing anything? Are you finding homes for the dogs?

Mrs. OPAL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you finding the proper homes for the dogs?

Mrs. OPAL. Yes. But I think one fallacy is that we do not advertise enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Senator McGRATH. The only money you have to operate with is the money that you get from your own members, is it not?

Mrs. OPAL. That is right. Occasionally a small legacy may come in.

But the society was reorganized a year and a half ago, and I think I can safely say we operate on dues.

Senator McGRATH. No further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Opal.

(The following information was submitted for inclusion in the record:)

ANIMAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
Washington 20, D. C., May 27, 1949.

Re S. 1703.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
*Chairman, Subcommittee of Public Health,
Education and Recreation of the District of Columbia,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Not being able to even mention the work of the Animal Protective Association for dogs (and other friendless animals) during the hearings, May 24 and 25 on Senate bill 1703 (Pound bill) because of the unintentional omission by the president of the Washington Humane Society of notifying us of the meetings he was having with the Federated Humane Societies of District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and assuming that the District of Columbia Antivivisection Society headed by Mrs. Opal and of which I am a director, alone were preparing material for the hearing, and barely being able to manage at the very last minute to get listed in the animal shelter group, I feel constrained to take advantage of your offer to receive informative material for your study of this legislation, and to ask that a copy of the letter of May 18, 1949, which I wrote you (and a similar one to your colleagues of the subcommittee) be allowed to be inserted in the extension of remarks in the hearing records. I therefore enclose a true copy of this letter.

I found that one or more representatives of the Animal Rescue League, Humane Society, and other smaller organizations beside the lawyer who was supposed to represent the whole Federation of Societies, Mr. Watson, had prepared papers and either spoke a few words or passed them in, although I was led to understand that the lawyer would make remarks for us all. I therefore feel doubly passed by and for this reason I beg that my letter of May 18 be considered as containing the gist of what I would have spoken.

This present letter refers to some points which I did not know were going to be brought up at the hearing.

First I wish to express my appreciation of the interest in animal protection which I feel the subcommittee showed by many of the questions raised. I especially appreciate your very intelligent questions as to any plans that we might have in mind for humane supervision of the Pound to provide future safeguards for the inmates against being forced to be surrendered for experimentation. I was very glad you raised this question. Although it was first asked of an out-of-town speaker, it did open the way for another one of our speakers, Mrs. Opal, I

believe, of the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia to inform you of the bills already introduced into the House and Senate providing for a main SPCA to replace the Pound, to be supported by the same funds as support the Pound, but to be supervised under contract, by a board of local officials representative of phases of the work carried on by the present animal protective, sheltering and antivivisection organizations.

I would not expect you to have a clear idea of the work of these societies and their present set-up, but I feel such information and some ideas of our reason for asking for a bona fide SPCA to replace the antiquated idea of a pound should be of much value to you in arriving at a fair decision for both the present pound bill, and in case you are on the committee when the SPCA bill is discussed.

As stated in my hastily written note which I passed in between sessions on Wednesday I believe I can enlighten you considerably on this matter because I am a Washingtonian. I have not only seen the progress and lack of progress in humane work in the District and surrounding Maryland and Virginia, but I have been and am in the thick of it. I am almost a charter member of the Animal Rescue League but was forced to part from them and form my own animal shelter (when myself only a modestly paid clerk in the Agriculture Department) to meet a great emergency in 1930, which for some reason they could or would not meet—of rescuing the hundreds of pitifully abandoned stray and pet animals, mostly cats, when old Pennsylvania Avenue and surrounding Northwest and Southwest sections of city were being vacated and wrecked to make way for the new Federal triangle and District Government buildings. So I have been in the very middle of slum clearance rescue work and our organization was the only one doing this work. With slum clearance starting up again our part-time agent and her husband are again on the job, although at times working without personal compensation, only food and gas expenses. We rightfully should have a small appropriation from Congress or the city government for this work. Of course we entered into the other phases of animal protection and rescue, but this slum clearance rescue work has always been of prime importance and will always be continued someday.

Another reason we hope and pray your committee will kill the Pound bill is that unfortunately circumstances over which we have no control will soon force the Animal Protective Association from its lovely wooded area in the far Southeast (Congress Heights) because of the area being built up rapidly into apartments containing hundreds of people. As this property belongs to me personally but was given for the use of the APA and with building prices so high, I see no way at present, even after selling part of the land, to rebuild elsewhere for the APA especially for sheltering dogs, and my own sources of income aside from what little real estate I possess, are few and cannot support the work as it has been to make up deficits which the association experiences outside of membership dues and donations. We were advised not to be in the Community Chest some years ago. Needless to say we shall be in agony over the situation wondering where the poor friendless dogs that would have come to our shelter and that the Animal Rescue League cannot entirely care for, will land if the only other place is the Pound from which they must be surrendered to the merciless vivisectioners.

Therefore closely following this letter I am sending you some data on the development of animal protective work in Washington and vicinity and of the ideals that should be attained, which might be illustrated by the situation in Baltimore, an enlarged plant to replace the old Pound, on city property, the quarters up to date and comfortable for friendless animals, supervised by a humane board as stated above and the word "Pound" replaced by SPCA. This word "Pound" has always struck terror to the hearts of small boys who have lost their loved pets. Instead there should be a friendly place seeking to educate people to prevent cruelty and loss and to present the highest principal of Christianity toward God's creatures.

In closing I should like to say I try to be a consistent Christian. I am a Presbyterian, a vegetarian, an out and out antivivisectionist and when I do feel need of a doctor I have a splendid naturopath, Dr. T. M. Schippell, 1329 Sixteenth Street NW., a lady doctor, who gets at the root of things and without blowing a trumpet has effected remarkable recoveries from cancer, polio, and many of the other troubles for which the doctors are so loudly calling for dogs and more dogs. I would not trust myself in the hands of an allopathic doctor nor that of any children, were I married. I believe in the ways of the Great Physician and I feel sure the allopathic profession are not going the ways He would have them go did they seek His guidance.

I was most glad the old gentlemen at the hearing asked for a moment of prayer for the committee's guidance. I should have mentioned that myself had I been allowed to speak.

I wish that your committee might learn some of the ways of the naturopaths. Dr. Schippell publishes a magazine, *The Herald of Health and Naturopath*, and many wonderful facts of the real causes of diseases can be learned from it. I think you would be greatly enlightened as to the real ways of successfully treating human ills if a conference might be had with Dr. Schippell and her magazine editor, Dr. Gartenmeier. They both may be reached at her office given above. She is a very busy woman but would gladly confer with you.

I also wish to ask if you have ever realized how much vital connection there really is between American waste, waste of soil and vital food elements—and the increasing diseases for which the doctors want to experiment on animals. For the last 2 years I have been subscribing to a little magazine called *Organic Gardening* and I was perfectly surprised to learn of the terrible depletion of our soil, the harm of chemical fertilizers and sprays, and the right ways to get back true soil fertility by conservation and humus for the proper work of the soil bacteria and earthworms. We are so terribly wasting the riches God has given us. If human beings would eat whole foods instead of refined devitalized ones, tend more toward strict vegetarianism, to which the Bible states we are to return, and would obey the Great Physician's laws of health and nature's true remedies, the doctors would not be calling for our pound dogs or any other creatures for their ridiculous, in many cases, and always uncalled-for experiments. This may seem an extreme statement, but I believe it, for where there is a will there is a way, and we have but to will in God's way and we shall find the remedies and blessings. Besides we have no right to cause any suffering, mental or physical, to any creature of God's humbler creation, for attempting to find remedies for the ills we bring upon ourselves and offspring because of our willful disobedience to God's commandments and will for our lives upon His earth.

You will be surprised how all these things enter into the demand of the allopathic doctors for animals to torture.

In closing I am quoting a paragraph from a letter of one of the best Bible teaching Presbyterian ministers in this city and for many miles around, Dr. James H. Miers of the Fourth Presbyterian Church (I stem from the old First Presbyterian Church where my father was an elder and upon whose site the new Municipal Center parkway stands (one side of it) the other side on site of my grandmother's house where I was born) I rely a great deal upon Dr. Miers, rather than upon the view of the National Presbyterian Church into which our church and another through merger finally emerged. Dr. Miers has come out stoutly against vivisection, because it is not Christian, but even I was surprised at the last sentence of the paragraph I am quoting, but he is certainly right.

I regret to state here that I have placed his original letter in some personal file and cannot remember where just now and the carbon copy of the excerpt I must have left at the house of our treasurer where I went between sessions to prepare the note I left Wednesday evening to you. I cannot now delay to look further for this, but as Dr. Miers himself has sent you a statement of his opinion, you have no doubt seen it in some form. Mrs. Opal of the Antivivisection Society, upon hearing his opinion expressed to me, asked him to appear and speak. He felt he could not possibly undertake another thing, but gladly sent in the letter. He did appear one day at a former hearing on the Lemke dog exemption bill as I saw him myself so I know his interest is real and there is another Presbyterian minister, Reverend Purcel of the Congress Heights Presbyterian Church whom I asked to write as he also wrote in favor of the dog exemption bill formerly.

Hoping I may be able to clarify further, if needed, the needs of our Nation's Capital for being the upright example it should be for Christian humane education of our young people to follow God's laws of mercy and health, as we seek to teach our own group of Junior Animal Protectors or in any other way to serve you now or in the future, and thanking you again for what I felt was a real interest in the rights of poor voteless citizens of the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA W. SARGENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANIMAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 1948

ANIMAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT

The year started with the rescue of two more pups found in a nest in the woods. Four of the same litter had been discovered by some children before Christmas. Kay Gibson and Audrey Stokes spent 3 hours digging under roots of trees to the tunnel so cleverly constructed by their poor stray mother. The children had been feeding her and always wondered where she went when she disappeared. As the location was not far away, this mother dog discovered her pups in the kennel yard, and the girls saw her licking them through the wire fence—when she trotted away, apparently satisfied that her offspring were in kind hands. These English sheepdog type pups were placed together in a good home after several months of care.

Two puzzling cases of injured dogs occurred: One Sunday a man and boy arrived followed by a small female so sore and hurt that they feared to pick her up. Investigation revealed a dozen wounds caked with blood, and the little dog was almost blind. It appeared that she had been attacked by some large foe. After attention from our veterinarian, and some weeks of reassuring care and petting, she gained health, confidence, and beauty, and turned out to be a Schipperke. She acquired a wonderful home with one of our members and is very happy with her pal—a yellow cat. Two weeks later a small collie was found chewed up in similar fashion.

“Bozo” came to us in the winter. A lady managed to catch this timid hound after coaxing him with food for 3 weeks. Months of patient kindness have restored Bozo’s confidence. He has developed a distinctly compelling personality. But we do not give out dogs for hunting where they are too often neglected and maltreated. The right home has not been offered. Bozo is still with us and may refuse adoption.

“Kessie” a big shepherd police pup was found lying stunned on the edge of a broad, hot highway in Delaware. When lifted into the car, the dog was found to be weak from starvation. As Miss Sargent was on her way to a Bible conference in Keswick, N. J., she took the dog along. With sleep and food, he gained enough strength to stand up, but a more forlorn looking pup Miss Sargent had not seen for many months. He attracted much attention and soon began to wag his tail. But exercising him became a problem, so Miss Sargent delayed her spiritual refreshment and returned home. This “evangelistic pup” grew into a strong, heavy-coated fellow. In the late autumn a young couple begged for him and he obtained a fine home.

There was “Peter Rabbit,” an unwanted Easter gift. He was established in our hutch and is lord and master of it yet. His appetite is enormous, but fortunately he is a vegetarian—which we wish all our inmates were. “Minnie Mouse” was found in a pet shop awaiting the fate of vivisection. The proprietor stated that he did not object to selling her to a laboratory so long as he was paid. Miss Sargent purchased “Minnie Mouse” and took her home in a cat carrier. Though white, she soon gave birth to two brown babies. She was protected from feline appetites, pampered and fed and consigned to a safe place.

Two hamsters were acquired from a home where they were not wanted. They resemble a cross between a guinea pig and a rabbit and are becoming alarmingly popular with animal experimenters as they are cheap and breed often. We understand that these creatures come from South America. They nap during the day, and come out to eat, play, and fight after dark. The little mothers sometimes eat their young and the small fathers run away—which at least saves them from the medical schools. These two found a wonderful home.

Cruelty to a horse came to our attention before Christmas. It was reported by the Norwegian Embassy that the poor animal was being beaten up hill on Massachusetts Avenue. When Miss Sargent contacted the horse, he was coming down hill pell mell—being pushed by the wagon which had no brake. The horse was thin and in bad condition. She visited the stable, ordered a brake put on the cart, found a mare there also needing attention and turned the case over to the Animal Rescue League Horse Committee and the Humane Society. Leona was directed to include these faithful animals in her Christmas treat of oats, molasses feed, carrots, and apples.

Early one morning a little white pup was discovered lying on the side of the street in great pain. He had been run over and a bus driver had lifted him out of the traffic. Both legs were broken. He was taken to our veterinarian and put out of his misery. A small cat was found deserted in a bus terminal. She was almost blind with diseased eyes. About 90 percent of the cats taken in were

strays dropped and temporarily sheltered by kind people until we could get them. A picture appeared in the Times-Herald of a cat and her family housed in a hole in a tree. These were rescued to prevent their being distributed among irresponsible people. Two of the kittens were given to a boy and girl especially interested, and their names were added to our list of junior animal protectors.

Right after Labor Day, Leona and Jesse Thompson our part-time helpers, made their annual trip to Colonial Beach to gather up the cats left behind by summer visitors. There is no animal shelter there, and an old colored woman collects them, feeds them, cares for them at her house until called for. Food is left with her for the next bunch of cats. Who will take in these homeless creatures when this kind old woman passes on? The stray and abandoned dogs and pups were mostly females—and some of the most pitiful were brought in by Leona. Several times Miss Sargent rushed to the aid of dogs struck by cars. Others were brought in by weeping owners.

The number of dogs taken in this year is lower than in 1947—perhaps because of the suspension of the phone at times made necessary by insufficient help to care for more animals; but the cost and work for 311 dogs and pups was considerable. Many were kept a longer time than usual as they were placeable and 51 obtained promising homes. The most attractive kittens came in midsummer when people are not in the mood for adopting pets. From the 1,012 cats and kittens received, only 23 were placed. Other animals finding refuge with us were 2 rabbits, 1 mouse, 3 crippled birds, 1 injured squirrel, 11 Easter chicks, and 2 hamsters.

Slum clearance is starting. The wrecking of old buildings always leaves homeless scores of pet and stray cats that have lived in these houses. Bereft of shelter, food and owners they still cling to the ruins of familiar surroundings, though bewildered and terrified. Funds are needed to finance Leona for these trips of rescue, which are one of our most important services. Anything donated toward this phase of our relief work will be allocated to this particular branch.

During the winter months both woods and city birds were fed. The radio and press were urged to appeal to the public to share their bounty with hungry creatures. The first part of 1948 was cold and stormy. Miss Sargent lived over the kennels to be near her charges and reduce expenses. She went out in storms to get injured and lost animals reported to her. Several times her car stuck in the snow or on the side road up hill to the kennels. The oil bills were a nightmare, but animals have to be kept warm to prevent illness. In March high winds blew down pine trees across the road to the kennel house and a man had to be hired to clear the way.

There were problems of cats up trees. We had the equipment but no man to send, and difficulty in getting the cooperation of the fire department. But every effort was made to effect a rescue. Much time was donated to giving advice over the telephone about the proper care of animals. Miss Sargent discouraged attendance at rodeos and circuses pointing out their cruelty, and also the unnatural condition of captivity at any zoo, stating that the rights of animals should be the outstanding consideration.

CHRISTIAN HUMANE EDUCATION

In January great effort was made to introduce a bill prohibiting Easter traffic in baby chicks, ducklings, and bunnies. This selling of live toys for children to maul is illegal in many States. The District having no vote, we were dependent upon congressional action. We appealed to Senator Capper; but he was too busy and soon resigned. We circularized dime stores, pet shops, and markets begging them not to handle the little creatures. But many refused humane cooperation and we saw dyed chicks displayed in several stores. In pity Miss Sargent bought some chicks and placed them in a country home where they would be in natural surroundings. Legislation to outlaw this cruelty is still to be accomplished.

During Humane Week Miss Sargent conducted a quiz on Animals and Birds of the Bible for girls and boys between 9 and 13 years. An encouraging number responded, but many fell by the wayside. Margaret Shipe of Second Street NE. won the prize of a Bible. As usual posters were given out to schools and playgrounds. These are published by the American Humane Association with a message to last the entire year. Humane book displays were requested at libraries. The shelter was open to children visitors on Humane Sunday to teach lessons of kindness, to view the grateful mascots and stray refugees. The list of Junior Animal Protectors is increasing. They are listed and get periodic mail from us. Those 18 years old and over are invited to become adult members.

It has become increasingly hard to get time over the radio. We have tried to interest certain stations in some script sent us by a humane organization, but

have not succeeded. "Spots" are all we are promised sandwiched in between programs given by their own announcer. We have a short film sent us by the American Humane Education Society called Out of the Heart which Miss Sargent has reviewed and endorsed which we hope to use. But there has been too much work for so few hands, and so many animals to save from the procurers for medical laboratories, that nothing has been done with it yet. The antivivisection cause has also kept us busy. Bill H. R. 4238 has been introduced in the House to give all unclaimed animals from the pound to medical schools and laboratories for experimentation. Write Representative John L. McMillen, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, House Office Building, to vote against this bill.

Among our blessings are two legacies left us this year for which we are very thankful; one from Miss Julia Webb and one from Mrs. Anne Cullen, which made it possible to keep the shelter open this winter. Much had to be spent for repairs to make the place safe and usable for limited service. The roof, plumbing, furnace, electric cooking stove and refrigerator as well as the dog and cat pens all required the attention of mechanics. Miss Sargent had to arrange a loan from the bank and even this did not cover the expense of all the outdoor work toward which she and Miss Weber personally donated.

However, our membership has increased. In 1944 dues and contributions amounted to only \$1,254.91. This year the figure is \$2,220.19 not including the legacies. But we still need more, especially monthly donors in order to employ regular kennel help for cleaning the pens, feeding the inmates, going for unwanted and injured animals, and for the general overhead. We receive no Government nor community chest support, and the population of dogs and cats and other animals is ever on the increase as the number of residents grows. Those who have not already sent in their annual dues may mail them to our secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. D. Albin, 20 Sycamore Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. Make checks payable to Animal Protective Association.

We greatly appreciated the help given us last summer by Mrs. Briggs and her son Jack. Mrs. Briggs came from the office almost every evening and fed the animals, while Jack made a faithful daily appearance, hosed out the pens and exercised the dogs. Neither Mrs. Briggs nor Jack would take any pay. Jack has gone to college and Mrs. Briggs has moved farther away. Miss Wever, one of our vice presidents, constantly aids, after her office hours, in taking in the forlorn cats and making them comfortable.

We are always encouraged by notes and letters from appreciative persons. Sometimes the kind words come in the form of verse:

A TABBY'S TUNE

I met a homeless tabby cat,
With glowing yellow eyes,
As near a woodsy road she sat,
I said with some surprise,

"How can you purr such happy song?
And lift your little head,
When you have been a stray so long?"
But this is what she said,

"I am Virginia Sargent's guest
And here I want to stay
Because I've found she treats me best
At her kind A. P. A."

And many a homeless dog and cat,
And hungry bird nearby
Sings of Miss Sargent just like that
And gladly tells you why.

—Dolly Elligson.

The Boy Scouts of Den 1, Pack 34, of Anacostia wrote us this:

"Our memory of our visit to the animal shelter is a very pleasant one indeed. You have our respect and admiration for the work you have chosen to do."

One of these boys the year before helped to rescue a white rabbit from under a car where it had been chased by a dog. The little creature was terrified and very thin from starvation.

Our annual meeting will be held on Friday evening, April 29, 1949, at 8 p. m. in the Methodist Building, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C. Please come and encourage us by your presence.

SOME LITTLE SOMETHING

Sometimes I wonder how people can live
 Without the dear friendship that animals give.
 Some little something, no matter how small,
 To love you is better than nothing at all.
 Some little kitten; a stray, humble thing,
 Or some little bird with a droop to its wing.
 Some little something, no matter how small,
 Isn't it better than nothing at all?
 Feed the lame bird and bind up its wing,
 Soon it will perch on your finger and sing.
 Tuck the starved kitten under your chin,
 And hear it purr "thank you" for letting it in.
 So many tables and so many scraps,
 So many timid paws begging for laps,
 Some little something, no matter how small,
 Isn't it better than nothing at all?

—*Author unknown*

(Material for this report furnished by Miss Sargent; written up in condensed form by Mrs. H. D. Albin, secretary.)

Animal Protective Association, Washington 20, D. C.—Treasurer's Report for 1948

Received from monthly donors, membership dues, contributions.....	\$2, 220. 19
Legacy from Mrs. Anne H. Cullen.....	1, 500. 00
Legacy from Mrs. Julia Webb.....	100. 00
Total.....	<u>3, 820. 19</u>

Disbursements:

Repair of dog and cat pens.....	114. 28
Food for the animals at the kennels.....	1, 381. 31
Repair of electric stove, refrigerator, etc.....	179. 60
Repair of car.....	278. 97
Repair of furnace.....	475. 00
Repair of roof of kennels.....	130. 50
Repair of plumbing.....	167. 75
Stationery, stamps, mimeographing.....	109. 05
Ads for homes for animals.....	53. 36
Fuel oil.....	457. 84
Labor.....	372. 30
Gas and oil for car.....	80. 77
Phone.....	150. 42
Electricity for cooking and lighting.....	124. 36
Veterinary services and medicines.....	141. 18
Miscellany.....	246. 13
Taxes and insurance.....	342. 02

Total expenses.....	<u>4, 804. 84</u>
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Deficit paid by Miss Sargent.....	984. 65
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1949.....	710. 27

ANIMAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
Washington 20, D. C., May 18, 1949.

(For insertion in extension of remarks against Senate bill 1703 and presented Friday, May 27, 1949, for such insertion. See letter of May 27 to Senator Smith explaining request for such insertion.)

Re Senate bill 1703.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
*Chairman, Subcommittee of Public Health, Education and
Recreation of the District of Columbia,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MRS. SMITH: As a God-fearing Presbyterian, a real Washingtonian, a District of Columbia home and property owner, as owner and taxpayer of three pet dogs, also as conductor of the Animal Protective Association and lover of all God's creatures, in special behalf of those trusting friends and helpers of mankind since the dawn of history, dogs, I am begging you to oppose strenuously the McGrath Senate bill 1703, which demands that unclaimed dogs from our District of Columbia pound be turned over to various medical, scientific, educational institutions, laboratories, etc. for any sort of experiments they seek to make within the provisions of the bill. These experiments will include "practice" experiments by students, which strongly inculcate into them a cheap value upon the lives of God's creatures. Too often in later years these indifferent tendencies culminate in crimes against human beings.

The friendless dogs of the District pound have landed there through no sins of their own, but through carelessness, neglect, and/or circumstances of their owners. Why should they pay the penalty of these circumstances?

The District of Columbia taxpayers have no vote, but many of us do own and love dogs. The pound is run, at least partly, by taxes we pay to own our dogs and help protect others. Also the same taxes help pay our Commissioners who have been appealed to by medical groups. Should their demands be granted over our protests, it would certainly be another case of taxation without representation. I have examined Senate bill No. 1703. It is cold-blooded and merciless in the extreme.

For years three institutions in the District of Columbia have given humane refuge to friendless dogs and other creatures, the Animal Rescue League, 70 O Street NW., dependent upon the community chest; the Animal Protective Association, 3900 Wheeler Road SE., relying upon personal memberships and donations of friends of animals; and the District pound. The latter, a municipally and Federally supported institution, is not in the same category as a guaranteed humanely supervised animal refuge. At present the poundmaster is empowered to dispose of the inmates at his discretion. Providentially, Mr. Frank Marks is too much of a dog lover to surrender them for experimentation. He should be encouraged in this protective oversight and be especially urged to place the most humane restrictions on the placements of females that they might escape careless homes liable to turn them and their progeny out again upon the streets. He should be allowed to extend hope of recovery of lost pets to grieving owners, and to offer others to kind, suitable new homes; or if of a type not to be appreciated, they should at least be granted a merciful death. This is the protection and these the opportunities which the really humanely supervised but understaffed and poorly financed other two agencies extend to their fullest capacities. The McGrath bill (S. 1703) would impose upon the rights of pet owners, of those with humane tendencies, and would seek to force a kind poundmaster into betraying the trust placed in him by the public. It would sanction more degrading of students by making their material more plentiful and cheaper, hence would multiply the cases of the already disgraceful postoperative lack of care of their victims.

Vivisection is a moral wrong, a blot upon professed Christianity. Vivisectors pick out the most docile, trusting domesticated creatures, render them more helpless to defend themselves and proceed to perpetrate upon them their unrestricted theories and fancies. To subject the dog, of the most acute capacities for both mental and physical suffering, to such, is indeed a shameful travesty upon our boasted "land of the free, and home of the brave." Doctors, researchers, laymen should have enough faith in the Great Physician, Jesus Christ, to seek His divine guidance, be it granted through prayer, wholesome methods of nature, of which He is the Creator, or through such as the old-fashioned kindly, faith-filled doctors, who spent more time accurately observing patients and prescribing according to the laws and remedies of nature than depending upon researchers and

tortured animals in laboratories near and far. In the end, the real test of an anticipated remedy must be upon man himself for the ills he brings upon himself and his offspring.

The words "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful" (Luke 6: 36) and "And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up (James 5: 15) are as true today as when Christ walked this earth

I appeal to you therefore, Mrs. Smith, a woman, like myself, of the sex that should be tender-hearted toward the helpless, to oppose this merciless Senate bill 1703, and in the name of the Creator who made us all, use your power to spare creatures who cannot plead for themselves, and especially those sought-after ones, dogs, and the dogs just now of our own District of Columbia pound. God's own blessing will be upon you.

In their behalf, in the Saviour's name,
Sincerely,

VIRGINIA W. SARGENT, *President.*

P. S.—If you could be in the midst of so many abandoned, given-up, homeless canines, trying in so many pathetic, inarticulate ways to express their gratitude and happiness for the love and protection of them at the Animal Protective Association as I have been here for the last 12 years and elsewhere for around 35 years, you could never let one go for experimentation from anywhere, no matter how badly the doctors want them and for whatever. You would surely insist upon the better way of curing human ills and the God-way. V. W. S. (May 27, 1949.)

Dr. Churchill, Massachusetts General Hospital?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Shell?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. General Bliss?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Admiral Swanson?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Woodard? Just a moment Mr. Woodard. We will take these from Boston first.

Mr. KIRKLAND. Is Mr. Joseph Strickland, of Boston, present?

The CHAIRMAN. The committee plans to adjourn at 4 o'clock and go on tomorrow, so all we can get in will help the program tomorrow.

Mr. Strickland, will you give your name to the reporter?

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH L. STRICKLAND, INVESTIGATOR, NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Mr. STRICKLAND. My name is Joseph Strickland, Madam Chairman. I have been a full-time investigator for the New England Anti-Vivisection Society for the past 15 years. I would call attention to the committee that I testified at the Lemke hearing and the record, of course, will give adequate information of some of the results of my findings.

I am here today merely in the interests of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society to get its viewpoint placed on the record. My testimony will only take about 6 minutes, but I do crave your indulgence in that respect.

This society, meaning the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, is one of the oldest, largest, and most highly respected and influential organizations of its kind in the United States, with headquarters in Boston. The society is organized as a public charity under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Its membership is drawn from people in all walks of life, and from every part of the country and

includes today, and has always included, many men and women of prominence and distinction in both public and private life, including among others high churchmen, prominent public officials, judges, lawyers, doctors, educators, authors, editors, and publishing personnel, librarians, and business men and women. Many of these distinguished people reside in the District of Columbia. A letter to this committee from one I would like to add as a part of this record.

I don't think I need read this because you can have it. It is from Bascom Timmons.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be included in the record.

(The letter from Bascom N. Timmons, dated February 3, 1949, is as follows:)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1949.*

HON. GEORGE R. FARNUM,
*New England Anti-Vivisection Society,
Boston, Mass.*

DEAR MR. FARNUM: As one who has always had a horror of the scientifically measured agonies of animal vivisection I want to express my appreciation of your great work. As a newspaper man for more than 40 years, whose assignments have carried him into every State in the Union and into perhaps every phase of newspaper investigation and writing I say without hesitation that the most diabolical cruelty I have ever known is the mutilation of trembling little animals through vivisection.

Hundreds of thousands of cats and dogs are maimed, tortured, and put to death every year in reckless, cold-blooded animal experimentation. Tens of thousands of them were loved pets torn through theft from the intimacy and care of a home and condemned to the unspeakable anguish of the vivisection room.

If it is conceded—but I do not concede—that there is the right of one part of creation to inflict torture on another part what great, worth-while thing has it proved? Has it done anything to lessen the toll on the human race from heart disease or apoplexy or cancer? Certainly the great discoveries such as the sulfa drugs and penicillin were not born of the dying convulsions of helpless, trusting animals and owe nothing to vivisection.

Keep up your fight for a cause which is winning recruits every day. Vivisection is condemned by some of the world's greatest physicians and surgeons.

Yours sincerely,

BASCOM N. TIMMONS.

(EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.—The writer of this scorching indictment of vivisection is head of his own Washington bureau serving over 20 important newspapers throughout the country, and is the author of *Garner of Texas* recently published by Harper Bros.)

MR. STRICKLAND. We denounce this bill first as involving an outrageous betrayal of Christian principles; second, as reflecting an indifference to the moral, and probably the legal rights of owners of private property. I say probably. Third, as a shameless proposal to ride rough-shod over the sensibilities of human people. Fourth, as a ruthless attempt to make the Government an accomplice of the experimenters and an accessory before the fact to their revolting and debasing practices.

I have made hundreds of visits investigating what goes on in the experimental laboratories, and know whereof I speak. But you do not need to take the word of a fact-finding antivivisectionist. All that is necessary is to read the accounts of the experiments with which the medical journals abound—although these are often couched in highly technical language which screens the shocking facts—and further, study the pictures with which they frequently have been illustrated.

In all fairness, I must say, very frequently there is a great tendency to misinterpret things of this nature, something I wish to go on record as saying that I have never done. There is a danger. We further say that enactment of such a bill as that before you would make the public no less than an accomplice in this evil.

Nobody can deny that the major objection to this bill is the horrible fate that awaits the animal when he is taken to the laboratory.

Massachusetts has proclaimed through the action of its lawmakers, that the thought of permitting the vivisectionists to obtain impounded animals was utterly repugnant to its conscience and the humane spirit of its inhabitants.

The Committee on Legal Affairs to which the so-called Miles pound bill was referred just a few months ago, was literally inundated by protests against its passage, and unanimously reported against it. This report was adopted by both houses of the legislature without a dissenting vote. Pound bills as such died in Massachusetts.

Madam Chairman and members of your committee, we appeal to you to follow this humane precedent and keep the record at the Nation's Capital unblemished.

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society declines to compromise with anything it deems fundamentally wrong, and on behalf of its president, the Honorable George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney General, I so record it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Strickland.

Any questions?

Senator McGRATH. How many States have passed laws making these dogs available from pounds? Somebody testified here that Maine passed such an act. Is that correct?

Mr. STRICKLAND. Just recently. I am very glad you asked that question, Senator, for this reason: I believe at the Library of Congress some years ago they tabulated this whole legislative situation throughout the United States. I know I have a copy, and if you cannot find it, I will be very happy to send it.

Senator McGRATH. I am sure we can get it.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Yes, I am sure it is available here. I know Mr. Lemke will bring it to your attention. I think the Library of Congress has it.

Senator McGRATH. You do not happen to know offhand how many States have taken such action?

Mr. STRICKLAND. You mean recently?

Senator McGRATH. How many States permit it now?

Mr. STRICKLAND. You mean permit vivisection?

Senator McGRATH. How many permit it? Have any States taken action to specifically prohibit it?

Mr. STRICKLAND. No. As a matter of fact, none, with the exception that some States have forbidden the use of vivisection in high schools, Maine and Massachusetts particularly. But there is no legislation on the statute books forbidding vivisection.

Senator McGRATH. No more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Strickland.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cunningham.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, WASHINGTON ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. My name is James F. Cunningham, 6002 Sycamore Road, Baltimore, Md. I am a special investigator formerly with the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society, and the Animal Protective Group of Maryland, and I am now connected with your local society here.

My job has been principally running down dog thieves or procurers, and I have done that quite extensively. I have been fairly successful at it. But you close them in one place and they open in another.

We know the method these dog thieves operate under. Principally what I want to bring up is, there is no scarcity of animals. We know that from facts. The same doctors who testified here this morning can call up Landis of Hagerstown, Scherer of Hershey, Pa., and Anthony of Littlestown, Pa., the Brendel Animal Farm of Littlestown, Pa., Arnold of Hanover, Pa., and within 2 hours, if they want, have 1,500 dogs.

Senator McGRATH. Do you regard these organizations as legitimate operators?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No; they are not.

Senator McGRATH. They are not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. They are not.

Senator McGRATH. They get their dogs by——

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Various ways and means. They are very smooth, the way they get them; and unfortunately, I visited many of the hospitals, in fact, I have a letter right here signed by Dr. Blalock, who I respect very much—he testified this morning—where they admit of the terrible condition, not in so many words, that these animals were in.

Senator McGRATH. May I ask you this? Assuming we approach for the sake of argument to achieve the lesser of two evils. Is it better to provide these dogs to hospitals that are going to get them anyway through a legitimate source, or is it better to continue to have them provided through the illegitimate source?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I tell you, Senator, I would say no, for the simple reason the medical profession, as you know the way they are fighting President Truman's health bill—they have great maneuvers. They prophesied 2 or 3 years back that they would get these dogs. They would get them. They would force it through, they would get them through congressional methods and so forth to get them.

If you give them to them in Washington, they are licked all over the rest of the country because they will follow suit. But I definitely tell you, there is no scarcity of dogs.

Senator McGRATH. You would prefer, then, from the point of view of your organization, to fight the evil of doing away with these illegitimate dog farms than to have legislation on the statute book which made it permissible to get them through some public authority?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Senator McGRATH. And you think that that is the position of humane organizations?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I really believe, yes, because we have been very successful in doing that. I can quote you three cases.

Senator McGRATH. What steps do you take through your organizations to prosecute these farms for their illegitimate practices?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Of course, I have three cases here. They are very brief.

Senator McGRATH. That is all right. Take your time. This is the information we are very anxious to know about.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Of course, most of these deliveries are pretty hard to catch up with. They are made around daylight, or around midnight, at night.

We know that the Pennsylvania Railroad engineers are riding dogs in to Washington from Maryland now. At least, they were in 1947, as they gave me an order as an investigator, which I will let you read, to deliver 40 cats a week to the university—to George Washington University.

We tracked that down from the ad as you will note from the top there. That was an order given to me.

Senator McGRATH. From whom? Who gave you the order?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. His name is right on there. I have several of them in my files. If I knew this testimony was going to be permissible, I would have brought them over.

Senator McGRATH. Just to get a continuity of the testimony—

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You can keep that, if you want to.

Senator McGRATH. I just want to get it straight. You represented yourself to the university as being able to produce animals?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, no. I represented myself to this procurer that I was a big supplier of animals, and he was a little short of animals at that time. My trucks were going into Washington, and it would not be a repetition of travel, and I would make his delivery for him.

In other words, we want to get these fellows in writing. We suspect them from their ads. We can pick their ads. I have a half dozen right here in the Washington papers. They are practically all procurers.

The CHAIRMAN. May I see one?

Senator McGRATH. Read one of those ads, will you, that you know to be an ad of a procurer?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. Let me read this ad here for you. This we definitely know:

Wanted: Cats and kittens, over 6 weeks; reasonable price paid; HI 0944-J.

This appeared in the Washington Star, and of course we called on this gentleman and he referred me to his Baltimore representative.

This representative called me at my home and he said, "I represent Mr. Fellows in Baltimore"—this is big business, this supplying of animals. Of course, we proceeded—

Senator McGRATH. I may say that because I felt it was big business, that the evils that flow from this big illegitimate business ought to be corrected, that there may be an approach through this medium. Now maybe this is not the approach.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I would agree with you in a sense, but it is surprising the way we have been bringing them up.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any recommendation, Mr. Cunningham, as to how we can get at this?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You mean to get at the procurers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, definitely, very simply. You have an animal statute on the books now, I believe, that prohibits the transportation of highjacked cattle or stolen cattle over the State lines. Now, if we amend that and write in also dogs and cats, then thieves will not take hot stuff over the State lines.

Senator McGRATH. Has any such amendment to the Federal statutes ever been proposed?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, it has not been proposed.

Senator McGRATH. What has been happening to these humane societies? What have these humane societies been doing in this field?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have only been in this type of work for the last two and a half years, but I can see many things that have been neglected for years. These bills should have been passed 25 years ago, but unfortunately they have been lax in their methods of operation.

I operate a large real-estate company, and we could not operate business the way many of these societies are operating. They mean well, but they do not have the initiative to go out and get it.

There is another simpler method where we could request or demand, pass a law, that we can stop the selling of stolen dogs. Every institution demands, when John Smith delivers a load of dogs, that John Smith produce a bill of sale signed by a notary public for one foxhound, brown and white male, about 3 years old; one collie, sable and white—that would stop it overnight, because thieves will not sign bills of sale.

Senator McGRATH. Did you hear the testimony this morning of the representative of one of the hospitals that they did get a bill of sale for every dog that they purchased?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wish that I could have brought along what they call a bill of sale. It happened in Pennsylvania; it looks like a petty cash ticket—

Received, \$2 for one dog. This dog is my property.

Now these same procurers, Brendel in Littlestown, Pa., was the one who specialized in getting out that receipt. If he will buy four dogs from one man and take four receipts, he knows right well that that man is not raising four dogs. It is just a cover; that is all it is.

I believe Georgetown University here in Washington said that is the kind of receipt they get. That is all they get.

Senator McGRATH. Are there not people who raise dogs solely for this market?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, that would be too expensive to do that. Johns Hopkins many years ago—not so many years ago—had a farm called the Red Top Farm in Maryland. They started raising dogs.

Well, of course, when they began to use a puppy around 6 or 7 weeks, which of course they do, that was not expensive. But when they get to use a dog that has got to weigh around 35 or 40 pounds, it takes about a year and a half to bring a dog to the weight where they can use him, because they definitely tell you that most of these dogs have got to be able to take it.

Senator McGRATH. In other words, they have got to be full-grown and mature?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. They have got to be able to take it, yes, full-grown. They generally specialize in what they will have to get. If this was in October or November, I would love to take the committee through and show you real facts. You would see some of the most beautiful foxhounds, rabbit hounds, Llewellyn setters, bird dogs—and up at Hopkins last year I believe it was, one of the most beautiful St. Bernards was nothing but skin and bones.

I bred dogs for 25 years. I know dogs. I am not running away from what you have in your mind, but I thought I would like to get this in. I know of one particular case of a gorgeous Irish setter. I made an investigation up there. Of course, the fortunate part in my case, they never knew me. They never knew me, and of course I could get in and out of there.

This dog was in such terrible condition that it was laying up against the wall. That is the only way it could stand, and the attendant up there said that dog should have been destroyed 3 months ago. He said, "They are using it over and over, and do not let them tell you that they use a dog and then after they are through they put them out of the way. They do not do that."

But the principal thing that I wanted to testify is, there is no scarcity of dogs. They can get them.

Senator McGRATH. I was going to ask him if he has a list of all known procuring farms in the Washington area.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will be glad to send them to you.

Senator McGRATH. I would like to put it in this record.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will be glad to send it to you. It may take me a few days to get them.

(The above-requested information has not been supplied for the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any other recommendations except the amendment about going over State lines that would assist in stopping this selling of dogs?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Well, I think if we could pass a law that the medical societies—we cannot stop them from vivisecting. We know that. We probably will not live long enough to have that happen.

But we can demand—I think we can pass—a law that if the medical society goes to buy a truckload of dogs—and they buy them in truckfuls; they do not buy them in twos and threes—when they drive up to the door, Scherer, Anthony, what have you, "All right, I got 60 dogs on here."

"All right. I want 60 bills of sale for each particular dog, not one for the group." That will stop it overnight.

Senator McGRATH. What is the market price of a dog at the present time?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Well, I understand that some of them are bringing as high as \$30 apiece. So the \$2 day of dogs is gone. Those were the days when they used to carry them in the potato sack over their back, when the colored boys grabbed them on the lot.

The CHAIRMAN. What are kittens bringing?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I would say kittens would bring now—there is quite a lot of experiments on kittens. I would say kittens would bring around \$2 to \$2.50 apiece. Grown cats will bring \$5, \$6, or \$7. It all depends on how bad they need it.

I had an incident. It would be very interesting to you folks. Then I will finish. I contacted a certain engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Baltimore side, and he was telling me that, "Well now, I am a little short of cats right now. I made two good-sized deliveries in the last week, but I have two cats up at the Union Station in Baltimore that have kittens, and I want to leave them about 3 or 4 more days with the kittens. Then I can take the mother cat away from the kittens and the kittens will be able to survive themselves until they grow up a little longer, and then we can deliver the cats to you."

That is the type of individuals that have been selling to hospitals. When they will take a mother away from young kittens——

Senator McGRATH. You were telling us the history of one case here, and I think I interrupted you with a question. Have you finished that story?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You mean about the case we had in Baltimore?

Senator McGRATH. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We had the University of Maryland case there where it was in May 1948. Henry Bergann of 1412 West Pratt Street, I gave Henry Bergann a position in one of my buildings in order to get information from him; but I did not do that until after I had found out that he was convicted and caught.

He was employed by the University of Maryland as a laboratory assistant, cleaning up or feeding the dogs or what have you. I believe he was getting around \$80 a month and his meals. He asked for some more money, and they said, "Well now"—this is testimony, this is in criminal court—"We cannot give you any more money; but if you want to go out and pick up some dogs and bring them in to us, we will pay you so much apiece for them."

Henry Bergann goes out, and the University of Maryland furnishes him with a carrier, and he goes up to Falls Road, and there is a little girl walking along with her dog on a lead. He grabs the dog off the lead, a little fox terrier, throws it in the carrier, and jumps on the trolley car.

Fortunately someone happened to see the little girl crying and a motorcycle policeman happened to be going by a block or so, and they told the motorcycle policeman what happened, and he headed off the car and he had him arrested and they took him off there.

He was fined. I think he served 30 or 45 days in jail. He did not have any money. He was married and had a couple of children. Judge Dickenson had that case. He served 30 days in jail, and Judge Dickenson found—I believe it was Albert Kellihner, who was connected with the University of Maryland—guilty, and Bergann also, for the University of Maryland furnishing the carrier.

Then we had another case, I believe it was in November, by the name of John Scherer Tuck. This Scherer holds a very responsible position with the Hershey Chocolate Co. They were delivering a group of dogs. I see Mrs. Scherer is here from Baltimore. I would rather let her tell you about that, because I do not want to take any of the glory away from the wonderful job they did.

They took these dogs right off the elevator of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, something that was never done before; and 3 or 4 days afterwards these dogs were in terrible condition and more than half of them had died.

Unfortunately he was acquitted.

Senator McGRATH. She can tell that story.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, Mrs. Scherer is present.

The CHAIRMAN. We will call her tomorrow when we get to that. Are there any more questions, senator?

Senator McGRATH. No more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Cunningham.

(The following letter was submitted for the record by Mr. Cunningham:)

BALTIMORE 12, MD., May 25, 1949.

HON. MARGARET C. SMITH,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I wish to thank you and your committee for the courtesy of allowing me to testify before your important body yesterday, May 24.

Pursuant thereto and in addition I wish to supply the following information which, I believe, was omitted on my part but is of vital importance and necessitates this letter to you as you shall probably wish to pass same to your associates on the committee.

In Life Magazine of February 1949, opposite a complete page of photographs of numerous types and breeds of dogs, is a definite statement that there are 1,000,000 registered dogs in the United States. This means "registered show dogs," not merely licensed dogs. In this same publication, it is revealed that there are approximately 20 million dog owners and approximately 7 million cat owners.

With these figures before you and the gentlemen on the committee, it is needless to mention the importance of this bill with the direct concern (gratitude or scorn as per outcome) of 27,000,000 people.

Most courteously yours,

JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM,
Special Investigator for the District of Columbia Antivivisection Society.

P. S.—After testifying yesterday, I deeply regretted to learn that some spectators in the hearing room were under the false impression that I was in favor of pound dogs being turned over to the medical profession, in preference to their using house pets that may be illegally procured. In view of this misunderstanding, I herewith repeat that I am definitely opposed to turning over pound dogs, as per the bill in question. I am sure, however, that I made myself clear to you and your committee. My remaining hope is that this bill will not be passed. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning after we hear the next witness.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER M. BOOKER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. BOOKER. My name is Walter M. Booker, associate professor of pharmacology of the Medical School of Howard University, and chairman of the committee on research promotion of that institution.

I have a statement here prepared, which will require about 5 minutes to read.

Honorable Senators, I come before you representing Howard University, an institution which for more than three quarters of a century has dedicated itself to the training of men and women in the liberal arts, the sciences, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, engineering, and the fine arts.

The Congress of the United States, by its increased appropriations in the last one or two decades, has made it possible for us to reach the level of a small, first-class university, where students receive good, up-to-date training, at the hands of scholars from the best universities of this country and abroad, men and women who have

devoted the best portions of their lives toward making a better physical and spiritual world in which to live.

In just a few minutes, I want to point out to you the status of teaching and research in the preclinical and clinical sciences at Howard University Medical School and what bearing the bill now before you has on these branches of medicine.

The use of living animals in the teaching and research laboratories is an unalterable necessity if we are to continue our search for the truth in medicine and the biological sciences. Frown upon or wink at animal experimentation and we go back to the age of the "body snatchers," to the age when "strong men" anesthetized patients for physicians and dentists by a severe blow on the head, and when pathologists were forced to steal and slip around in order to honestly look for "the cause of death" at the autopsy table.

A very few people may doubt, although a considerable number may not know, that medical progress comes as a direct result of basic science research, using animals—dogs, cats, rabbits, rats, guinea pigs, and monkeys. While some few things may be done on patients before trial on laboratory animals, in the vast majority of medical and surgical maneuvers and of therapeutic procedures, it would not only be foolish and backward, but actually criminal to use humans before techniques and procedures, as well as reactions, are known first on animals.

It is, therefore, as simple as this with us: License laboratories for using unclaimed animals at the pound—instead of permitting destruction of those unclaimed animals—and thereby, implement the continued strides medical and natural sciences have made and are now making; strides which have resulted in the diminution of the incidence of many diseases and the death rate from those and other diseases, with the consequent increase in our life expectancy.

We make a plea to you to implement our work by making it possible for us to obtain more animals, for as it now stands our teaching and research laboratories experience great strain brought about by the shortage of laboratory animals (particularly dogs and cats) and by the high cost of the animals which we of necessity bring from afar.

The research grants-in-aid which we obtain from governmental agencies, such as the National Institute of Health and the Cancer Institute, and from private sources are heavily burdened by animal costs. The use of unclaimed animals from the District pound would markedly lower these costs and free a good part of the research budget for much needed apparatus and technical assistance.

If there is doubt among you as to the care and handling of animals at our institution, I invite your attention to the rules and regulations regarding not only the housing, feeding, and general welfare of the animals in our animal quarters, but, as well, the handling of animals in the laboratories by students and by staff members.

These rules and regulations will be entered into the record of these hearings before closure.

In summary, I cite you work either completed or now in progress at our institution: On barbiturate poisoning and treatment; on fluid balance and shock; on the blast syndrome; on edema, protein substitute and experimental surgical procedures; on cancer; on pentothal anesthesia; on studies in vitamin C metabolism, intra-abdominal pressure; and so forth.

All of these pieces of work have been done or are being done on animals, mostly dogs; and from each, something worth while has been learned, to the contrary, notwithstanding previous testimony on this point, having great value on the problems that face the physician at the home bedside and/or in the hospital, and on the problems that face the dentist.

Over against this—and I want to be very clearly understood in this connection—I challenge the opponents of this bill to point out one bit of information or good that has been derived from gassing an average of 10,000 unclaimed dogs and cats a year at the District pound.

So I say to you, gentlemen, and ladies, Madam Chairman, the case is clear: Thousands of dollars are yearly granted us by private and governmental agencies for research, and the Congress appropriates to our medical school thousands for teaching medical science and the allied sciences. We beg of you to aid us in our quest for the truth by making more animals available. Legalize the use of unclaimed from the District pound, so men can work with the knowledge that they have your confidence in their efforts to improve man's lot here on earth.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much. There is a strong belief that much of the vivisection is done by inexperienced medical students. To what extent do experienced doctors supervise and control this at Howard University?

Dr. BOOKER. Every laboratory in which there are students in formal class work; every laboratory is supervised very closely by instructors and professors of the departments concerned.

At the beginning of all the courses where animals are used students are given specific instruction on the care and the handling of animals.

In the instances of research laboratories, all research is supervised by staff members, and the research assistants who work with these staff members are quite aware of the necessity of care in handling of animals. They are sympathetic with our aims and ambitions in treating animals correctly as laboratory experimental material.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much. Any questions, Mr. Kirkland?

Mr. KIRKLAND. Could I ask you just one question, Doctor?

You have several of your associates here. Is there anything, in addition to your testimony, they can give? Would they care to file a statement or appear tomorrow?

Dr. BOOKER. Statement will be filed by Dr. Charles Drew, who contributed much to our knowledge of plasma and blood bank.

I heard testimony here regarding England. I would like to say that Dr. Charles R. Drew was one of the outstanding contributors to the development of techniques and procedures in the blood bank.

Mr. KIRKLAND. Is he available to testify tomorrow?

Dr. BOOKER. He will be available. Dr. A. H. Maloney, the head of my department, was instrumental in developing an antibarbiturate drug, and he will be available, if you so desire.

I would like to tell you more about the use of animals in drug standardizations: There has been a great deal of testimony to the contrary here today. Insulin, digitalis, for instance, and I would like to correct the record here.

The cat unit is still acceptable in the matter of digitalis. The only reason there is a tendency to move away from the cat unit: Cats are

still used to assay digitalis. But there is a strong effort, and we find it too much to our advantage, to get the purified digitalis substance, so we can talk in terms of miligrams rather than in cat units.

And the purer we get our material, the more available it is for intravenous injections. That, I would like for the record to show in countertestimony, which can be supported in the best pharmacological circles in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. How many medical students do you have at Howard?

Dr. BOOKER. We have about 285.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much.

The committee will recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, meeting here at the same place.

(Whereupon at 4 p. m. the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 25, 1949.)

IMPOUNDED ANIMALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1949

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in the District of Columbia Committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Margaret Chase Smith (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Smith (chairman of the subcommittee) and Hunt.

Also present: James R. Kirkland, counsel to the full committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. We will continue the hearing of yesterday on S. 1703. I would like to repeat that there is still a long list of witnesses. This is the last day of the hearing. We are most anxious for everyone who has anything to contribute to be heard. I hope there will not be any demonstration so we can use that time in hearing the witnesses.

At the end, if there are any who want to present a prepared statement for the record, we will be very pleased to accept them; and everything will be thoroughly briefed and studied before any report of the bill is made.

Because of the death of the former Secretary of National Defense, the Honorable James Forrestal, and the funeral services this morning, we are going to recess out of respect at 11:15 and return at 2 o'clock.

Again may I say that, unless someone has something new to contribute, will you please express yourself for or against the bill and let us extend your remarks in the record, rather than taking a long time to present that which has already been presented.

Remember, we do not want to shut anyone off; we want everything there is. But we do want new testimony. We will hear first from Dr. George C. Ruhland, District of Columbia Health Officer.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE C. RUHLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. RUHLAND. The name is George C. Ruhland, District Health Officer. I wish to say that so far as bill 1703 (S. 1703) is concerned, I am in favor of that bill.

I want to call attention to certain provisions in that bill which apparently in the argument, as far as I was able to listen to it yesterday were overlooked.

They are these. If this bill would go into effect, there still are provisions that could safeguard and would safeguard, I should say, the humane handling of animals, because it says in section 2, in the first

place, the Health Officer must pass judgment on the institutions to see that they are fit and proper agencies to receive dogs.

Furthermore, in section 5 it says:

Subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the Health Officer may promulgate such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act,

And in section 7, it says:

Any person who violates any provision of this Act or any regulation promulgated thereunder, or any person who wilfully fails to execute any duty imposed on him by this Act * * *.

I think that language makes it clear that it is the intention of those who drafted this bill that they want reasonable control over the practice.

I want to say right here that as Health Officer, and incidentally as also secretary of the Commission on Medical Practices, I am not impressed by titles; but I think I could give guaranty and refer you to the record that we would impartially enforce control measures.

In this connection, I think I might bring to the attention of the committee the action by the Commission on Medical Licensing with regard to a person who claimed the title of M. D., a medical man; to prove that we are not embarrassed by the title M. D., but also to illustrate that procedure to deal with humans as guinea pigs is a very, very unfortunate matter.

The person I have in mind was a person by the name of Henry Julius Shyerson, who traded on the vanity of mankind by advertising that he was the world's outstanding plastic surgeon; that he could make the legs of women more beautiful if they would yield to his operation.

He proceeded to operate upon a poor woman by the name of Haddon in Chicago, with the consequence that both legs had to be amputated above the knee. That is practicing on humans. The man fortunately was finally caught up with. He tried to crash the Washington practice, which we denied; though he came fortified by persons of impressive stature here in this community. But finally he was sentenced and put into jail, where he should have been.

Senator, may I presume a little bit on the fact that I am an old man. I think testimony was given yesterday that the medical profession by and large was paying the penalty of its own philosophy. Well, I am now threescore and ten, and am yet able to devote myself to my duties. I should like to have that for the benefit of those who presented statistics yesterday or claims that the medical profession had outlived its usefulness and a new deal was in order.

I say a person should have the benefit, as undoubtedly the committee will want, that the medical profession has not functioned so entirely without benefit to mankind. For the District of Columbia specifically, although the National Board of Health can also testify, I should like to submit that the vital statistics show that the District of Columbia has a lower death rate now from all causes than the Nation as a whole, 9.9.

Furthermore, that in spite of the statistics which were presented yesterday, the death rate from tuberculosis was reduced in the District of Columbia within the past decade by 50.3 percent for the whites, and 47.5 percent for the colored, or for the entire population, 47.7 percent.

That the infant mortality rate per thousand live births was from 1935 to 1948 reduced for the whites, 53.3 percent; for the colored, 66.9 percent; for the combined population, 59.8 percent.

Maternal mortality was reduced for the whites, 95.2 percent; for the colored, 82.7 percent; and for the combined population, 88.5 percent.

Furthermore, when you go into the matter of the reduction of preventable diseases, I call attention to the fact that the District has been free from a death from smallpox for over 40 years by the application of vaccination, which Jenner gave us some 200 years ago.

Diphtheria in the District has been reduced by 63 percent; influenza by 98 percent; meningitis by 33 percent; scarlet fever by 100 percent; tuberculosis, 39 percent; typhoid by 67 percent; whooping cough by 96 percent; pneumonia by 55 percent.

Let me add here that I mention these as preventable diseases, and they are diseases that are influenced by the newer therapy which the medical scientist has been able to give us by means of so-called animal-research work called vivisection.

I was impressed yesterday that the term "vivisection" was rather loosely used. I am impressed that a great many good people here sincerely are disturbed, thinking that here is the most brutal, inhumane procedure, cutting up dogs alive.

Well, let me assure you that the medical research uses animals for various research purposes without cutting them up. These achievements that I recite here are not by cutting. The operative procedure which Dr. Blalock presented yesterday, I think, is an illustration of the necessity and the wonderful achievement that can be had if a scientific person can devote himself to the study of defects in health that can be corrected.

I am astounded that tears should flow at the recital of imagined cruelty to animals, but not one tear for the little kiddies whose lives were saved and prolonged.

It is astounding the contrast of human nature. Here we agonize over alleged cruelties to animals, and yet think nothing of eating the lamb chop for which a pitiful little lamb had its throat brutally cut.

I think it is a strange contrast in the behavior of human nature. If we are to be stopped in using animals, and I submit cruelty to animals might conceivably mean the guinea pig, the rabbit, might mean the sheep we have grazing here near the Municipal Center Building, whose blood we use and must use to make examinations to determine syphilis; and yet that method has reduced already the intake of those unfortunates who, because of unrecognized syphilis, become permanent residents at St. Elizabeths.

So I cannot really say in the interest of humanity that we should cry out against the use of dogs. Religion was referred to yesterday, and on that basis I take liberty also to refer to religion.

May I refer our good friends who are religious and who may possibly believe in the use of the Bible that in the first chapter of Genesis, verse 26, I believe, it is stated that animals are for the use of man, and I submit that the use of animals even in this connection may be a legitimate use. We do not want cruelty, not at all.

If I should be made responsible under this act, I will see to it that no wanton cruelty will be inflicted upon dogs or any other animal. But I do think that human life should rate a little higher than that of animals.

Thank you.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, will you send to my office a copy of the list of reductions in the death rate on these various diseases?

Dr. RUHLAND. I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Ruhland.

Mr. Marks, Poundmaster for the District.

STATEMENT OF FRANK MARKS, POUNDMASTER FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MARKS. My name is Frank E. Marks, Poundmaster for the District of Columbia. I have nothing much to say except the presentation of my views.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what we want.

Mr. MARKS. For the year 1948 we handled 7,999 dogs. Of these dogs, we captured 4,631 dogs. When I say "captured," I mean stray dogs that we picked up in the streets and loose dogs running at large.

The CHAIRMAN. Who picks those up, Mr. Marks?

Mr. MARKS. Our truck.

The CHAIRMAN. Just patrolling around picking them up as you see them?

Mr. MARKS. Yes. We have connections with the Police Department, and we get our calls through the police and also our wagons patrol the streets.

Now I want to bring out that, of these 4,631 dogs, 2,001 were redeemed and put in homes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about 40 percent?

Mr. MARKS. Fifteen hundred of them were injured in the streets; had serious injuries, such as broken backs, legs, sides torn off by trucks, and we put them immediately to sleep.

Then, 1,130 showed signs of having bad cases of distemper and mange. They were also put to sleep.

Now, we collected 2,996 dogs, turned in by owners that we collected at their homes and some were brought into the pound.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that because they wanted to get rid of them?

Mr. MARKS. Yes. Two thousand of them were 1-day old puppies not having their eyes open. They wanted them put to sleep.

The balance, on request by the owners, was put to sleep on being too old to navigate and blind, and several of them were turned back to the owners by veterinarians that were too sick to be cured and sent to the pound by request to be destroyed.

That is my story.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a veterinarian?

Mr. MARKS. No, ma'am.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have some questions, Senator?

Senator HUNT. Do you work on a straight salary?

Mr. MARKS. Yes, sir.

Senator HUNT. Would you explain to us what methods you use in destroying the dogs that it is necessary to destroy?

Mr. MARKS. Yes, sir. We destroy the dogs by gas.

Senator HUNT. What gas?

Mr. MARKS. Monoxide gas. I want you to know that this system that I have, I inherited from the Health Department; prior to my taking over, the Health Department had charge of the District pound.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been there?

Mr. MARKS. Thirteen years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people do you have with you?

Mr. MARKS. There are 11 besides myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any veterinarians?

Mr. MARKS. Not for the benefit of our dogs, but they send down every day. We get in quite a number of sick dogs, and those are the dogs that are held in quarantine. They have to be there for 10 days for the benefit of the doctors that examine them for the Health Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find many with rabies?

Mr. MARKS. Well, to be honest with you, in our pound since I have been operating, we had 1 year during the epidemic—I do not believe we had four cases of dogs that acted as though they had rabies, in my mind.

Of course, I am not a doctor; and I only go on my practical experience from the number of years I have been handling dogs and owning dogs of my own, all my life.

Senator HUNT. Would you describe the death chamber for us?

Mr. MARKS. Well, my death chamber is about 5 feet high and I would say 7 feet long. That is guessing close, and 4 feet wide.

Senator HUNT. By what method do you put the gas into the death chamber?

Mr. MARKS. By regular engine, like an automobile engine.

Senator HUNT. How many dogs do you destroy at one time?

Mr. MARKS. Two.

Senator HUNT. Is that your usual practice, two at a time?

Mr. MARKS. Yes, sir. We put two in the box, and it takes, from what I have observed, probably three and a half minutes, and the dog is dead. In two and a half minutes he lies down and falls off to sleep. I figure in about three and a half minutes the dog is dead.

Senator HUNT. Does he go into any muscular spasms during the death?

Mr. MARKS. No, sir. We have a window in our death chamber that you can come down there and view it and see for yourself, if you like.

The CHAIRMAN. You must be having dogs in there all the time if you only destroy two at a time, Mr. Marks.

Mr. MARKS. Well, we destroy two at a time; sometimes we destroy more than two. But we only put two in a box at a time, and when they are dead we put two more in, about every 4 or 5 minutes. Some days we destroy as many as 25. Some days we destroy 8, 10—it depends on how many we bring in. The amount of dogs is varied that we bring in.

Senator HUNT. If you had a dog picked up and delivered to your custody and you could see that that was a valuable dog, or if for some reason you thought that dog was a pet, even though it might not be a valuable dog, would you make any effort to hold that dog longer than the 48 hours hoping to find the owner?

Mr. MARKS. I absolutely do, and I do find the owners. I find the owners of a majority of those dogs. You can almost tell when a dog is a pet by his actions, just like a good child and a bad child.

The CHAIRMAN. What happens on Sunday, Mr. Marks? Do you have someone there all day Sunday?

Mr. MARKS. We have men on duty Sunday to clean up and feed and take care of emergency orders. We do not pick up anything on Sunday.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the 48 hours include Saturday and Sunday?

Mr. MARKS. We work only 40 hours, but we alternate——

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the time the dogs are kept before they are disposed of. Do you include the Saturday and Sunday?

Mr. MARKS. Well, we do not dispose of healthy dogs. It is not necessary. We find homes for them.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you keep those dogs?

Mr. MARKS. I have kept dogs there as high as a week, and there are lots of those dogs that we get in that belong to people that are touring through the city. They jump out of their cars and they live in New York, and if they have a tag on them or license or any way of identification, we write to the collector there and get the name of the owner, and we contact those owners. We have returned many a dog like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do many dogs come in without tags?

Mr. MARKS. Yes, ma'am. The newspapers have been very kind and generous with me. They have been advertising dogs for me with large pictures and gave me quite a lot of space in their papers to help me to find the owners, which I have done.

During around Christmas time, if we get in a lot of puppies, the papers put on a Christmas gift exhibition to give children dogs. We have also had children down there with their mothers or have had a mother down there that said the child would not eat, they could not do anything with him; and they came down there to get him a dog and took it home, and the child brightened up.

The CHAIRMAN. There are rumors that dogs are sold from the pound. Would you comment on that?

Mr. MARKS. Rumors that——

The CHAIRMAN. That the dogs are sold. That you sell dogs and get something out of that.

Mr. MARKS. That I do?

The CHAIRMAN. That the pound does.

Mr. MARKS. Oh, yes; we charge \$2 for every dog that goes out. That is the law. That is the part that I carry out there. We have \$2 for every dog that goes out of there.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way for dogs to slip away from the pound?

Mr. MARKS. No, ma'am.

The CHAIRMAN. What about feeding them when they get in there? What is the practice?

Mr. MARKS. We feed them very well.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you feed them?

Mr. MARKS. Meat.

The CHAIRMAN. How often?

Mr. MARKS. Every day. We buy 10,000 pounds of horse meat. We have a contract, and we use horse meat; and we also get the scraps and bones from the Zoo and from Gallinger Hospital, and we cook it. All our meat is cooked. We have a little kitchen down there where we fix up everything for them.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mix anything with it? You just use the meat?

Mr. MARKS. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you say the annual income from the selling of dogs is?

Mr. MARKS. I have a break-down. I turn in for the redemption and so forth about \$5,000 a year. But we also sell anywhere between eight and nine hundred tags. Of course, I will not let a dog go out in District of Columbia unless you buy a license for the dog, too, which means \$5—\$3 for the license and \$2 for the dog.

Now, then, people who live in Virginia and Maryland and all around in the metropolitan area, of course we cannot sell them the license in the District. But we have a form which I inherited from the Health Department that they used before I came here, and I am still carrying it on.

If you will read that, that is what they sign when they live in Maryland and Virginia, or any out-of-town place. They have to give us identification, too.

That is the form that was gotten up by the Health Department, and I have been using it. I have not changed my system since I have been there. Everything I do is just like the Health Department did.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kirkland, there is an affidavit that has been given to us. Will you read it and have Mr. Marks comment on it?

Mr. KIRKLAND. Mr. Mullin is present, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Mullin here?

Mr. MULLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand this affidavit has been sworn to, signed by you. Do you want to tell the reporter your name?

STATEMENT OF EUGENE F. MULLIN, VETERINARIAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. MULLIN. Eugene F. Mullin, doctor, veterinarian.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Marks, we would like to have you listen to this and then comment on it, please.

Mr. MULLIN (reading):

Inasmuch as so much publicity, newspaper items, and sob columns has been given to the local Poundmaster praising his humane treatment of and sympathetic attitude toward dogs, I believe it would be no more than fair to examine the other side of the picture, trying to see how far this humane action or sympathy is extended toward the animals involved.

My name is Eugene F. Mullin. I am associated with Harold Melman, on the staff of the Southeast Veterinary Hospital at 2238 Pennsylvania Avenue SE. I live at 2128 L Street NW. I am a graduate of George Washington University and have practiced veterinary medicine for 24 years.

I have had opportunity to observe the Poundmaster's practices while serving as veterinary inspector from May 1942 to April 1946, being detailed by the Health Department of the District of Columbia during the recent rabies epidemic to assist in the diagnosis, as well as in the prevention, of rabies in impounded animals.

For example, I examined and quarantined dogs with record of biting or other suspicious activity.

During the epidemic, Dr. Cumming, Chief of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, recommended: (1) that all stray and unlicensed dogs be impounded; (2) that the sale of dogs from the pound be stopped during the epidemic; and (3) that unclaimed dogs be destroyed at the end of 48 hours.

Poundmaster Marks not only refused to cooperate during this period but gave as his opinion that there is no such disease as rabies, and that I had no right to incarcerate suspected animals.

One year later, after two persons died of rabies, the District Commissioner ordered that no dog was allowed to run free, off leash, that no dogs were to be

sold from the pound, and that all dogs in the District were to be inoculated against rabies. Two months after enactment of this order, rabies cases dropped from 20 to 2 per month.

When the rabies epidemic had subsided and rabies was no longer considered to be endemic in the District, sales restrictions were removed and dogs allowed to be sold. Sick, emaciated, and diseased animals were disposed of to anyone willing to pay the fee. Dogs are sold for a \$2 fee. District of Columbia residents are required to pay \$3 more, to cover license of \$2 and an additional \$1 fee for antirabies vaccination which is supposed to be administered before each such dog is sold.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of this affidavit?

Mr. MULLIN. About a week ago.

Mr. MARKS. What was that last remark?

Mr. MULLIN. That the order reads that dogs should be vaccinated against rabies before they are turned over to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, if you will, please.

Mr. MULLIN (reading):

Actually, no vaccination is offered or given and no professional examination of the condition and health of dogs is performed before sale.

A notice in the office pointed out to purchasers reads, "All sales are final." Legally all sold dogs must be vaccinated against rabies and the proper authorities shall see to it that provision is made for such vaccination.

No attention is paid to this law by the Poundmaster and his staff. Failure to have this done is punishable by fine or imprisonment. It should be noted that this failure is not only a menace to dog and human health, but is a fraud against the purchaser.

At the order of the Poundmaster, all designated dogs must be asphyxiated before he arrives for work in the morning. At the height of the epidemic and during the tenure of the Commissioners' order referred to above, as many as 100 animals daily were asphyxiated. The method of killing is the same now as it was during the epidemic.

A concrete box about 4½ feet in height by 4 by 4 feet is topped by a heavy drop or trap door. Dogs are led two at a time to this vault, being dragged by neck ropes across a yard, swung or hoisted by the neck, and thrown into the chamber, the trap door being so arranged that those in tried in vain to escape or leap out. When no more dogs could be packed through this door, it was held shut by its own weight.

Filling the vault takes about 20 minutes. The exhaust from a carbon monoxide generating engine is then admitted into the chamber through a one-half inch pipe, the rate of entrance of the gas being slow because of the narrowness of the pipe. The writhing, frightened mass of dogs are gassed for 20 minutes. By fork and shovel they are then removed from a small door at the base of the vault and loaded, breathing or not, into a large truck assigned for this purpose and are hauled to Blue Plains to be cremated.

No professional observer, not even a trained attendant, watched to see if live dogs were among those consigned to cremation. There is no veterinary supervision of the care of impounded animals under the present administration. Neither preventive nor therapeutic procedures are used as recommended by the veterinary profession for communicable diseases.

Whelping bitches or those already having litters are housed in small buildings adjacent to the office. Pups and other salable dogs also occupy these quarters, which are damp and are always filthy. There are no means available for proper cleaning or sterilization.

I should like to contrast the practices cited above with those of medical, veterinary, and other laboratories and schools—the 40-minute interval between being thrown into the vault and being taken, living or dead, to cremation, for example, with the few seconds required for intravenous anesthesia. To my own knowledge, dogs and other animals are better cared for and more mercifully treated in hospitals, laboratories, and schools than they are in the antivivisectionists' defended pound of the District of Columbia.

I support and urge the passage of the bills now before Congress, H. R. 4238 and S. 1703, which would save some of the doomed animals in the pound to be used under more skillful and more humane auspices for the public good.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. We will have no demonstration, please. We will call you back. That is a sworn statement signed by yourself?

Mr. MULLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Marks, will you please comment on those remarks, if you will?

Mr. MARKS. Some of those things I deny. In the first place, during the rabies epidemic, being a public servant, I carried out my orders as I was instructed to do. I have no reason to feel that I did not do the right thing. When they ordered us not to sell any dogs, we did just what they told us to do, and we carried out our orders to the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the dogs vaccinated before they are sold?

Mr. MARKS. We do not vaccinate any dogs. I have never been required under any condition to vaccinate dogs.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever requested a veterinarian for permanent——

Mr. MARKS. When I sell a dog, I always talk to the people and I request that if they want to really be sure and take good care of their dog, take it to a veterinarian and have him to look it over and see what is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you take any of those back after they have been sold?

Mr. MARKS. We sold a lot of dogs that people get them home and find that they cannot manage them, or something of that sort, and they bring them back and we take them.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt's suggestion is very good, that you be given time to read and study the statement that was just read and then present a statement if you wish, for the permanent record of the hearing. Would you like to do that?

Mr. MARKS. Yes.

(The statement above-referred to is as follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE POUNDMASTER,
May 27, 1949.

ANSWER TO STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY EUGENE F. MULLEN

I deny that I have ever refused to cooperate with Dr. Cumming or any other Chief of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases during any epidemic or at any other time. As a matter of fact, I made the recommendation and helped draft the regulation that no dog was allowed to run off leash.

Sick and diseased dogs are not disposed of to anyone. There is no law that I know of that requires antirabies vaccination be administered before any dog is sold. The present regulation provides that dogs shall be vaccinated during certain periods at the expense of the District, and it is not known by me how much of the license fee is allocated to this expense.

As for the sign in the office which reads "all sales are final" and "no refunds," it was there when I took office and has not been changed. Incidentally, my predecessor in office was under the supervision of the Health Department.

I deny that there is any cruelty at the pound. The dogs and other animals are destroyed in a humane manner and in a matter of 3 to 4 minutes. Only two to three dogs are destroyed at one time.

I deny that the pound or its quarters for dogs are damp and filthy. To the contrary they are always kept in a clean and sanitary condition. During my 13-year term I cannot recall any complaints against the Pound or my administration thereof as Poundmaster.

The pound is open 8 hours daily except Saturday and Sunday, and inspection thereof is not only invited but solicited at any such time.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK B. MARKS, *Poundmaster*.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems a very fair way of handling that. Senator Hunt and I had not read the statement before it was presented to you, and we think it is only fair to you to do the same thing.

Do you have any other questions, Senator?

Senator HUNT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I have just one more question. Do you think that you are using the easiest way perhaps or the most humane way, if you can think of it that way, in disposing of these dogs?

Mr. MARKS. I certainly do, and I would like to have someone come down there that is not officially connected; and we would like to demonstrate and show you just what we do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Marks.

Dr. Mullin, do you wish to return with your statement now? You are here in place of Dr. Kelser who came down from Philadelphia yesterday and did not have time to testify, did not have time to stay. We are very sorry to have missed Dr. Kelser. I did not realize he had to go back.

If you will proceed, please.

Mr. MULLIN. That is, give my opinion——

The CHAIRMAN. Your own testimony that you want to offer for the hearing.

Mr. MULLIN. I would like to support the bill inasmuch as it would be of benefit to education and to humanity. My own interest is for the sake of the animals because so much has been charged against the handling of them and the treatment of them, because I know it is all false. Having been called upon to investigate and examine the different compounds and pounds where the animals are kept—take, for instance, Howard University. That, I believe, is one of the nicest, cleanest, and most sanitary kennels that can be found anywhere, including the Small Animal Hospital in town. The same applies to Georgetown. George Washington I have not been in. But I do know that dogs are handled humanely and carefully as well as no cruelty is practiced, because if anybody—the people that claim they are with dogs know you can only be cruel to a dog once. From then on he is your enemy, and it is utterly impossible to do anything with him.

The way they are handled by the schools and the laboratories, I know it is done for the benefit of the dog and for the safety and for his own feelings.

My real reason for disapproving of the hullabaloo raised over the activities of the pound and the Poundmaster, because so many become excited over self-praise and praise administered to him, I do not think he is worthy or deserving; but that is a personal opinion. I do think that the animals at the pound could be better handled, more humanely handled and more humanely destroyed.

The present method of destruction would be abhorrent to anybody who ever had to witness it, particularly when the number of dogs to be destroyed is up in the forties and fifties; it just isn't a sight that the average person likes to see.

Senator HUNT. Would you mind to elaborate on how the dogs are placed in the pit?

Mr. MULLIN. The pit is located, we will say, about 50 feet from one entrance to the kennel. The condemned dogs are naturally roped, dropped over their neck, and they do not lead willingly to the chamber; they have to be dragged.

On reaching the chamber, they have to be hoisted to the height of 5 feet, and they are not put down carefully. Their nooses are released and they are dropped. That would hold 25 to 30 dogs in that box. Each time the trapdoor must be closed down to make sure that those dogs that are in there do not leap out while the others are being put in.

The idea of destroying two at a time may be at present, but I cannot conceive of it. In other words, you would have one man at the box all day long just destroying two dogs. It is more like a dozen to 15 at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. Any more questions, Senator?

Senator HUNT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Mullin.

Mrs. Clark.

MRS. BENNETT CHAMP CLARK, MEMBER OF THE ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. CLARK. I am Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark. I am a member of the Antivivisection Society of Washington, D. C. I live at 2230 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

It is a little difficult for me to speak dispassionately on this 48-hour proviso in what I consider a very vicious bill, because I do not think it has been brought out sufficiently that the Pound is not open 48 hours at a stretch. This actually boils down to 24 hours. May I give the committee a slight example of how this would work?

Supposing, as many of us do, we go off to the country on Saturday afternoon; we play golf; we stay down there for dinner; the maid goes off; perhaps I do not get home until 8 or 9—it might be later at night.

Somebody may easily, carelessly leave the garage door open, or the garden gate. My little dog may not have a collar on. My dog does not sleep in her collar any more than I do. She may wander down to the corner, and one of the legalized thieves will now pick her up by the neck, throw her into the pound.

By the time that I come home the pound is closed; and even if I went to the pound then and there and stayed there without food or sleep until Monday morning when it is again opened, it would already be too late. The Government would laugh at me and say, "Lady, try and get your pet back. The 48 hours are up, and it is on its way to the vivisection table to benefit humanity"—in this case the American Medical Association.

The testimony yesterday seemed to narrow down to one question on this bill: Is animal experimentation regardless of suffering or torture—and I think we have produced sufficient evidence of torture—justifiable if it increases the longevity of man, and the doctors claim it does, or cure diseases, and the doctors claim it does?

In direct contradiction to Dr. Blalock, I quote an excerpt from the British Medical Journal, June 12, 1948:

Dr. Brock, a British surgeon, has perfected an operation which cures blue babies. He did not use dogs. His preliminary studies leading to successful operations were entirely clinical, and based upon observation of human patients, supplemented by postmortem examinations.

Dr. Blalock stated that he went to London; Dr. Brock did not come here. So, if a correspondence course is all that is necessary, we shall need fewer dogs as time goes on. Or if one doctor can teach another so quickly and successfully, we should need still fewer dogs.

Dr. Blalock produced exhibits. Had I known that that was permissible, and had there been room, I could have produced several hundred exhibits of cures by other methods where the doctors over a period of years steadily failed, in spite of all the experiments to effect a cure.

Now remember that vivisection has been going on for hundreds of years; and in the United States alone, as it came out yesterday, 6,000,000 dogs annually are vivisected, and still they have not found a cure even for the common cold, let alone cancer or any of the other diseases.

I could produce several exhibits. Sister Kenny, whose methods I know nothing of except the much-publicized and authenticated results proved that she cured vast numbers of people when the doctors failed. She was reviled and insulted by the doctors for daring to relieve suffering and to effect cures by methods other than their own.

If these gentlemen are sincerely devoted to the cause of benefitting mankind, it would seem to me that they should welcome any cure, regardless of the method.

I do not happen to be a Christian Scientist. I doubt if my faith would uphold me; it might. Yet daily testimony is given of cures where all medical skill failed. People whom the doctors have given up throw away their crutches at the shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre and walk. I do not pretend to know how these things happen. I know they do.

Modern medicine, especially since the end of the war states that they are using psychiatric methods increasingly. They have said that actual symptoms of disease from every form of stomach ulcers to destruction of tissue can be produced by bodily poisons produced by tension of the human mind.

Now, torturing dogs is not going to help us find the cause of tension in a human mind. Dogs, they tell us, have no mind as we understand the term.

Slowly, very slowly, mankind progresses. Squibb's Chemical Co., one of the best known in the world, and which employs considerable research, has announced that they have given up animal experimentation as too inaccurate, in favor of electronics, which are 100 percent. The blue-baby operation I have just quoted; and now a simple inexpensive device has been announced as infinitely more, also electronic, accurate way of detecting cancer.

A recent news item of the New York Times quoted a well-known doctor saying that he was afraid the results of experimentation in cancer to date were greatly overplayed—the word is his, not mine.

I quote the statement of Dr. Bell, vice president of the American Cancer Research Society to the effect that, as regards cancer, animal research is useless due to the difference in bodily chemistry.

The large insurance companies who employ tremendous research, state that improved sanitation, better food, more outdoor living, and a better knowledge of health laws, had been the chief contributing factors in longevity.

I might here quote my own family experience to the effect that my own mother's life would have been shortened by about 41 years, and I should not have been here at all, if she had listened to the best medical advice of her day. Fortunately she had not money enough, and guessed the new accepted cure of lung tuberculosis about 20 years ahead of time, which is roughly plenty of rest in a high, cold altitude, nourishing food, and that is all there is to the cure of tuberculosis of the lungs, no matter how much you pay for it.

A few weeks ago we read in the papers shocking statistics of the venereal disease in the District high schools. I do not hear these gentlemen petitioning Congress for a bill to make the teachings of the horrors of venereal disease, not only in this generation but the next, in all schools mandatory. Doctors are not primarily interested in teaching the basic laws of health, though every health farm will, which, if faithfully followed, would eliminate 85 percent of all diseases—unprofitable, but nice for the rest of us.

One doctor testified yesterday that a medical student if dropped from any medical school could never get into any other, an arbitrary and disciplinary rule that as far as I know is applied to no other seat of learning. If you are dropped from Harvard, you can still get into Yale or Princeton, if you qualify. Apparently they are their own police state. Disagree with them, and you are through.

Yet two recent court cases, one still in the Federal courts, of gross negligence on the part of District hospitals resulting in a claim of life-long injury and loss of health and a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff, which would not compensate me; no law touched the hospital and the doctors did not discipline their own.

Is it any wonder they dare not testify for us, except in the case of retired doctors, or doctors so famous they can afford to come out against animal experimentation?

Incidentally, any lawyer will tell you that it is almost impossible to win a malfeasance or malpractice case because you cannot get a doctor to testify, even in the most flagrant cases.

Now we come to a phase of the question which so far seems completely untouched, the question of who is to be the judge of which of God's creatures is more acceptable in His sight. A childhood friend of mine, former Governor Baxter of Maine, flew the flags of the Governor's residence at halfmast when a member of his family, he so considered, died, a beloved airedale. We gave the highest honor the country can bestow, the Congressional Medal, for services beyond and above the call of duty.

Ladies and gentlemen, the daily newspapers are filled with accounts of such services by these chattels and properties of ours. This thinking today is considered obsolete and medieval. Let us contrast the dogs with some of our human family.

The recent court case of a man who wanted to possess the body of a little child of eight, and attempted to gouge out her eyes alive; such men usually have been turned loose on society several times for similar, though lesser, offenses. How would you think his development and usefulness to society compared with, say, seeing-eye dogs that have brought a nearly normal life to thousands that might otherwise be shut-ins? Or the dog who gives his life to save a child from drowning? Or the dog who faces the burglar you do not hear,

or warns of fire in the night? Or the dogs who render valuable service in the war?

Would it not be far more normal to use such fiends of the human family, and there are many, for infinitely more accurate research than our friends, the dogs, can offer?

I presume these medical gentlemen regard themselves as Christians, and Christianity by the way is based upon the New Testament. That is, I doubt if any of them would care to stand up here and declare that they are not.

But they go pretty far from the teachings of Christ, who also healed the sick and who taught if we had His faith, we might all do that which he did. He taught that what ye do to the least of my creatures, do ye also unto Me.

If I might trespass on the committee's time for less than half a minute to read a statement on the lawsuit concerning a dog, which was written by a young lawyer, one of the most brilliant minds that was ever in Congress of his day, the late great Senator Vest:

Gentlemen of the jury, the best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most.

A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its clouds upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful and treacherous, is the dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches takes wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard him against danger to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog he found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

Ladies and gentlemen, I beg you with everything that is in me that this vicious and iniquitous law shall not be allowed to pass.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Clark, thank you very much. Will you tell me, as I understand it, you are representing the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia? Have you personally visited the pound?

Mrs. CLARK. No, I have not personally.

The CHAIRMAN. Have any of the members of your society visited the pound recently?

Mrs. CLARK. That I do not know. I know that Mrs. Ellison, who is not—she is also a member of the Animal Welfare League, has visited the pound. I know that on one occasion dogcatchers came in my street. Unfortunately I was in the bathtub and I could not get out in time.

But they dragged nets over a little dog whom I know quite well; he belongs to somebody at the corner. He did not have his collar on at the time, and he was yipping at my dog, because I had a small female dog about whom he was calling.

The person who had the pound sent right for him. I yelled as loudly as I could to the men who were out with the big nets. I could not catch them. I called up Mr. Marks himself, who was not only helpful and kindly, but said to me, "Mrs. Clark, do not worry. You know that I make every conceivable effort to get a dog back to his people." I said, "I happen to know this little dog belongs to people, even if he does not have a tag on; and I beg of you to hold him as long as you can."

He said, "You know I have always done that." I said, "Yes, you have been a great friend."

The CHAIRMAN. Do you disapprove of the use of other animals as you do dogs?

Mrs. CLARK. I shouldn't mind rats and mice particularly, I do not think.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you approve of the method of dog disposal that is being followed now by the District poundmaster?

Mrs. CLARK. Well, the testimony was somewhat conflicting. Knowing Mr. Marks only through the telephone, knowing of his very great services to us in general, I should believe that Mr. Marks is a very humane man; and I should think as far as he is able to be humane—I do not know whether the pound is so constituted that he may not be able to be humane in the disposal of them. After all, you cannot rebuild pounds. But that would be my feeling about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you or your society have any recommendation as to some changes that could be made?

Mrs. CLARK. Well, I think we all feel, all the animal rescue people in Washington, feel that if we could do what they did in Baltimore and what they have done in other cities, which is that the pound should belong to the humane societies, and that we should run it, with the city contract, and I think we can run it much cheaper. At least, that is the figures of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Clark.

Mr. David Darrin. Can you get through in 5 minutes? We have 5 minutes left.

STATEMENT OF DAVID DARRIN, GRADUATE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Mr. DARRIN. I have prepared a very extensive statement.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be included in the record.

(The prepared statement of David Darrin is as follows:)

Mr. DARRIN. Madam Chairman and members of the Senate District of Columbia Committee; ladies and gentlemen of the audience and the Nation, sisters and brothers in God's spiritual family on earth: In view of the basic and critical importance of the subject of this hearing, requiring divine aid to a correct decision, is it not in order to request that 1 minute be devoted to nonsectarian, silent prayer—each thinking in his own terms, to the God of his own concept, for

such aid to a true and right and permanent solution of this problem? Is this request in order?

The CHARMAN. Without objection. [Silent prayer.]

Mr. DARRIN. All organic life consists of the same general interrelation of the same three general phases, physique, mind, and spirit. All has been, is being, and shall be created by the same Supreme God, who is neither Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, nor otherwise sectarian, but far beyond any presently complete human comprehension.

Into each individual organism that He creates, He puts a spark of His own spirit, which makes it immortal, eternal, valuable beyond any possible measurement in financial terms. So, in connection with vivisection, we are dealing with the spirit of God, in the helpless, tortured animals, in the vivisectors who are being brutalized by practice of insane brutality, and in the general public which is the final victim of this stupid, vicious, inefficient practice.

Let us try to imagine how Jesus Christ might handle this problem, if He were here in person to pass judgment upon this crying evil. He might well ask the vivisectors if their animal victims had done any wrong to anyone, and, knowing that they could not deceive Him, each one would answer, "No."

Then He might well ask if the experiments these torturers had in mind to inflict could possibly be performed without harm or hurt to these innocent animals, and again, knowing that they could not deceive Him, they would each one answer, "No."

Then I can well imagine Jesus ruling that in spite of the fact that the helpless animals were without fault, as He was when He was vivisected on Calvary, and that the contemplated tortures were of a kind to make mere murder seem an act of gentle kindness and of sweet compassion, still the experiments might proceed, but only on condition that each one so operating should do it in complete certainty of its great and essential value for use on human beings.

We should then see again what happened of old, when vivisection by the stone test was contemplated. Still knowing that they could not deceive Him, each vivisector would tuck his tail between his legs and slink away, convicted of his insane villainy by final verdict of his own mind and heart.

Fellow Americans, fellow citizens of the Kingdom of God on earth, we live in the most critical period in all of our National history, in all world history. We face a fork in the road of human destiny with the choice whether we shall start downward into a final hell of vivisection, sterilization, war, and chaotic extinction, or continue upward into a new era of expanded and intensified security, liberty, and opportunity, new heights of justice, equity, and mercy, new vistas of democracy, enlightenment, and cosmic progress. There must be no doubt as to which course we shall take, by the grace of God, our spiritual Father, which art in heaven.

Vivisection is not on trial at this hearing. It has been tried and found guilty of indescribable cruelty, moronic stupidity, prodigal inefficiency, tried by leading members of the very professions whose criminal ruffraff still support it. On trial here, in the unseen presence of God, are the minds and hearts of the members of this committee, as to what kind of Americans they are, and what kind of Christians.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom do you represent, Mr. Darrin?

Mr. DARRIN. I do not represent any organized pressure group in this matter. I believe that, as far as I tell the truth and right, I represent thousands of District residents, millions of Americans who wish to see this brutal practice stopped, who wish to see the professions of medicine and surgery raised above that brutality.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt, have you any questions?

Senator HUNT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Darrin.

I might make this suggestion: that, if anyone cannot return this afternoon, we will be very pleased to have you submit your statement, and it will be included in the record at this time.

The committee will stand in recess out of respect for the Honorable James Forrestal until 2 o'clock this afternoon. We will close this session at a quarter of 4 this afternoon.

(Thereupon, at 11:15 a. m., the committee recessed until 2 p. m.)

(The committee reconvened at 2 p. m., at the expiration of the recess.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

As before stated, we are only running through until a quarter to 4 this afternoon. We expect to complete the hearings. It will be a very great help if you people, who have material that has already been submitted, would simply make a brief statement of a minute or so and present the testimony for the record, which will be very carefully studied by the committee.

I am saying this because some people want to be heard, and we are giving 2 days to this subject, and we do not have any more time at present. It may be that there will be a hearing later on, on the House side, and we may have to open one up here after a little time.

I very much appreciate the way you have responded to my many requests and hope you will help me finish this. We are having votes on the floor, and I will have to leave from time to time, but we will go right on with the testimony.

We will hear from Dr. Woodard, first.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEOFFREY WOODARD, PHARMACOLOGIST, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Dr. WOODARD. My name is Jeoffrey Woodard, and I am a pharmacologist in the Food and Drug Administration.

I have here a very short statement. I would like to read a few parts of this statement, if I may.

The Food and Drug Administration is obligated by law to guard the purity of foods and the purity and potency of drugs moving in interstate commerce. For the purpose of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, a food means articles used for food or drink for man or other animals. A drug means articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, Official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them, and articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals, and articles other than food intended to effect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals.

Now, in order that the purity of foods and the purity and potency of drugs be guarded, it is necessary to employ experimental animals, particularly dogs, in the following general ways:

First, to measure the potency of drugs. Certain very active and important drugs cannot be assayed by chemical methods, but require the measurements of the response of living animals in order to determine their strength. Examples of such drugs are epinephrine or adrenaline, or parathyroid hormone, for which the United States Pharmacopoeia specifies testing on dogs.

The United States Pharmacopoeia also specifies that various preparations of digitalis, a potent heart drug, be assayed on cats.

Secondly, animals are used to determine the purity and suitability of drugs and foods sold for veterinary use. Obviously foods and drugs meant for use by cats and dogs must be tested on cats and dogs. Examples of such items are prepared dog and cat foods, anticonvulsant drugs for animals, medicinal ointments, mange cures, worm medicines, and so forth.

Thirdly, animals are used to determine the purity of foods or food components for human and animal use. In order to determine the possible long-term deleterious effects of food-processing procedures or of contaminants in food, experimental animals must be employed. It is obviously impossible to carry out any such tests with human beings because of the long time, large numbers of experimental subjects, and controlled experimental conditions required. For this type of study, it has been found that both rats and dogs are necessary. A good example of such testing was the recent study of an artificial maturing process for flour, normal wheat flour used for baking bread. It was found that dogs were peculiarly sensitive to a toxic agent which was developed when flour was treated with nitrogen trichloride. As a result of the findings upon extensive experimentation with dogs, this maturing process will be no longer used, thus improving the purity of the supply of wheat flour.

Incidentally, I might say that the affliction in dogs commonly known as canine hysteria or fright fits was very likely due to this toxic product in flour. The lives of countless dogs in the future will certainly be saved by outlawing the use of nitrogen trichloride.

I might also add that those of you in this room who happen to be wearing lipstick are using a product, the ingredients of which have been tested by the Food and Drug Administration on experimental animals. These same lipsticks do not contain certain ingredients because they were found to be harmful when they were tested on animals.

These are only a couple of examples. I could give you a lot more, but I think the examples cited serve to show the necessity of the use of experimental animals in safeguarding purity and potency of foods and drugs.

In the past, we have purchased experimental animals, particularly dogs, from dealers who have brought them in from long distances. This last year we have used approximately 400 dogs. Of that number, we bought 213. The rest were raised in our own laboratories.

In order for the Food and Drug Administration to fulfill its obligations, we have to have certain experimental animals, which this bill would provide.

Senator SMITH. Thank you, very much, Dr. Woodard.

I want to state that we must hear those who have been promised that they would be heard. Those who came in today asking for time are a little late; and, while we are hoping we will get to you, we probably will not be able to get all of you in. To those people who cannot get to read their statements, I would say to you that we will put them in the record.

We will now hear from Dr. Schoening.

STATEMENT OF DR. KARL HABEL, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. HABEL. Dr. Schoening had to leave today for Mexico City. I am Dr. Karl Habel, from the United States Public Health Service, and I would like to be permitted to take his place and testify.

The CHAIRMAN. If you would make your statement as brief as you can, we would appreciate it.

Dr. HABEL. Much has been said by prior witnesses concerning the value of the use of dogs in research which would be of benefit to the medical profession in treatment and prevention of diseases of man. I would like to bring to your attention the fact that much has been done in the past and is now being done, using dogs in research work in the field of prevention and cure of illnesses of dogs themselves. This has been particularly true in the field of infectious diseases such as various parasitic infections, distemper, infectious inflammation of the liver and rabies. Since I do not feel myself qualified to discuss the other infectious diseases mentioned, I shall limit my observations to the question of rabies.

Rabies is an infectious disease caused by a virus which has been known and studied since Pasteur's time. This is contrary to what is said by many people, even up to the present time. The infection is spread from animal to animal or to man through the saliva at the time of an animal bite. In this country rabies is essentially a disease of dogs; only occasionally is man involved. About 10,000 animals each year in this country die of rabies; and, of these, from 70 to 80 percent are dogs. Conservative estimates are made by veterinarians that probably five times this number are actually involved and not reported. Because of the close association of man with dogs, this represents the chief source of possible infection of human beings with rabies.

Probably very few of you have ever seen a dog at the time he was suffering with rabies. It can be a pitiful sight. Contrary to popular opinion, the usual manifestation of rabies in dogs is not that of the furious type. More of it is the so-called paralytic type. Usually the first abnormality is a change in the personality of the dog. The pet which ordinarily had been very affectionate tries to stay away from the family, wants to be left alone, whereas the dog with an independent type of personality may suddenly become overaffectionate and seek an unusual amount of attention from his human folk.

In either case, usually within a matter of hours or at most a day or two, the multiplication of the virus in the brain of the unsuspecting dog causes beginning paralysis of his muscles. First he may have difficulty in keeping his eyelids from dropping; later his lower jaw hangs useless; then, before final paralysis of his limbs, comes the typical difficulty in swallowing. At this state his worried owner often suspects that a bone is caught in the throat of his pet and attempts to

relieve him by reaching down the throat with his hand, thus of course dangerously exposing himself to the rabies virus present in his dog's saliva. Death for the paralyzed animal comes quickly and surely because rabies, once it develops, is invariably a fatal disease.

The protection of the human population from the danger of rabies when that disease is known to be present in the dog population of a given area requires the public-health officials to initiate very strict regulations restricting the freedom of dogs. Quarantine to their own premises, leashing, muzzling, all are measures that must be and are enforced. However, in recent years a new element has been introduced in rabies-control programs; namely, vaccination of dogs against the disease. Only in the past 5 years have we had scientific proof of the effectiveness of this vaccination. And from where did this proof arise? Directly as the result of research using dogs carried out in Montgomery, Ala., by a group of scientists from the Rockefeller Foundation costing many thousands of dollars and requiring 7 years of extensive work. Only by the use of dogs in this work could the rabies vaccines be shown to be of value in protecting dogs against this terrifying disease.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to say that no other animal could be used for this particular experiment?

Dr. HABEL. No, but the actual proof of the effectiveness in preventing it in dogs under the circumstances in which the disease is spread in nature from dog to dog can only be proved by experimentation in dogs.

By now there are many instances from New York to Georgia to New Mexico to demonstrate the effectiveness of rabies vaccination in dogs. Right here in the District of Columbia as the result of the wisdom of congressional committee approval a rabies vaccination program in dogs has been carried out in the past few years with a reduction of the number of rabid dogs from what was originally a rather alarming figure to practically no rabies at all.

This immunological approach to protecting dogs from rabies not only has the backing of scientists and public-health officials but veterinarians and many legitimate organizations of dog lovers. In New York City the entire rabies-control program for dogs, including vaccination, is carried out directly by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

All this benefit to the health and well-being of dogs is the direct result of using dogs in research.

Therefore, I suggest that because of this fact that the welfare of the dog himself in the long run will be better served if this bill is passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much.

Mrs. Spencer Cosbie?

STATEMENT OF MRS. SPENCER COSBIE, WASHINGTON ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

Mrs. COSBIE. I am Mrs. Spencer Cosbie, representing the Washington Animal Rescue League.

First of all, I would like to pick up one point that was mentioned by Dr. Rubland, or rather, it was Dr. Cullom, who said that there were many abuses in the pound, and described them all. If that is really the case, it seems to me that the Health Department should

have been aware of this fact, and should have inspected those premises and checked up on the abuses. This leads me to believe that the Health Department is not the best agency for inspecting the laboratories and the medical schools, which is required under this bill.

Then the second point which was made by Dr. Ruhland was that human guinea pigs could be used and that it was great cruelty because one woman had offered herself to have her legs beautified and ended with both legs being amputated. I maintain that if any person, for reasons of vanity or other reasons, submits to such an experiment, they are free agents, therefore, they brought it on themselves.

Animals are not free agents, and that is why we have to establish a protectorate and try to save them as much as we possibly can.

This was not a part of the prepared statement, which I am now going into.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you keep it as brief as you can?

Mrs. COSBIE. I will keep it very brief.

I want to quote from a statement in the North American Veterinarian, the October 1947 issue. That is the official handbook of the veterinaries and it cannot be accused of biasing in our favor, in favor of the people against too much medical research.

After commenting upon the advent of the National Society for Medical Research, which is perhaps the most voluble and militant spokesman for the other side, and commending the advocacy by that organization of the utilization of dogs from municipal pounds for medical experimentation, it makes these significant admissions, and I quote:

We have no patience at all with the professional do-gooder. We also realize that there are zealots in the humane field, but we would invite attention to the fact that some proponents of the National Society for Medical Research might clean their own houses. Housecleaning in this instance is not altogether a figure of speech. We have seen dogs kept for acute and chronic experiments—

chronic experiments because these experiments are repeated—

in medical colleges where cruelty could be charged because of the manner in which dogs were housed, fed, and neglected. The physician's training does not qualify him as an animal husbandman, and his judgment regarding the housing and general care of dogs is not remarkable.

Physicians are interested in the subject under study and animals used in connection with such work are incidental beyond serving the purpose which is necessary. Moreover, for some peculiar reason, medical men generally dislike the use of preanesthetic sedatives in dogs, even where barbiturate, for example, would not have the least influence on the character of the demonstration in which dogs are to be employed.

When defending the uses of animals for demonstrations in teaching and for experimental work, physicians and others emphasized the fact that such animals are fully anesthetized before any surgery is attempted, but they carefully avoid referring to some facts that are well known to humane workers, which makes their defense weak.

Now, admissions such as these emanating from such a source are sufficient proof that not all opponents of the pending bill are sentimentalists; and we also object to this bill on four more counts, which are very brief.

First. By providing medical schools and other institutions with a virtually unlimited supply of animals for practically nothing, it would encourage their wasteful and improvident use and thereby multiply existing abuses.

Second. Even though it be conceded that under certain circumstances the seizure and destruction of a dog might be a proper exercise of the police powers of the District, there is a serious question as to whether the proposal here involved might not amount to confiscation of private property without due process of law.

Third. The dog owners of the District who number approximately 35,000, and who pay for licenses upward of \$100,000 per annum, have a right to continue to expect that if their dogs find their way to the District pound, they either will be returned to their rightful owners or humanely destroyed, not used for experimentation.

Fourth. If animal experimentation is an indispensable part of progress in medical science, lower forms of animal life than dogs and cats, which through long and intimate association with human beings have become thoroughly domesticated, should be used, or if some dogs must be so used, a special type, as distinguished from those which have been household pets, should be bred for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you provide us with the number of dogs that your league picks up and finds homes for?

Mrs. COSBIE. It does not pick up some dogs because some of them go to the pound. However, we received a total of 13,137 animals last year; 1,908 dogs; 1,260 puppies; 2,953 cats; 6,823 kittens; and 2,193 miscellaneous—which is pigeons, possums, a skunk or two, pigs, all sorts of things, over 2,000 of those.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find homes for many of them?

Mrs. COSBIE. Of the 611 lost animals, 181 were returned to their owners, and 533 animals were placed in homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you prepare that for the reporter, for the record, so that we can have it?

Mrs. COSBIE. Yes. I would like to say this: that this looks like a very unimpressive total, but we have at least educated the slum neighborhood of bringing in litters of newborn cats and dogs to be put out instead of letting them grow up and roam the streets and become a health menace.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much, Mrs. Cosbie.

Dr. Hewitt, will you please give your name?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. HEWITT, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. HEWITT. My name is William F. Hewitt. I am assistant professor of physiology in Howard University School of Medicine, and I am here also in the capacity of Executive Secretary of Medical Health and Research of this city.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you keep your statement as brief as you can?

Dr. HEWITT. That is what I hope to do by passing out this tremendous mass of literature.

I would like to testify briefly in three capacities: first of all as representing the Committee for Health and Research for which I have helped to collect information which I think is of interest to this Committee.

Part of that is presented to you. I will not bother to read it, since there are many data presented there. I would like to point out, however, a few very short generalizations from those data.

What happens to dogs entering the pound of the District of Columbia for the last four reported years is tabulated in the cover graph. It has been given to you. I think you cannot escape the conclusion from that graph that the bulk of animals, amounting to approximately three-quarters, are slaughtered.

Contrast that with the percentage returned to the owner——

Senator HUNT. Doctor, may I ask you a question? You do not quite mean that word "slaughtered," do you? Would not a better word be "destroyed"?

Dr. HEWITT. You can call it anything you please.

Senator HUNT. I connect the word slaughtering with death by other means than carbon monoxide.

Dr. HEWITT. All right. Slaughtered to me means mass killing by any method.

The second graph, or second accumulation of data, is an attempt on the part of this committee to estimate the number of animals used for research and teaching in the area of the District of Columbia for the past several years.

Those figures are incomplete: in some cases they represent estimates on the parts of administrative staffs of the institutions; in some cases they are accurate to the individual animal.

The generalization there for oral presentation is simply that for the most recent 4 years, the average annual number of dogs has been approximately 1,100. That is for the three medical schools, for the United States Army Medical Center, United States Navy Medical Center, and the United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Health.

Senator HUNT. Madam Chairman, would the doctor give us the source of the supply?

Dr. HEWITT. These were reported by each institution—on the source of supply I do not know in every case. That has been testified to for several of these institutions, already, however. I know of my own knowledge only Howard University School of Medicine. The other is hearsay.

Senator HUNT. Testify on the one you know, then, Doctor.

Dr. HEWITT. That again has been testified to. I will repeat.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, I do not especially appreciate your comments on everything I say. I ask you a question. You do not need to tell me it has been testified to heretofore. If I had been here and heard it I would not have asked you the question.

Dr. HEWITT. I am sorry. I did not intend to quarrel. What I wanted to imply was this testimony is not necessarily a repetition. This is another person testifying to the same point, and the testimony may be slightly different.

But to my knowledge, Howard University imports the animals used for teaching and research, from various places in Pennsylvania. Those are animal dealers of a type described.

Is that satisfactory?

Senator HUNT. That is satisfactory.

Dr. HEWITT. The third accumulation of data was an attempt on my part to estimate what proportion of all animals used at a fairly

typical medical school were represented by dogs. Through the cooperation of Howard University's medical school, animal section, I obtained a rather accurate and complete report of the numbers of all species of animals used for teaching and research there for the last 10 years.

Those are tabulated year by year and species by species.

The only point I wish to make there is that dog purchases represent approximately one-tenth of the total purchases—pardon me; they represent a sixth of the total purchases.

They probably represent about a tenth, although it is hard to estimate, of usage, since purchased rodents have a habit of multiplying during the period of their use.

Also, in behalf of the Committee for Health and Research, I should like to present some statements which have been forwarded to us for that purpose. There are two or three of those. I do not intend to read them.

I would like to quote two paragraphs from one. This is a letter written to the Times-Herald by Mrs. Elizabeth McSherry, who represents herself as a mother who has four children, four horses, and three dogs. This is a quotation from the letter:

All dearly loved and tenderly cared for. The doctors can take every animal I own and can lay my hands on if it will save one child, mine or others, from suffering. It is my belief that the One who sees the sparrows put animals on earth for that very purpose.

The other quotation from her letter is:

I would infinitely rather have one of my family pets fall into the hands of medical men than into the hands of the average city pound employee.

The second statement which this committee was asked to present is a letter to Senator Smith signed by Marie Schwartz, of 1823 Sixteenth Street NW.:

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Though I cannot say I like the idea of dogs suffering, I like less the idea of dogs dying and people suffering. I love dogs dearly. My present beloved pet, Fritzie, has just given birth to a litter of seven pups.

Since they are Fritzie's pups, I know they are good dogs, and they should not die. We already have stocked our neighborhood with Fritzie's pups as pets. I do not want to turn the dogs over to any pound or shelter. I am aware of how many dogs they kill, and not always in the kindest way.

Besides, these dogs deserve to live. I have been assured they will be given this chance to live in a research laboratory. I cannot help but trust people who are dedicated to improving health and saving life more than those who are dedicated to destroying dogs, which, by their own figures, is the chief occupation of our animal pounds and shelters.

I will not take up the committee's time with any further testimony in behalf of the committee, but I should like to state briefly my position on this bill as a father and animal owner.

Somewhat like Mrs. McSherry, I have children, three, and eight dogs and a cat. I love all of them dearly, but if I were ever faced

with the choice of saving the life of one of the dogs or the cat and saving my daughter's life, I don't think there can be any hesitation either in my mind or anyone else's as to what the choice would be.

The only other testimony I should like to make is in answer to a question I have been asked very frequently in connection with publicity associated with this bill. I have received letters from antivivisectionists all over the country. Some of them threaten bodily violence, including death, and others a cut above those, asking why do not medical scientists use men, preferably medical scientists, for their animal experiments.

I do not quote that at all humorously, because the answer to it is quite sober and factual. The answer is, we do. Medical scientists have frequently used themselves as experimental subjects.

I should like to point out only two or three of those of local interest, that is, Dr. Pabst, a woman employed at the National Institute of Health, died of meningitis in the 1930's in studying the meningococcus, the causing organism of that condition.

Dr. Edward Francis, also of the National Institute of Health, in studying tularemia and undulant fever suffered those diseases, although he did not die.

Dr. Alice Evans also suffered undulant fever, it is my understanding, repeatedly, from studying the organisms at the National Institute of Health; and Dr. Richard Henderson died approximately 4 years ago in studying scrub typhus.

I should like to cite one more thing in connection with that condition. It is very similar to Rocky Mountain spotted fever in trying to find a preventive for which Dr. T. B. McClintock died of that condition.

I was reminded of this particular collection of diseases and of the men who gave—and women—who gave their lives in studying it, because my family, all five of us, recently got injections of a preventive vaccine against tick fever, a disease which I have heard repeatedly is endemic in this locality.

I cannot escape the conclusion that these men and women gave their lives, some of them, others their health, in behalf of my children.

Also, in behalf of my dog.

I would be failing in gratitude were I not to use every effort I could to advance the cause for which these people gave much more than their efforts.

That concludes my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

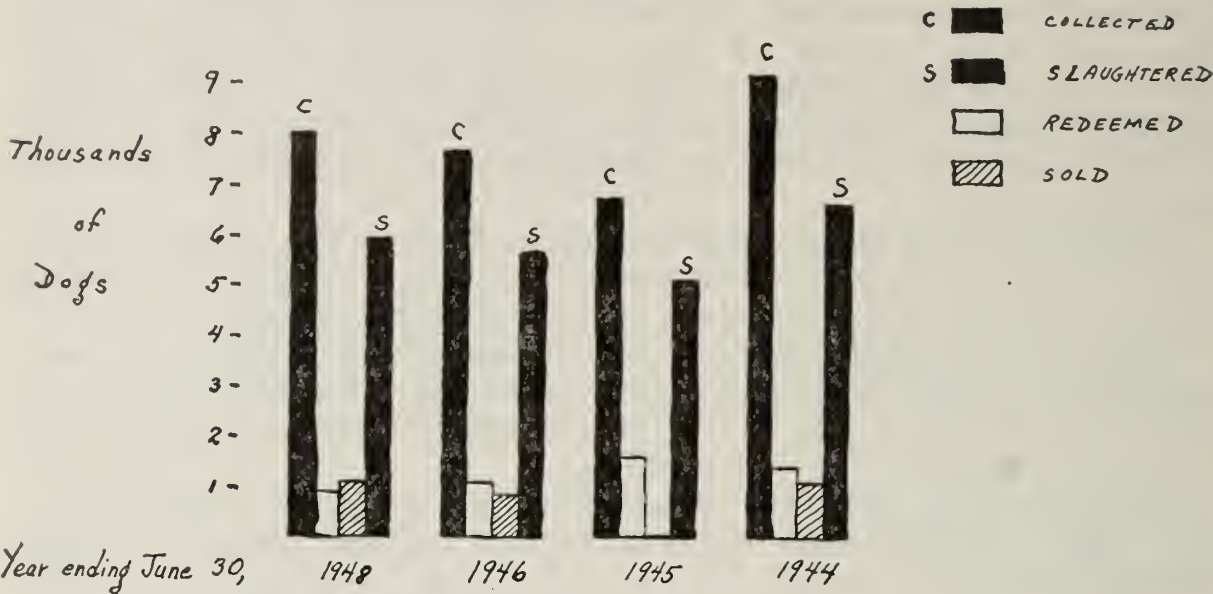
Senator HUNT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. If you have any other testimony please provide it for the record.

Dr. HEWITT. Thank you.

(Charts mentioned above are as follows:)

FATE OF DOGS ENTERING THE POUND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*



*Data taken from the Report of the government of the District of Columbia for the years listed. Pound-master's report missing therefrom for year ending June 30, 1947.

Dogs acquired for teaching, teaching and research, or research by institutions in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, 1944 to 1949

Institution	1944	1945	1946	1747	1948	1949	Total	Mean (4 yrs.) ¹
Georgetown University School of Medicine.....	271	288	292	308	326	² 325	1, 214	304
George Washington University School of Medicine.....	(³)	38	35	67	71	70	281	56
Howard University School of Medicine.....	265	223	247	331	305	239	1, 345	336
U. S. Army Medical Center.....	² 50	² 50	² 50	² 50	² 150	(³)	350	75
U. S. Navy Medical Center.....	(³)	110	146	56	298	126	736	184
USPHS (National Institutes of Health).....	238	159	68	56	81	(³)	602	151
Total.....	-----	868	838	868	1, 231	-----	4, 528	1, 132

¹ The 4 most recent years were used in each case.
² Estimate.
³ Data not obtainable.

NOTE.—(1) The Health Department of the District of Columbia used no dogs in the period studied, for the purposes listed in the heading. (2) The Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency reported only that as of February 1947, it had 1,090 dogs on hand; these were being used mostly for feeding studies and for drug control work.

Number of animals of all kinds used ¹ for all purposes (instruction and research) at Howard University School of Medicine for fiscal years (ending June 30), 1938-49 ²

Species	Number of animals used for fiscal year ending June 30—										Total	Mean	Price range over the 11-year period (low-high) ⁴
	1939	1940	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ³			
Cat, adult.....	62	15	19	20	22	15	6	0	6	10	175	18	\$0.65-\$3.25
Cat, young.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	.65- 1.00
Dog, adult.....	124	196	315	171	265	223	247	331	305	239	2,416	242	1.30- 5.00
Frog.....	339	600	695	550	765	630	594	435	420	325	5,953	595	.12- .18
Guinea pig.....	161	143	100	74	71	69	66	56	72	68	880	88	.60- 1.50
Monkey.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	25.00-35.00
Mouse.....	385	159	72	96	72	192	175	112	202	46	1,511	151	.10- .25
Pigeon.....	9	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	6	4	28	3	.25- .50
Rabbit, ordinary.....	336	202	30	137	88	77	173	213	76	83	1,415	142	1.50- 3.85
Rabbit, virgin doe.....	37	24	66	18	34	16	19	21	12	44	291	29	.90- 2.40
Rat.....	28	42	16	30	16	132	187	125	145	132	853	85	.25- .90
Turtle.....	66	62	81	0	174	70	60	80	70	80	713	71	.48- 2.00
Total.....											14,242	1,424	-----

¹ Should read, "Purchased." Number used, in case of mouse, rat, and possibly rabbit, is greater than number purchased, since some breeding is done. Also note that an unrecorded number of animals are gifts from other laboratories. These are usually rodents.

² Data for fiscal year 1940-41 missing.

³ To date. Budget allotment for animal purchase, however, has been spent; the figures are therefore practically final (except for unpredictable gifts).

⁴ On the whole, prices have steadily increased. This is especially true for dogs and cats.

NOTE.—Please note that dog purchases represent about one-sixth of the total for all animals. Dog use is a smaller proportion, since all dogs used are purchased, whereas many rodents are bred on the premises and do not figure in the total.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. HEWITT, JR.

My purposes in asking to be heard by this committee are: (1) to urge the favorable recommendation and speedy passage of S. 1703; (2) to represent the Committee for Health and Research, presenting part of its viewpoint on this legislation; and (3) to furnish the Senators with information which my associates and I believe to be pertinent to consideration of the bill.

I have the A. B., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees in biological sciences, from Princeton University and the University of Chicago. I am assistant professor of physiology in Howard University's School of Medicine, and executive secretary of the Committee for Health and Research.

Other advocates of the passage of S. 1703 have presented evidence to the effect that living animals, including dogs and cats, are necessary to and have been used for outstanding advances in science and its applications, notably in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and the like. I hope the Senators will bear in mind also that wherever possible, living animals must be used in teaching. "Life must be learned from the living," as an educational maxim puts it. Not only graduate and professional students in the sciences and their applications, but also students in general education, of the type which distinguishes the educated from the uneducated human, and which is essential to good citizenship, must get their understanding of and respect for living processes, at first hand. The committee's decision on this bill affects not only hospitals, medical and other professional schools, and research institutes, but also every classroom in the Nation.

In the absence of studies from life, who will teach the teachers? The study of living animals includes several technics not involving vivisection; the opponents of the McGrath bill (S. 1703), accordingly, are not merely antivivisectionist, but also, and much more seriously, antieducationist. I have read recommendations in the National Humane Review, official organ of the American Humane Association to which I belong, that living animals be introduced for purposes of study in the very lowest levels of the educational system. I suggest that passage of S. 1703 will help to bring this about.

Again, the most recent convention of the American Humane Association has recommended that experiments be conducted in methods of slaughter of animals. The Committee for Health and Research agree that methods in common use, both in abattoirs and in animal shelters and pounds, are inhumane. We offer our services in the experiments called for by the American Humane Association, and ask that S. 1703 be passed as an aid in such investigations.

The second part of my testimony deals with the rate at which animals, and especially dogs, are collected and slaughtered by the District pound, and the number needed for local teaching and research. Attached herewith are summaries of the information gathered by the Committee for Health and Research. These data show that for the past several years, from seven to nine thousand dogs entered the pound. Approximately three-quarters of these were slaughtered by the pound staff, although the poundmaster was and is legally authorized to dispense animals to teaching and research institutions. I ask that the graphic presentation of the poundmaster's reports in this connection, be made a part of the record of this hearing. Also from the poundmaster's reports, all of the 3,000 to 7,000 cats entering the pound annually in recent years have been slaughtered. These animals, too, are of value in teaching and research, as well as in routine testing of products for the protection of the consumer.

In another annex to this testimony are tabulated the number of dogs purchased each year by the principal teaching and research institutions of this area.

This table shows (1) that past uses have amounted on the average to about one-fifth of the number killed by the pound; and (2) that there has been an increase in the annual total used—most of this increase, however, being attributable to the sharp rise in the number at the United States Naval Medical Center from 1947 to 1948. The figures show that the dogs slaughtered by the pound are much more than sufficient in number for local needs, even when allowance is made for increased use by institutions hitherto unable to obtain animals.

Through the courtesy of the animal section in the administration of Howard University's School of Medicine, a more detailed accounting was obtained from that institution than from others. Purchases of all species of animals are reported for ten of the past 11 years. This third summary is attached to illustrate a fact which holds true in teaching and research institutions generally; that dogs, or even dogs and cats combined, constitute a small proportion of animals used for study purposes. The proportion at Howard for the decade was probably closer to one-tenth than the one-sixth suggested by the summary, since there, as else-

where, many more rodents are used than are purchased, due to natural increase in the colony.

I ask that the statement of Congressman Walter H. Judd, of Minneapolis, Minn., be included in the record of this hearing. Doctor Judd's State a few weeks ago passed a law very closely similar to S. 1703. Doctor Judd's record as medical missionary is sufficient, I believe, to establish his Christian concern for humanitarian principle.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. HEWITT, Jr.

HAS ANYTHING BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS? IS ANYTHING BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS? ARE SUCH TESTS ESSENTIAL TO FUTURE RESEARCH?

The following representative 10 lists, in answer to these questions, are not intended to be complete, but merely exemplary. They are dog experimentation lists and naturally do not include such famous animal tests as Jenner's work with cows in developing the smallpox vaccine, Pasteur's basic work with sheep and goats, Koch's tuberculosis tests on mice and rabbits, Roux and Behring's work with guinea pigs in conquering diphtheria, our first knowledge on circulation which Harvey discovered through studies on deer, Lister's work with cats for surgical sutures, Ronald Ross' use of birds in isolating the malaria germ, the extensive use of animals in developing and testing penicillin and the other wonder drugs, modern experiments with monkeys to combat infantile paralysis, and other lifesaving, non-dog animal studies—past, present, and future—too numerous to mention.

From even this fragmentary listing, it can be seen that the dog is used in medical science only when any other animal would prove inadequate—if for no other reason than that the dog is the most expensive experimental animal to keep. As the following will show, however, the place of the dog in the research picture is an important, irreplaceable one.

The following was prepared by the staff of the National Society for Medical Research—an educational organization set up by the Association of American Medical Colleges and backed by the American Medical Association, the Mayo Foundation, the American Red Cross, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and 200 top medical, civic, and research organizations. All the facts that follow can be verified in any encyclopedia or appropriate, recognized medical journal.

HAS ANYTHING BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS?

Physiology.—Cannon, Bernard, and other great physiologists could not have built this life-saving science of the body's functions without the aid of the experimental dog.

Psychology.—Many of the fundamental principles in the field of psychology were discovered by Pavlov's famous experiments with dogs.

Blood transfusion.—The basis for the modern technique of transfusion was discovered by Kronecker and Saunders in extensive experiments on dogs.

Diabetes.—The cause and treatment of this widely prevalent disease was discovered by Banting and Best through tests on dogs. One of these test-dogs, Margie, became the personal pet of Dr. Banting. Margie died of diabetes, and at a ripe old age.

Anesthesia.—William Morton first tested ether on his own pet dog. His friend dentist, Horace Wells, who used ether without adequate animal trials, killed a patient with the gas. Wells, himself, committed suicide because of this. Today all new anesthetics are first tested on dogs.

Anemia.—Thorough tests and studies with dogs by Whipple, Minot, Murphy, and Robbins enabled us to conquer this common and once-deadly affliction.

Hookworm.—In its successful research war on hookworm 25 years ago, the Rockefeller Institute utilized dogs, which, incidentally, were even more extensive victims of the disease than human beings.

Bronchoscope.—This life-saving instrument for removing once-fatal objects swallowed by children was developed by Dr. Chevalier Jackson through tests on dogs. All physicians who are trained to use this instrument are trained through trials on dogs—the animal whose bronchial system most closely resembles a child's.

Blue baby surgery.—This miraculous operation was developed by Blalock and Taussig through extensive dog experiments at Johns Hopkins.

Leptospirosis.—During the past year research on dogs gave the world a successful vaccine for this deadly disease, which has been the cause of almost one-fifth of all dog deaths. This work on and for dogs was done by Doctors Karl Meyer and Theodore Brunner at the University of California—the same university that reported their research program, including cancer studies, as “seriously handicapped by antivivisection activities.”

IS ANYTHING BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS?

Drug purity tests.—Fifty-three drugs are required by law to be tested first on animals. Federal law specifically requires that scientists assay parathyroid hormone and adrenalin in the anesthetized dog before their use in man.

Drug safety tests.—A food and drug law specifies that no new drug can be given to a human being unless first tested on animals. All new anesthetic drugs are first tested on dogs.

Surgery.—Cancer, ulcer, and other vital surgery are being improved in tests on dogs now in progress in New York, Minnesota, and Texas research institutions.

Injuries and deformities.—At the New York Presbyterian Medical Center they are closely watching a very normal looking dog whose right front shoulder and half of his leg are plastic and steel. At Johns Hopkins they are studying several dogs who have had muscle tissue replaced with wire gauze. If these and additional such experiments continue to prove promising, we will have a revolutionary new way of avoiding amputations and saving the muscles, limbs, and lives of human beings—and animals—whose bodies are diseased, deformed, and shattered.

Sulfa.—To determine their effect in peritonitis and bowel surgery, sulfa drugs have been and are being tested in dogs—since the flora of a dog's intestines are more closely allied to man than any other experimental animal.

Food testing.—An inadequately tested salt substitute recently killed a dozen people. Subsequent tests on dogs proved the food's toxicity. Bleached white flour recently was proved by scientists to be poisonous for dogs, and Federal legislation already has banned this flour from dog foods. New foods and food substitutes are being tested now in academic and commercial research institutions throughout the country.

Pregnancy.—Tests on dogs recently showed that the anticoagulant, Dicoumarol, may produce fatal hemorrhage if used late in pregnancy to control blood clots. Medical science did not wait for such tragedies to occur in new mothers, which would be the antivivisectionist's alternative.

Pain killer.—Recent experiments by Dr. Joseph Baird at the University of Minnesota showed that it was possible to use the South American Indian's poison, curari, for an improved anesthesia. The steps from poison to pain killer were determined on a dog. Today a patient can be put to sleep outside of the operating room—no masks, no fuss, no fear. The experimental work in this field was done and must be done on dogs.

Nutrition.—One experimental animal in particular, the dog, is proving the best for the extensive studies now underway at Columbia, Cornell, and the Jackson Laboratory on the relationship of diet to disease.

Hetrazan.—This is a drug that was developed to cure a wartime tropical fever known as filariasis. Further tests on dogs are showing Hetrazan to be effective against the more prevalent worm diseases in other animals, especially dogs.

ARE SUCH TESTS ESSENTIAL TO FUTURE RESEARCH?

Cancer.—According to the Administrator of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, top cancer research center, dogs are very much needed in cancer tests “because the dog is the only animal whose body handles many chemical compounds in a similar fashion to the human being.” It is interesting to note that the leading causes of death—heart and kidney diseases and cancer, necessitate dog experimentation.

Heart disease.—Tests throughout the country, ranging from the west coast's Dr. Myron Prinzmetal's atomic-tracing for heart diagnosis to the east coast's Dr. Edward Hirsch's experimental heart surgery, are being done on dogs. Dr. Prinzmetal, incidentally, is William Randolph Hearst's personal physician. In appreciation of his doctor's excellent care, Mr. Hearst recently ran pictures on Prinzmetal's research in his papers. The pictures were of the hearts of experimental dogs.

Kidney disease.—This leading cause of death is being studied on dogs at the New York Hospital and Rockefeller Institute.

High blood pressure.—Because of the similar sympathetic system and blood pressure rate, the dog is the key experimental animal in promising blood pressure research now being conducted at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles and at the Cornell University Medical College in New York, to mention a few.

Hypoproteinosis-edema.—"Hypoproteinosis," a new name, has been referred to as the world's most extensive sickness. It is brought on by a deficiency in quality protein foods. It is an ailment which may affect more than half of the people in the world. Tests on this, and treatment for its edema (drops) symptom, also prevalent in heart and kidney disease, are being developed through research on dogs at the New York Hospital and at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Diabetes.—Beagle hounds are playing a major role at New York's Presbyterian Medical Center in studies which promise to lengthen the diabetic's life span.

Bladder stones.—The hopeful work on this common affliction of man and dog at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons is dependent upon tests with dogs.

Genetics.—Dogs play the major role in the extensive experiments on heredity and diet now in progress at the Jackson Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Surgical teaching and training.—The alternative to training a surgeon with living tissue on dogs is man. What antivivisectionist would want to be the first living creature to go under a new surgeon's scalpel?

Veterinary science.—Can new drugs and treatments for dog diseases be developed without tests on dogs?

Medical education.—A recent survey by the National Society for Medical Research showed that a shortage of experimental dogs and "antivivisection obstructionism" has held up and hampered medical teaching and training—in some cases even forcing the discontinuation of certain vital classes at the Albany Medical College, Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago Medical School, University of Cincinnati, University of Colorado, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Georgetown University School of Medicine, George Washington University Medical School, Hahnemann Medical College, Harvard Medical School, Howard Medical School, University of Illinois, Indiana University School of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, New York Medical College, University of North Dakota, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, University of Oklahoma, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, University of Pennsylvania Woman's Medical College, University of South Dakota, Loyola University, Syracuse University, Temple University, Tufts College, University of Utah, University of Vermont, Western Reserve College of Pennsylvania, Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine, New York State Veterinary College, College of Veterinary Medicine at State College of Washington, Indiana University School of Dentistry, University of Minnesota School of Dentistry, School of Dentistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco.

TYPICAL RESOLUTIONS REGARDING ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

(Compiled by the National Society for Medical Research, Chicago 2, Ill.)

American Association for the Advancement of Science

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, recognizing the important role of animal experimentation in the study of diseases, especially those of childhood, and in the perfecting of those procedures and treatments to which no small part of our community owes its life and continued presence among us, regards with apprehension the activities of certain groups which are attempting to prevent the use of unclaimed animals for study in qualified institutions of medicine and research and which are endeavoring by direct and indirect means to cut off the supply of animals needed in the production of antitoxins and other biologic products.

This association is in accord with the practically unanimous and often expressed authoritative voice of science and medicine that animal experimentation has conferred inestimable benefits upon mankind, as well as upon animals themselves, and is essential to the progress of the biological and medical sciences.

This association, with a membership of over 18,000 and representative of all the sciences of nature and of man, is confident that a fully informed public will not support legislation which would seriously interfere with the progress of preventive and curative medicine. (Passed December 1947.)

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (a department of the National Education Association)

Antivivisectionists. In view of the great progress that has been made in preventive and curative medicine and surgery through animal research and the prospect of even greater progress in the future, we are unalterably opposed to the prohibition of this scientific procedure. Such a prohibition would seriously hamper all medical progress. (Passed May 1947.)

American Chemical Society

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Secretary inform the National Society for Medical Research that, in view of the great progress that has been made in preventive and curative medicine and surgery through animal research and the prospect of even greater progress in the future, the Board of Directors of the American Chemical Society is unalterably opposed to the prohibition of this scientific procedure, since such a prohibition would seriously hamper all medical progress. (Passed September 1946.)

American Diabetes Association

Whereas the American Diabetes Association at this meeting is commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the discovery of insulin; and whereas insulin has been instrumental in restoring the health and saving the lives of countless human beings suffering from diabetes; and whereas the great work of Banting and Best in discovering insulin, and the subsequent scientific investigations clarifying its actions and uses, would have been impossible without the use of dogs and other domestic animals as experimental subjects; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Diabetes Association hereby testifies to the value of the use of dogs and other domestic animals for purposes of scientific research; and urges all enlightened citizens to refrain from supporting the misguided efforts of so-called antivivisectionists, who constantly try to hamper the advancement of scientific medicine. (Passed September 1946.)

American Institute of Chemists

The American Institute of Chemists cannot help but view with serious apprehension certain activities and proposed legislation that would restrict or prohibit animal research by thoroughly qualified and responsible scientists. This Society knows how essential animal research is to the continued health and happiness of our Nation and is clearly informed as to the tremendous benefits that have been derived therefrom. The Council of the American Institute of Chemists believes that a fully informed public would not support such legislation and desires to give its support to all groups seeking to present the true facts to the public. The Council urges the individual members of the Institute to take an active part in seeing that a clear picture is presented, through the press and other organs of public enlightenment, of what animal research truly involves, and what it means both to man and to animals themselves. (Passed March 1947.)

The American Legion

Acting on the recommendation of its national medical advisory board, the American Legion adopted a nine-point resolution at its convention in New York City, August 28-31, 1947. Point three of the resolution recommends: "to the national commander and to the rehabilitation executive committee that the American Legion favors medical research in all its phases. (Passed August 1947.)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

In view of the great progress that has been made in preventive and curative medicine and surgery through animal research and the prospect of even greater progress in the future, the national chamber is unalterably opposed to the prohibition of this scientific procedure. Such a prohibition would seriously hamper all medical progress. (Passed August 1946.)

Chicago Area Council of the American Veterans Committee

Whereas the continuing progress of medical science depends upon animal experimentation, and whereas sulfa drugs, blood plasma, and improved operating techniques and medicines, and medical methods which were used in the armed forces of the United States in World War II and which aided in establishing the best health record ever achieved by military forces involved in actual conflict were the result of animal experimentation, and whereas many veterans are alive today due to the progress made in the medical sciences through animal experimentation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago area council of the American Veterans Committee endorse animal experimentation in the medical sciences and oppose the efforts and legislation of those groups which propose to halt animal experimentation. (Passed January 1947.)

Chicago College of Osteopathy

Whereas progress in medical research, for the purpose of determining causes of disease, in the development of more effective therapeutics, and in the teaching of physiology and pharmacology, depends to a large degree upon experimentation on living animals; and

Whereas there is an insufficient number of cats and dogs available from present sources to meet the demand for animals used in experimental research in health laboratories and medical teaching institutions in the State; and

Whereas this need could be better met by the release from the municipal pounds within the State, of such animals for this purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago College of Osteopathy and its teaching hospital go on record as favoring the enactment of regulations by the State department of health, or of laws by the State legislature, whereby the release of condemned animals from municipal pounds throughout the State to responsible medical and allied institutions, for humane and intelligent use, may be effected. (Passed December 1947.)

Chicago Dental Society

Whereas much of today's successful medical and dental surgery and therapy has evolved from research on living animals; and

Whereas countless millions are alive and healthy because of the merciful sacrifice of a few animals; and

Whereas the hope of developing satisfactory treatments for many of the unsolved medical and dental problems rests upon the few investigators who can work with animals; and

Whereas past, present, and future research in medical, dental, and allied sciences has been seriously impeded by the efforts of a few narrow but persistent obstructionists known as antivivisectionists: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Dental Society testifies to the value of the use of dogs and other laboratory animals in providing essential methods and procedures for the satisfactory practice of dentistry and supports any legislation which favors scientific progress and enables qualified research institutions to obtain animals at minimal expense of time and money. (Passed May 1948.)

Hyde Park Lions Club

We, the members of the Hyde Park Lions Club, recognizing the essential and humane nature of animal experimentation, and convinced of the waste in time and money made obligatory by the obstructionist tactics of activivisectionists, do hereby go on record as favoring positive legislation that would permit responsible laboratories in the medical sciences in the State of Illinois to receive condemned animals from our municipal pounds and animal shelters for intelligent classroom and experimental use. (Passed January 1948.)

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

Whereas study of the nature of life processes and of disease in living creatures is the essence of medical and veterinary science which has lengthened man's normal life expectancy 16 years since 1901; and whereas, organized opposition by a small but extremely active minority to the use of living creatures for life-saving research threatens to impede medical progress: Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the board of directors of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled in Chicago, December 9 and 10, 1947, urges that all Illinois women become informed about the methods by which medical knowledge and skill are obtained. Furthermore it is urged that unclaimed, impounded animals not be uselessly killed but rather be used, when needed, for vital research. (Passed December 1947.)

Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors

Whereas the discovery of new medical and dental knowledge, of new remedies and preventives is based, not on chance, but on long continued research which at one or more stages involves intelligent animal experimentation on a large scale, which has lengthened man's normal life expectancy 16 years since 1901; and

Whereas sulfa drugs, blood plasma, and improved operating techniques and medicines, and medical methods which were used in the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II and which aided in establishing the best health

record ever achieved by military forces involved in actual conflict were the direct result of animal experimentation; and

Whereas many veterans are alive today due to the progress made in medical science through animal experimentation; and

Whereas two wasteful practices current in research laboratories in biological sciences are (1) the time required by research men to counteract the activities of antivivisectionists, and (2) the increased cost of some forms of important research because of lack of dogs, while tens of thousands of dogs are wastefully slaughtered by public pounds and eleemosynary animal shelters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce assembled in Aurora, January 17 and 18, 1948, endorse animal experimentation in the medical sciences and oppose the efforts and legislation of those groups which propose to halt animal experimentation. (Passed January 1948.)

Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association

1. Whereas the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association was founded upon a desire of its members to improve its methods of controlling diseases of our livestock and safeguard the public health from diseases of animals communicable to man; and

2. Whereas the depredations of homeless and unwanted dogs cost the owners of livestock approximately \$250,000 in 1946 in Illinois, and caused about 5,000 people to take the Pasteur treatment for rabies; and

3. Whereas advance in veterinary science is not due to chance, but in the main is dependent upon scientific research, which at one or more stages involves intelligent animal experimentation on a large scale; and

4. Whereas research in the medical sciences is at best inadequately supported by public funds, and should not be limited by unnecessary expenditure for experimental animals; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association approve and support the following principles and policies:

1. Public welfare demands that research in the medical sciences be continued and extended.

2. Advance in knowledge in the medical sciences would be severely handicapped without the use of animals.

3. The use of animals for the standardization and testing of drugs and biologicals is indispensable.

4. All animals in city or other dog pounds, which are unclaimed and to be killed, shall be made available to scientific research laboratories approved for that purpose by the State Department of Agriculture or by the State Department of Health, and to teaching institutions approved for that purpose by the State Department of Education. (Passed January 1948.)

Radiological Society of North America, Inc.

Whereas much necessary work has been accomplished through animal experimentation on problems concerning the benefits to and the harmful effects of radioactivity on living organisms; and

Whereas continued freedom of animal experimentation is necessary for further studies in such vital problems and in many other fields of benefit to mankind and animals alike; be it

Resolved, That the Radiological Society of North America assembled in Boston, Mass., on December 5, 1947, expresses its complete opposition to antivivisectionism as being an effort against the public health and further expresses its strong support of efforts directed toward making animals from public pounds available for research and teaching in the medical sciences. (Passed December 1947.)

Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Illinois branch

1. Whereas the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine was founded to enhance and encourage research in biology and medicine, and thus contribute to the alleviation of suffering of man and animal; and

2. Whereas such research is based to a large part on experimentation on man and on animals; and

3. Whereas experimentation on animals, when necessary, is done with all precautions for the welfare of the animal and with avoidance of pain or suffering of the animal, just as in experiments or operations on the human patient; and

4. Whereas the time of the investigator is precious and should not be wasted in counteracting activities of antivivisectionists; and

5. Whereas research should not be hampered by wasteful expense, such as cost of animals, while tons of dogs are killed annually by the antivivisection societies: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Illinois branch of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine go on record as supporting the following principles and policies:

1. It is imperative that research in the medical sciences be continued.
2. Advance in knowledge in the medical sciences would be severely handicapped without the use of animals.
3. The use of animals for the standardization and testing of drugs and biologicals is imperative.
4. It is imperative that research in the medical sciences be not limited in productivity nor made more expensive by wasteful practice.
5. All condemned animals in the pounds and police stations of this State be given on request to research laboratories authorized by the Health Department of the State of Illinois to receive such animals.
6. While we like animals and while we do not abuse animals, our devotion is directed primarily to the alleviation of suffering of the human race. Man uses fur and meat of animals, and an animal's life should not take precedence over a human life. (Passed January 1948.)

Society of Illinois Bacteriologists

Since many of our members are actively engaged in animal experimentation that leads to development of methods that save human life; since, also, these experiments depend on the availability of dogs; since, moreover, we as well as all who can understand medical techniques know how carefully and humanely these dogs are cared for: Be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Illinois continue the wise action it has followed in the past and go one step further and make available by law all dogs within the State that are to be disposed of having been condemned by municipal pounds; that these dogs be made available to all accredited medical schools or industrial research laboratories. (Passed January 1948.)

(From the National Humane Review, December 1948, p. 7)

Whereas we are convinced that the present systems of stunning and preparing for stunning and slaughter of animals, used in abbatoirs, packing houses, etc., constitute one of the most widespread causes of suffering; and whereas we believe that until the humane societies can propose improved and more humane systems to such plants, this present existing, appalling cruelty will continue: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention, in session this fourteenth day of October 1948 does respectfully request the board of directors of the American Humane Association to place this subject on the agenda for a full panel discussion at the 1949 national convention, with a view toward the achievement of the following results:

1. The dissemination of all the latest facts and information on modern developments and experiments on the slaughter of animals,
2. A frank recognition of the present inadequate methods and systems employed,
3. The devising of plans for more aggressive action of a practical nature for the solution of this most distressing challenge to the entire humane movement.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

(Adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Chemical Society, St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1948)

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the board of directors of the American Chemical Society, cognizant of the great progress that has been made in preventive and curative medicine and surgery through animal research and the prospect of even greater progress in the future, reaffirm its unalterable opposition to the prohibition or curtailment of this scientific procedure and express the hope that legal and guaranteed access to experimental animals will be assured in the future in order to accelerate the development of means better to safeguard human health.

RESOLUTION ON ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

(Adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sept. 15, 1948, Washington, D. C.)

At this centennial meeting the American Association for the Advancement of Science reaffirms its conviction that animal experimentation is essential for progress in the biological and medical sciences.

We recognize the important role of animal experimentation in the study of and the control of diseases, especially those of childhood, and in the perfecting of those procedures and treatments to which no small part of our community owes its health and life.

We regard with apprehension the activities of certain groups which are attempting to prevent the use of unclaimed animals for study in qualified institutions of biology and medicine.

This association is in accord with the practically unanimous and often expressed authoritative voice of science and medicine that animal experimentation has conferred and is conferring inestimable benefits upon mankind, as well as upon animals themselves.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, with a membership of over 40,000 and representing all the sciences of nature and of man, is confident that a fully informed public will not support legislation which would seriously interfere with the progress of preventive and curative medicine.

The association believes that a supply of animals for research and teaching purposes for qualified institutions should be assured, by legislation or ordinance where necessary, and not left to the option of local pound officials and private groups.

THE COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH AND
RESEARCH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 27, 1949.

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on S. 1703,
Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:

As far as I know, Senator Smith, further data for your committee's consideration in its executive sessions are still in order. I should like to submit my Committee's position on amendments to S. 1703.

The bill as introduced is not the work of this Committee, nor does it have this Committee's approval. On the advice of District Corporation Counsel's staff, several provisions which had been recommended by the Committee for Health and Research, and which had been incorporated in drafts of the measure, were deleted. These provisions, which this Committee endorses, were—

Extension of the present holding period from 48 hours to 5 days, at the end of which time the Poundmaster might slaughter animals unless they were requested by institutions licensed under the bill.

Stipulation of a more merciful killing method such as shooting, guillotining, or other instantaneous beheading, or the use of hydrocyanic acid or one of its salts, at the Pound.

Stipulation that the Poundmaster must be a veterinarian, or have on his staff a veterinarian; and that the veterinarian's directions as to maintenance and preventive as well as therapeutic care of impounded animals be complied with.

Transfer of the pound from its present completely autonomous status to the administration of the Health Department.

Requirement that the poundmaster shall advertise descriptions of animals impounded within each 24-hour period.

A system of prorating animals among licensed institutions in case of shortage.

It is a pleasure to be able to report to you that the Illinois Legislature has had reported to it favorably by its appropriate committee, with the recommendation that it be passed, a bill almost identical with S. 1703. Attached are some of the reasons for the lack of appeal, in the minds of the Illinois legislators, of the constitutional argument against such bills. These reasons consist of excerpts from a book, the *Heart of Blackstone*, written by Attorney Nanette Paul, of Washington, D. C.

In addition to those organizations whose positions on S. 1703 were testified to at last week's hearings, the following wish to be recorded as favoring S. 1703:

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, Inc.

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.
 The American Chemical Society.
 The Association of Internes and Medical Students (national and local).
 The Chicago College of Osteopathy.

As you know, hundreds of organizations have gone on record as opposing anti-vivisection laws. Although there has not been time to secure from them expressions concerning S. 1703, I wish to cite the following as in favor of animal experimentation, since they are laymen's and not scientists', teachers', or physicians' groups:

The American Legion (national convention in New York City, 1947).
 The United States Chamber of Commerce.
 The American Veterans Committee, Chicago Area Council.

The American Humane Association could be added to the latter list, since at its most recent national convention (October 1948) it called for "experiments on the slaughter of animals" (copy of resolution attached). As a member of the American Humane Association I can testify that the statement before your committee by its president, Robert Sellar, does not represent the opinion of individual members, but only that of the affiliated groups which have a vested interest in local pound contracts and fees.

WILLIAM F. HEWITT, Jr., Ph. D.,
Executive Secretary.

MAXIMS OF THE COMMON LAW

(Information from *The Heart of Blackstone, or, Principles of the Common Law*, by Nanette B. Paul. New York: The Abingdon Press, 1915. NOTE.—Nanette Paul at the time she wrote this was lecturer in law in the Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C.)

The safety of the people is the supreme law.

Between public and private rights, the public right must prevail.

No man shall be deprived of his property but according to the custom of our predecessors and by the judgment of his peers.

For the commonwealth a man shall suffer damage; as for saving a town or city, a house shall be plucked down if the next one be on fire; and a thing for the commonwealth any man may do without being liable.

Personal property consists of all things that may be moved from place to place
 * * * (p. 114).

In domestic animals, as horses, sheep, poultry, and others, one has an absolute ownership which is not lost if the animal strays out of his control by accident or by fraudulent enticement. * * * Property in wild animals * * * may be acquired by taming them so that they cannot regain their natural liberty; and so long as they remain in possession they are the property of the one who tamed them. (Examples: deer in a park, rabbits in an enclosed warren, doves in a dovecote, pheasants or partridges in a mew, fish in private ponds, and bees in a hive.) If they escape and join the herd or flock, his special property is lost unless there is a known intention of returning. This intention is known by the habit of returning, but "when this custom or habit is forsaken, then the intention of returning is no longer presumed" (pp. 115-116).

All movables found upon the surface of the land or sea are supposed to have been abandoned by the last proprietor, and having been thus returned to the common stock and mass of things, may be held by the first occupant or fortunate finder (pp. 119-120).

If the statute modifies the common law, the latter gives way to the statute.

If the statute is in derogation of the common law, or in violation of a principle, it is strictly construed (p. 35).

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear from Dr. Fishback.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK C. FISHBACK, M. D., REPRESENTING THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. FISHBACK. My name is Frederick Coleman Fishback. I am a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and associate professor of surgery at the Georgetown University School of Medicine. I am a

fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Founders Group of the American Board of Surgery.

I practice surgery here in Washington, and I appear before you as representative of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to endorse S. 1703.

I would like to put into the record a statement from the executive secretary of the Medical Society endorsing this bill, and I will not read any of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be incorporated in the record.

(The letter from Theodore Wiprud, executive secretary of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, dated May 23, 1949, is as follows:)

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington 6, May 23, 1949.

Dr. FREDERICK C. FISHBACK,
1835 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. FISHBACK: Upon instruction of the Medical Society's executive board, I am writing to inform you that it has given its approval to S. 1730, a bill which provides that unclaimed animals lawfully impounded in the District of Columbia be made available to educational, scientific, and governmental institutions for scientific purposes. This legislation has also been endorsed by the society's committee on public policy.

The situation of medical institutions in this community in regard to animals for research purposes is a source of deep concern to research workers. Unless the proposed legislation is enacted, these institutions will be seriously handicapped in their investigations. As a result, public welfare will be adversely affected.

It is the board's hope, therefore, that S. 1703 will become law in this session of Congress.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE WIPRUD.

Dr. FISHBACK. We have been told that members of this Senate committee, in holding hearings on this bill, want two questions answered: (1) Are animals used in scientific research treated cruelly, and (2) has any good come from research on animals?

Since 1896, when the first antivivisection bill was introduced into Congress, these two questions have been answered in committee hearings again and again, by the most eminent physicians, scientists, and churchmen in this country.

If, in these 53 years, it had ever been proved that dogs had been treated cruelly and that no good ever came from animal experimentation, we would have antivivisection laws in operation today. The fact is that here in Washington, as in State legislatures, antivivisection legislation has been defeated time after time because the evidence has shown that animals used for scientific research are not treated cruelly.

Briefly, I do want to say the District Code, 1940, section 22, paragraphs 801, 802, and section 11, paragraph 603, provides penalties for cruelty to animals, and this cruelty does not have to be wanton, deliberate, or willful. Furthermore, the Congress has granted the Washington Humane Society extraordinary powers under the act of 1873, amended in 1885 and 1892.

The answer to question 1, I think, is obvious. Animals used in scientific research are not and cannot be treated cruelly.

Now for question 2. The use of animals in medical and scientific research has contributed substantially to lengthening life and the arrest of disease. I have submitted to you a little tabulation there

which is taken from the Bureau of the Census. The interesting thing is: You will notice the population. If you will notice the percent of the population as it has grown, and the percentage of people 65 and over in 1870, when the first valid census was set up; my footnote there, between 1870 and 1940 the total population increased 3½ times, but the age group 65 and over increased 7.7 times.

This is from the Bureau of the Census. Between 1930 and 1940 the total population increased 7.2 percent, while the group 65 and over increased 35 percent, roughly five times that of the average population.

The following is a partial list of the benefits to man resulting from the use of animals in investigation and teaching. I mention, first, ether; Dr. Morton gave it to his own pet dog; and you know well of the Hartford dentist who first used nitrous oxide on a patient who died, and he later committed suicide.

All the newer anesthetics have been tried out on dogs, and anesthesia was used on dogs 25 years ago when I was a fellow at the Mayo Clinic, that is, the endotracheal anesthesia; and the intravenous anesthesia and the use of the new drug curare for relaxation, with a very minimum of anesthesia.

The cure of pernicious anemia with liver extract; the use of insulin for the control of diabetes. And I want to read a short paragraph from the letter of Charles Best, the original of which is in your office, Senator Smith:

It has always been the feeling of Sir Frederick Bank and myself that our work could not have been accomplished without the use of dogs. The showing that dogs obtained severe reaction after the removal of the pancreas provided the foundation for our work; and an extremely large proportion of our knowledge of experimental diabetes and the successful treatment obtained from studies in which dogs were used.

The rest of it is very pertinent, but I will skip it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are including it in the record?

Dr. FISHBACK. You have the original, Senator Smith.

Bronchoscopy: I mention in passing, the technique for removing foreign bodies was entirely worked out—the perfection of these fine instruments for removing foreign bodies from the lungs, usually of children.

The prevention and treatment of shock was touched on by Dr. Blalock. The prevention and treatment of infection, both the sulfas and the antibiotics.

The important thing, of course, is the use of animals in regard to the determination of dosage and effectiveness and which particular organism they were effective for. I mention that because of the work recently on streptomycin or/and aureomycin in referring to this particular fever. You do not have to take the vaccine now. You can be cured with aureomycin.

Our knowledge of nutrition and vitamins has used a great many animals, and the animals live on indefinitely.

Being a surgeon, I am interested in the advances in surgery. Practically all surgery as we know it today has been based on experimental work on animals.

The most startling and spectacular one is the replacing of the esophagus, whether it has been destroyed by cancer or stricture. It is possible now to do one of two things, to transplant part of the

small intestine up as high as this, or the stomach, either for cancer or for a large stricture.

The brain and the central nervous system; one of the interesting things, and I want to read another paragraph from the Surgeon, Dr. Evarts Graham of Washington University of St. Louis, who is the first man to remove a lung for cancer. That patient was operated on in 1933 and is alive today. This work was done largely on dogs, and I read one paragraph again, if I may:

The privilege of performing experiments on living animals is essential to medical progress. No one has ever been able to produce valid arguments which would contradict that statement. It is the unanimous opinion of all those who have engaged in successful medical research throughout the world. The antivivisectionists who do not have so high a regard for it as they should have state that the practice of animal experimentation should be prohibited because it is cruel and inflicts great pain upon the animals.

Actually, of course, those who know anything about it know that operations on other animals are performed under anesthesia with the same care and precaution taken in regard to operations on the human beings in the hospital.

That whole letter you have, Senator Smith, and I will skip the rest of it.

I have one other letter from another surgeon whose contribution has been removing segments of the lungs where a lung on both sides has to be removed; and his work has also been in other fields. He happens to have been the chief consultant in the Army in the European theater during the World War. His name is Edward Churchill. He is professor of surgery at Harvard and chief surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He has submitted a statement, and for continuity I would like to read very briefly. He is the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Federal Medical Services to the Hoover Commission, and I quote:

The United States gives varying degrees of care to 24,000,000 beneficiaries, about one-sixth of the Nation. Increases in expenditures for medical care are outstripping relatively those for control. The reverse should be the case.

Federal medicine has to a large extent developed negatively, with the patient's care as its principal function. The year 1948 over 85 percent of the Federal medical expenditures in the United States were for medical service, and but 3.9 percent for research.

Transcending in importance any of our other recommendations is the need to outflank disease by giving highest priority to research, preventive medicine, public health, and education.

Support by dollars alone is not enough. A group of highly paid and expert research workers may be provided with well-equipped laboratories and yet find their work brought to a halt by being unable to obtain animals for experimentation. In the meantime, the wholesale destruction of homeless and unwanted animals is carried out by our so-called humane societies.

Our great research institutions, universities, and hospitals under nongovernmental control have for decades shouldered the grave responsibilities involved in supplying animals for experimentation. At times this has exposed these institutions to the hazards of unknowingly dealing with illicit channels of traffic in stolen pets.

By positive leadership the Federal Government can point the way toward stamping out any remnants of the crew of black market which is abhorrent to every honest citizen.

One last quote. This is from Claude Beak, professor of surgery at Western Reserve Medical School, whose great contributions have been in the field of surgery of the heart, the operation that is done for constricted peritonitis, when an inflammatory band restricts the heart, which is even more promising an operation for coronary disease, bringing in a new collateral circulation of the heart:

I have spent most of my lifetime in operations for heart disease, and I am a physician to appreciate the good such a bill would do. We have to have dogs to develop operations on the heart. We cannot do this work on patients.

I worked 14 years trying to develop an operation whereby the heart would be given an additional blood supply.

May I mention that we surgeons do not torture dogs. We love them just as much as anyone else, perhaps more. We take good care of them. We feed them, house them, keep them cleaner than society does. All our operations are done with the greatest care, always under anesthesia, and our surgical technique is better than most human patients receive. These conditions have to be met; otherwise we would not be successful.

Man is not the only beneficiary from the use of animals in research. Among the benefits to dogs from animal experimentation is the prevention or cure of hookworm, heartworm, distemper, rabies, and pellagra. It is interesting that, although the cure of hookworm and pellagra was discovered primarily for dogs, the same remedies were later found to be effective in man.

I might add that Dr. Hall discovered the cure of hookworm here in Washington, which is carbon tetrachloride, and he infested himself deliberately and cured himself.

Again let me say that the Medical Society of the District of Columbia wholeheartedly endorses this proposed legislation. If you grant that life is worth saving or that the improvement of the Nation's health is a worthy project, or that the relief of suffering is worth while, please do not hinder research on animals, and thereby deny man and animals an indispensable weapon against the scourge of diseases that still beset us.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Fishback. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

(The following communication was received from Dr. F. C. Fishback for inclusion in the record:)

WASHINGTON 6, D. C., *June 2, 1949.*

The Honorable MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: In the hope of being helpful to you in your consideration of S. 1703, I am submitting the following statements which were not covered in the hearing.

1. The pound of the District of Columbia is an independent agency. It was divorced from the Health Department in 1935.

2. The pound law, enacted in 1878, states that dogs shall be held 48 hours and that if unclaimed after that time, the poundmaster may dispose or destroy such unclaimed animals as he deems advisable.

3. In an earlier draft of S. 1703 the 48-hour period was extended to 5 days, but this was eliminated at the request of the Corporation Council because of the expense of feeding the impounded animals three additional days.

4. In a previous draft there was a provision for advertising in the Washington newspapers descriptions of impounded dogs. This was also eliminated in the interest of economy.

5. The provision for a flat licensing fee to be paid by qualified institutions follows the Minnesota law. This provision was included, in place of a flat fee per animal, to simplify bookkeeping at the pound.

6. It is difficult to characterize deserted or abandoned dogs as pets. The doctors and investigators in Government research institutions and medical schools do not want pets. In spite of the earnest and valiant work of the local Humane Society, they were still unable to find owners for the 6,000 impounded dogs which were destroyed last year. Had some of these dogs been allotted for medical research and teaching, many would have been reprieved since they would have been used for experiments on nutrition and drugs.

7. S. 1703, by making abandoned dogs in the pound available for research, should be a powerful influence in eliminating the incentive for the alleged theft of pets in neighboring States by animal dealers.

8. Dogs cannot be raised economically. Considering the fact that much essential medical research is currently postponed for lack of funds, it is hard to justify the expense of purchasing dogs from dealers or even subsidizing a dog farm, when so many unwanted animals are destroyed each year.

9. Owen P. Hunt, testifying on May 24, quoted an article from the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1946, in which he stated that nitrogen mustard was injected into dogs. During 1942-43, 300 nitrogen mustard compounds were tested as war gases. Investigation showed that these compounds were toxic to rapidly growing cells such as cancer cells. This observation aroused hope that nitrogen mustard might be effective in curing cancer or in retarding death in inoperable cancer. Because of the toxicity of nitrogen mustard it was essential that a dose, safe for humans, be determined on dogs. Nitrogen mustard injected intravenously into humans has prolonged life in malignant lymphoma and Hodgkins disease. It is not effective in other forms of malignancy.

Again let me thank you for your consideration, patience, and fairness at the hearing.

Very sincerely yours,

F. C. FISHBACK, M. D.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear from William A. Neacey.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. NEACEY, PRESIDENT, DOG OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., BETHESDA, MD.

Mr. NEACEY. My name is William A. Neacey, president of the Dog Owners' Association of Montgomery County, Md., and also president of the Animal Welfare Associations, Inc., of Maryland, composed of animal welfare societies from the city of Baltimore and 11 Maryland counties.

We are opposed to this bill because it would open the pounds to the medical schools, which would increase the abuses that are now present in live, animal experimentation in the medical schools.

We are also opposed to the bill because it represents an unwarranted interference with the rights of pet owners, and it would place every pet owner under the constant threat and fear that his lost or strayed pet would find its way to the pound and be turned over to the medical schools for a purpose to which he might be bitterly opposed.

We also are opposed to this bill because it puts a district government in the role of a procurer of animals for the medical schools, which may not be a valid exercise of the police power.

In any event, in confiscating private property for private organizations, it raises a real question as to the constitutionality of such a bill.

All thoughtful people recognize that the best that can be said for live-animal experimentation is that it is a necessary evil, and that it is not the unmitigated blessing that the proponents of live-animal experimentation would have us believe.

If the medical schools must have dogs for research purposes it is suggested that they establish kennels and breed their own dogs or purchase them from legitimate dealers who breed animals for the medical schools.

This will tend to assure that the animals will be prudently used and abuses kept to a minimum. Opening the pounds to the medical schools will destroy this assurance.

At this point I should like to refer to the editorial in the October 1947 issue of the North American Veterinarian, mentioned by Mrs. Cosbie, wherein it is suggested that the medical schools breed their own dogs.

The schools would be well advised to do this for, as pointed out in the editorial, there is mounting antagonism to the present practice of the medical schools in securing and using dogs.

Now, the medical schools will object to this on the grounds that it is expensive and it puts them to a lot of trouble. I say that, if they are put to some expense and some trouble, that will assure that there will be none of the abuses which, I think, regardless of some of the testimony that has been given here, are present in live-animal experimentation.

If the medical schools are compelled to go to some expense and some trouble, it will tend to eliminate the abuses and assure that the animals are providently used.

Turning to the question of abuses——

Senator HUNT. May I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt.

Senator HUNT. Would you mind telling me: Have you ever been present in any scientific institution and seen with your own eyes when a dog was caused to suffer?

Mr. NEACEY. That I have not, Senator, and one reason, I might say, is that a lot of these laboratories and medical schools are reluctant to open their doors to inspection by the public.

I have not, of my own, seen these abuses. However, if you will permit me, in getting to the record, I think we can show, regardless of some of the testimony that has been given, that there are abuses in the medical schools and laboratories.

Senator HUNT. I spent many a day in such a laboratory and such institutions, and I never did see it, so that was the reason I was asking if you had.

Mr. NEACEY. No; I have not, but I think there is a real doubt as to whether the question that there are no abuses——

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any record of the institutions that refused to allow inspectors or inspection?

Mr. NEACEY. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you continue, please?

Senator HUNT. Just one more question. Have you ever made an effort to attend any clinic or any institutions?

Mr. NEACEY. No; frankly, I have not.

Senator HUNT. That is all.

Mr. NEACEY. I should like to refer again to the editorial in the North American Veterinarian, where cruelty to and abuses of experimental animals are charged to the laboratories, and in which the National Medical Research Council is invited to clean house.

These charges come from an organ of the profession which defends the use of dogs and live-animal experimentation, which should dispel any illusion that all is well in the laboratories.

I would like permission just to read briefly from that. This editorial says:

We also realize that there are zealots in the humane field who are uncompromising in their stand on all subjects related to the care and treatment of animals, but we would invite attention to the fact that some proponents of the National Society for Medical Research——

and I will come to that society later——

might clean their own houses.

Then they go on to say—and this is interesting, in view of some of the testimony that has been presented here:

Moreover, for some peculiar reason, medical men generally dislike the use of preanesthetic sedatives in dogs, even where morphine or a barbiturate would not have the least influence on the character of the demonstration in which dogs are to be employed.

When defending the use of animals for demonstrations in teaching and for experimental work, physicians and others emphasize the fact that such animals are fully anesthetized before any surgery is attempted, but they carefully avoid referring to some facts that are well known to the antivivisectionists and to humane workers, which makes their defense weak.

Now this, as I said, is from an organ—or you might say a relative—of the medical profession, the veterinarian profession, which defends the use of dogs and live-animal experimentation.

Secondly, I would like to refer to a statement by Dr. Arthur B. Allen, an eminent physician, which is contained in an article by him that I will make a part of the record. It is several pages long, and I would just like to quote this one section:

* * * And I feel sure that no vivisector would dare tell me, for example, that there is no abuse of animals in laboratories. I would know better and the vivisector would know I know better. Nor would the vivisector waste his time telling me of the use of anesthesia on experimental animals. Again, he knows I realize perfectly well that exhaustion tests, poisoning experiments, and outright investigations into pain itself cannot be conducted under anesthesia because of their very nature. And any doctor knows such tests go on and on, because he reads about them regularly in the standard medical journals which the public never sees.

Thirdly, I should like to refer the committee to certain experiments as recorded in the medical journals. These experiments are cited by Dr. Allen and other doctors in their testimony on the Lemke bill before the House District Committee 2 years ago.

I should like also to introduce that for the record.

This editorial in the North American Veterinarian, referred to previously by me, invited the National Research Council to clean house. This is the council spearheaded by Dr. Carlson of the University of Chicago, which has promoted an epidemic of bills similar to S. 1703 throughout the country.

I feel, and hazard a guess, that the same council is behind the doctors in the District of Columbia who are promoting this bill. I feel that the voice is the voice of Jacob but the hands are the hands of Esau.

In this connection, I would also like to mention, and leave with the Committee, a release by the Research Council outlining its program for enactment of legislation in the States which would make available to the medical schools dogs from public pounds and shelters.

Before I leave that subject—and I will be through in just a minute—a question has come up from time to time that I should like to give my answer to, and that is: Isn't it better to give dogs from the public pounds than to have them supplied with stolen dogs?

My answer to that is this—and I think I speak for a representative group of pet owners and dog lovers—we want our pets protected through adequate laws and strict enforcement of those laws; we do not want our pets protected through the blood and suffering of our neighbors' pets which find their way to the pound and are turned over by the Government to the medical schools.

Furthermore, on this question of pet owners, this bill, as I mentioned, would place them under constant threat and fear that their pet, if he became lost or strayed, would be turned over to the medical schools by the Government. That is a real fear.

I am a dog owner, and I am proud to say a dog lover, and, under this bill, if at any time I happen to be out of town, there would be recurring moments when I would be worried about the fate of my dog here in Washington, D. C. It is true I live over in Chevy Chase, Md., within a few feet of the district line. My dog could get out without his tag or collar, wander into the District, and be picked up. By the time I would be able to locate him through the Animal Shelter in Maryland, Prince Georges County—dogs wander far—and some of the other counties in Maryland and down here, I might be met with the answer, “I am sorry, but your dog has been delivered by the Government to the laboratories.”

I say it is a very real fear.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the association—the Maryland Animal Welfare Associations, Inc.—as I stated, is composed of animal welfare agencies from the city of Baltimore and 11 Maryland counties. We make every effort to return dogs to their owners. Failing that, we try to place them in good homes. If we cannot do that we humanely destroy them.

I have heard testimony here today that is as surprising as it is shocking: That dogs are destroyed by means of monoxide-gas-poisoning suffocation, that there is cruelty involved.

Mr. Sellar from the American Humane Education is here, and I know from experience in Montgomery County where I live that the chambers that are in use in many cases have been passed upon by the American Humane Association.

Now consider monoxide-gas poisoning. We read every day—not every day but from time to time—that some man or woman has been found dead in a car, death having come upon them unawares. It is odorless, tasteless; and there is no warning when it will strike. Now why should we assume that these dogs that are destroyed in these chambers are suffocated to death or they suffer a cruel death? I say that the death that they suffer is far preferable to the death that they suffer in many hospitals and laboratories of this Nation, and I say this not as an antivivisectionist—I am not an antivivisectionist—but I think a lot of misleading testimony will be left here today, and when I look at the record here on cruelty that is alleged by the North American Veterinarian and by Dr. Allen and by the medical reports themselves, I would like to say that Dr. Ruhland is very fortunate in not having come up with any cases of cruelty in his tour of the hospitals and laboratories in metropolitan Washington.

I think his experience is unique, but I think that other people have not had the same experience.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Senator HUNT. I would like to ask the witness: How long would it take before the scientific institutions could breed a sufficient number of dogs for these experiments without taking dogs——

Mr. NEACEY. It might take a little time.

Senator HUNT. It probably wouldn't take over a year, would it?

Mr. NEACEY. I wouldn't think so, and I think the suggestion coming from the veterinarian profession in their editorial—I am leaving a copy of it for the record—has considerable merit, not only because, if they breed their own dogs, I think they will be providently used and the abuses will be kept to a minimum, but also because they will leave our pets alone—those that stray from our homes and find their way into the pound—and when we come around to try to find them and locate them, we find they have been turned over to the medical schools.

I say that the medical schools should be well advised and not irritate pet owners any more than they have been doing, by leaving our dogs alone and keeping their hands out of the pound.

Senator HUNT. No further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Neacey, I too am a dog owner and a dog lover, and have been all through my life, as is my family.

I have been interested in the testimony that has been presented yesterday and today.

I am wondering if there were a law that protected the pet owner, what you would think about the use of the rest of the dogs—the stray dogs, the unlicensed dogs, the dogs that do not have any home?

Would you feel that that lot of dogs could be used for experimental purposes in scientific research?

Mr. NEACEY. The answer to that, as I see it, is: How are we going to determine what is an owned dog or a dog that has no domesticated home?

Certainly, in a city, I would assume that every dog that is running loose, which apparently is a stray, belongs to somebody. That dog may not have a license tag, but certainly, while it is a violation of the law, it certainly is not a great crime, and there are a lot of people who own dogs who do not take license tags out for them.

The CHAIRMAN. But that would encourage dogs to be licensed and to be treated as people, would it not?

Mr. NEACEY. Yes; but I think we are treading on dangerous ground if we try to make any differentiation and try to single out certain dogs that could be utilized by the medical schools.

I think the whole answer to it is, as I have mentioned here, that the medical schools breed their own dogs. It will put them to some trouble, but I think it will assure that the animals will be providently used and not abused, or that they purchase them from legitimate dealers who are in the business of raising animals for the medical schools.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not object to other animals being used?

Mr. NEACEY. I have no objection to mice, rats, and guinea pigs being used in live-animal experimentation. However, I am opposed to cruelty to any animal—any experimental animal. I am also opposed to the use of dogs by medical students.

In England they are not permitted to tamper with dogs. I am not averse to the use of dogs in experiments which are of compelling necessity and have some direct relation between the use to which the dogs are put and the health problem or the experiment under investigation. I am opposed to aimless research and the use of dogs just on the chance that something might develop from their use.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Neacey.

(Documents and additional statement submitted by Mr. Neacey are as follows:)

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM A. NEACEY, PRESIDENT, DOG OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., BETHESDA, MD., AND PRESIDENT OF MARYLAND ANIMAL WELFARE ASSN'S, INC.

The objections to Senate bill 1703 have been so well stated that there is little to add. However, I should like to emphasize the point that opening the pound to the medical schools and laboratories will encourage abuses now present in live-animal experimentation as practiced in the medical schools and laboratories of this country. Such abuses are the wasteful and improvident use of animals; unnecessary experiments and experiments conducted in a cruel and inhumane manner; and lack of humane care of experimental animals.

All thoughtful people, regardless of their personal views on the merits or demerits of live-animal experimentation, realize that the practice is attended by many abuses. If the medical schools must have dogs for research purposes, it is suggested that they establish kennels and breed their own dogs or purchase them from legitimate dealers who are in the business of breeding animals for the medical schools. This will tend to assure that the animals will be prudently used and abuses kept to a minimum. Opening the pound to the medical schools will destroy this assurance. At this point, I should like to refer to the editorial in the October 1947 issue of the North American Veterinarian, wherein it is suggested that the medical schools breed their own dogs. The schools would be well advised to do this for, as pointed out in the editorial, there is mounting antagonism to the present practices of the medical schools in securing and using dogs.

Now the doctors would have us believe that all is sweetness and light in the laboratories and that any claim that there are abuses or cruelty in animal experimentation is merely the propaganda of professional do-gooders, and zealots in animal humane groups. In fact, one of the proponents of this bill, Dr. Fishback, is reported in the press as saying that "all animals used in experiments die painlessly and that there is no cruelty." Now the doctors who say that there are no abuses, no cruelty, in animal experimentation either are ignorant of what goes on in the laboratories (and this is hardly conceivable) or their statements are deliberately calculated to deceive, which is more likely. In other words, public statements and "assurances" by the doctors are deliberately designed to lull to sleep the restless misgivings of a people over conditions in the laboratories. George Bernard Shaw, an eminent critic of vivisection, pays his respects to these "assurances" by the doctors as follows: "When the public conscience stirs uneasily and threatens suppression, there is never wanting some doctor of eminent position who will sacrifice himself devotedly to the cause of science by coming forward to assure the public on his honor that all experiments upon animals are completely painless." With this in mind, let us look at the record which disputes these public "assurances" of the doctors and their claims that the allegations of abuses are only part of a propaganda campaign by the "do-gooders" to discredit the work of those engaged in animal experimentation.

First, I should like to refer again to the editorial in the North American Veterinarian, where cruelty to and abuses of experimental animals are charged to the laboratories and in which the National Medical Research Council is invited "to clean house." These charges, coming from an organ of a profession which advocates and defends the use of dogs in live animal experimentation, is significant, and should dispel any illusions that all is well in the laboratories.

Secondly, I should like to refer to a statement by Dr. Arthur V. Allen, an eminent physician. This statement is contained in an article by Dr. Allen, copy of which has been furnished this committee, and is as follows: "* * * And I feel sure that no vivisector would dare tell me, for example, that there is no abuse of animals in laboratories. I would know better and the vivisector would know I know better. Nor would the vivisector waste his time telling me of the use of anesthesia on experimental animals. Again, he knows I realize perfectly well that exhaustion tests, poisoning experiments, and outright investigations into pain itself cannot be conducted under anesthesia because of their very nature. And any doctor knows such tests go on and on, because he reads about them regularly in the standard medical journals which the public never sees." Thirdly, I should like to refer the committee to certain experiments as recorded in the medical journals. These experiments are cited by Dr. Allen and other doctors in their testimony on the Lemke bill before the House District Committee 2 years ago, and are found in the report of the hearings on that bill.

The editorial in the *North American Veterinarian*, referred to above, invited the National Medical Research Council "to clean house." This is the council (spearheaded by Dr. Carlson, of the University of Chicago) which has spawned and sponsored an epidemic of bills similar to S. 1703 throughout the country, and I hazard the guess that the medical spokesmen for the bill in the District are only the Charlie McCarthy's of the Research Council. In other words, the voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. In this connection, I should like permission to leave with the committee a release by the Research Council outlining its program for enactment of legislation in the States which would make available to the medical schools dogs from public pounds and shelters. I should also like to mention here that bills similar to S. 1703 sponsored by the Research Council were defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature and in committee in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Also, such a bill was scheduled for introduction in Maryland at the last session of the legislature. Due to the protest it aroused, a protest that came from all parts of the State, plans for its introduction were abandoned.

To conclude my remarks, the record supports the charges that there are abuses of animals in the medical schools and laboratories, statements by the doctors, their apologists, and ghost writers to the contrary notwithstanding. Senate bill 1703 would add to and encourage these abuses as would any bill opening the pounds to the medical schools. Live-animal experimentation must, as all humane people recognize, be kept within bounds and abuses ruthlessly eliminated. This bill would destroy this humane objective. He who marks the sparrow's fall did not give man dominion over the beasts of the field to torture and abuse in the name of "science." Let us not add to the abuses and the torture that goes on in the laboratories.

Thank you for listening to me.

[From the *North American Veterinarian*, vol. 28, October 1947, No. 10]

THE USE OF DOGS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

Medical centers have been the scene of action resulting from attacks upon medical schools by so-called antivivisectionists; by those who live by perpetuating misinformation, half-truths, and lies; by humane organization representatives; and by many worthy citizens whose sense of fairness revolts on occasion. The Hearst newspapers inaugurated a campaign some time ago which presumably was intended to portray cruelty on the part of some members of the medical profession. By means of illustrations, captions, and editorial comment readers of these newspapers might have concluded that those who are responsible for work requiring the use of dogs and who give instruction at medical colleges are completely devoid of all human attributes—if not really sadistic.

In defense, and because that publicity was interfering with medical progress, the National Society for Medical Research was organized, or perhaps an existing organization was given this designation to combat these attacks. Dr. A. J. Carlson is president, and Dr. A. C. Ivy is secretary-treasurer of this organization. Both men are well known to all who are familiar with medical literature. Each has made important contributions to medical knowledge.

The National Society for Medical Research circulates a bulletin which is soon to appear in magazine style, illustrated, and it will be issued bimonthly to offer to editors and other publicists reprintable material "designed to be a news report, a reference work, and a source of basic information."

Veterinarians are interested in this as are all citizens who own dogs or other pets or who choose to concern themselves regarding the manner in which dogs are made use of in research anywhere and everywhere in this country. A rapidly increasing proportion of veterinary practitioners in this country are directly concerned. The increasing number of owners of dogs and other pets who cherish their charges represents a large clientele for veterinary practitioners. Originally this clientele was limited to urban areas, but since World War I an impetus was given to the popularity of dogs, and dogs as pets and companions have increased in numbers in rural areas. At present about 2,000 veterinarians in this country have facilities for hospitalizing dogs. The vast majority of all veterinary practitioners are treating ailing dogs. And owners pay fees for this service in most instances because these patients share the family life.

It is necessary that animals be employed in much of the research which is conducted in the medical field. Otherwise progress would be greatly delayed if not arrested. Because the dog lends itself well for use in surgical demonstrations

and for physiological studies, and since the dog's physiology is such as to make it a satisfactory animal to employ for obtaining information that will be useful in the treatment of the diseases of man, certain use of dogs is indispensable.

According to Harris,¹ "In the city of Cleveland in Cuyahoga County about 25,000 unwanted dogs are collected and killed by the dog pound each year. A small fraction of these animals which are being killed anyway would abundantly supply the needs of Cleveland's medical laboratories. In Chicago, more than 40,000 dogs are killed annually in the pounds. A small fraction of these would supply all laboratory needs in that city. It is the same in San Francisco and elsewhere."

The 40,000 dogs which are reported as having been destroyed in Chicago probably refer to animals which are disposed of as being unwanted or unfit for placement in homes by the Anti-Cruelty Society. The Arvey ordinance places the Chicago dog pound at the disposal of medical science, and there are few dogs that are not claimed by their owners at the Chicago dog pound which are not used by the medical schools.

Obviously a large percentage of persons who contribute to the support and operation of humane societies would not subscribe to the idea of disposing of unwanted dogs that are subjected to euthanasia in animal refuges by transferring them to medical schools. Yet if assurance could be given that all such unwanted dogs that are temperamentally and physically suited for the so-called "acute" experiments in medical schools would be treated humanely (given a pre-anesthetic sedative, completely anesthetized, and employed for demonstrational purposes after which they would be destroyed before recovering from the effects of anesthesia), this should be done.

At some large medical centers it is difficult to obtain dogs for use in teaching medical students. It is necessary, therefore, that cats and other animals be used, and in some places truckloads of dogs are transported to medical centers for use. According to evidence that has been presented, this unsavory business has greatly contributed to cruelty and to the theft of dogs. We have no patience at all with the professional "do-gooder" whose "take" comes from his role in playing on the sympathies of benevolent people in all walks of life, who is not necessarily a humanitarian, and who is intellectually dishonest; we also realize that there are zealots in the humane field who are uncompromising in their stand on all subjects related to the care and treatment of animals; but we would invite attention to the fact that some proponents of the National Society for Medical Research might clean their own houses.

Housecleaning in this instance is not altogether a figure of speech. We have seen dogs kept for acute and chronic experiments in medical colleges where cruelty could be charged because of the manner in which dogs were housed, fed, and neglected. The physician's training does not qualify him as an animal husbandman, and his judgment regarding the housing and general care of dogs is not remarkable. Physicians are interested in the subject under study and animals used in connection with such work are incidental beyond serving the purpose which is necessary. Moreover, for some peculiar reason medical men generally dislike the use of pre-anesthetic sedatives in dogs even where morphine, for example, or a barbiturate would not have the least influence on the character of the demonstration in which dogs are to be employed.

When defending the use of animals for demonstrations in teaching and for experimental work, physicians and others emphasize the fact that such animals are fully anesthetized before any surgery is attempted. But they carefully avoid referring to some facts that are well known to the antivivisectionists and to humane workers, which makes their defense weak.

The United States Public Health Service supplies funds for medical research, and this organization has become aware of the shortcomings at centers where animals are used in research. To assist in remedying the situation three very capable veterinarians have been designated to function in an advisory capacity and to collaborate in the production of a book which is to be prepared for the guidance of medical workers in the care of dogs. There is reason to hope that this will bring about improvement.

We would propose a meeting of minds on the subject. This would presume a "housecleaning" at the medical schools. A number of medical colleges have men with veterinary degrees in charge of the animal wards. This is commendable. But those men should be in complete authority regarding the care of the dogs to the end that they could prevent cruelty. (Careful distinction is made

¹ Harris, A. Sidney, *Medical Progress in Danger—Please Help*. Bulletin of Academy of Medicine of Cleveland, 32 (May 1947).

here between cruelty and necessary suffering incidental to some good sound research where animals are employed.) Medical schools have been charged with being wasteful in the use of dogs for teaching purposes; either they have been or they have not. A frank revelation of the needs and uses to which animals have been put would go a long way toward satisfying honest humanitarians on this point.

For all chronic experiments and, for that matter, in much research that is done, subjects should be of a standardized breed. Less conditioning would be required, and results would be more satisfactory. A breed of dog could be developed which would be of uniform size, of a rather low order of intelligence, of a gentle and calm disposition; one that would bear pain well without complaint, that would reproduce well, and would otherwise conform readily to requirements that are necessary. Foundation stock would naturally include the bull terrier. The bull terrier crossed with the Beagle hounds has been proposed. It would probably cost little if any more to make use of subjects of this kind than does the haphazard employment of dogs of unknown breeding such as obtains at the present.

To continue to influence the temporal interests of this country, the medical profession will do well to consider the sentiments of that vast and growing segment of our population which owns dogs and millions of others who consider dogs as being not simply animals.

[From November-December 1947 Bulletin of the National Society for Medical Research]

The National Society for Medical Research recently completed a highly encouraging year, with more than 100 national scientific organizations as contributing or endorsing members. In addition to establishing its staff and its pattern of operation, the society achieved signal success in its program of informing the public relative to the benefits of biological research and teaching, and the necessity, humane accomplishments of animal experimentation.

The recently intensified efforts of the antivivisectionists constitute evidence of the pyramiding progress of the Society in creating public understanding.

The expanding educational program of the National Society for Medical Research, however, in no way diminishes the responsibility of biological and medical scientists for the proper recognition and protection of animal experimentation. Indeed the informed public and legislative opinions being created by the Society constitute a facility for the enactment of legislation favorable to animal experimentation.

Since direct legislative activity by the society is prohibited by its constitution and Federal tax laws, local and State groups of biological and medical scientists must work for the establishment of specific legislative recognition and support of animal experimentation. In the absence of a corresponding State law, each large municipality should enact an ordinance allotting unclaimed, impounded animals which would otherwise be destroyed, to biological and medical research and teaching institutions of the community. Chicago and several other mid-western cities now include such an ordinance in their municipal codes. Each State should follow the enlightened example of Michigan, and enact a law recognizing and approving animal experimentation by properly qualified individuals and institutions. The statutes of each State should enable its biological and medical research and teaching institutions to utilize unclaimed, impounded animals otherwise destroyed, for the advancement of knowledge and the welfare of man and animals. The first State pound law is yet to be passed.

The enactment of such legislation requires organization, perseverance, and work. Copies of a model ordinance and of model laws referred to are available. Biological and medical scientists are duty-bound to see that the machinations of the antivivisectionists are rendered impotent, and that science and society are protected.

Dr. GEORGE E. WAKERLIN,
*Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department,
University of Illinois, School of Medicine.*

FURTHER STATEMENT OF W. A. NEACEY ON SENATE BILL 1703¹

This will refer to your question to me when I appeared before your committee in opposition to Senate bill 1703. Your question was whether it would be possible to distinguish between a pet dog and a "stray" dog. I want to emphasize my

¹ In answer to or on questions asked at the hearing by Senator Smith.

statement to you at the hearing and to reiterate for the record, that it is not possible to distinguish, differentiate, or separate dogs as pets or "strays," assuming that there is such a dog as a stray dog.

I submit that a stray dog is only a dog that has been abandoned by its owner to shift for itself, or a dog that is the offspring of an abandoned dog. I further submit that there are few, if any, such dogs in the District. Assuming, however, that there are some such dogs in the District of Columbia, who is qualified to determine that the dog is an abandoned dog or the offspring of an abandoned dog? It is not possible to make such a determination on the basis of looks or the condition of a dog. Dogs of a mixed breed or of uncertain parentage are just as dear and just as valuable to their owners, if not more so, as pedigreed dogs are to their owners. Love of a dog is not based on breed or appearances. Also, all dogs, regardless of appearance or breed, which become lost and wander aimlessly for days, will defy classification as a pet or a stray, particularly if it has been subject to inclement weather conditions.

In short, there is, for all practical purposes, no such thing as a stray dog. Dogs running loose (and they are permitted to do this in nearby Maryland and Virginia) and dogs picked up by the pound have an owner somewhere. Also, dogs cannot be labeled "strays" by legal fiat that all dogs without license tags are "strays." A dog may be licensed but not wearing its collar and tag when picked up.

A dog may wander from the premises of its owner, or may slip out without any carelessness on the part of its owner, at a time when it is not wearing a tag. Should such dog be penalized by artificially labeling it a stray? I say "Not," respectfully, but emphatically.

In closing, may I reiterate the opposition of the Dog Owners' Association, Inc., and the Maryland Animal Welfare Associations, Inc. (of which I am president) to Senate bill 1703. Amending the bill to cover only "stray" dogs is not acceptable. We oppose the bill in any form so long as it provides for turning over to the medical schools any dog from the District pound, whether such dogs are pet dogs or stray dogs. I should also like to reiterate my suggestion at the hearing that the medical schools breed their own dogs. This will entail some trouble and some expense. However, this will tend to assure that animals so bred will be prudently used and not abused. Opening the pound to the medical schools will destroy this assurance.

Also, for the official record, I should like to confirm my statement to you, in answer to your question, that (1) I am not opposed to the use of mice, rats, and other rodents in live-animal experimentation, (2) I am opposed to abuse and cruelty of any experimental animal, (3) I am opposed to the use of dogs by medical students for the purpose of acquiring manual dexterity; this is not permitted in England, and (4) I am opposed to the use of dogs for any experimental purpose, unless it can be clearly shown that the experiment for which it is proposed to use dogs cannot be used on other animals and that the experiment is in the field of the major ills that affect mankind and that the experiment is one in which there is an excellent reason to believe that it will prove successful in eliminating or abating the disease or condition in question. Other than this, I am opposed to the use of dogs in live-animal experimentation.

If medical students must have dogs, I suggest they use the carcasses of dogs destroyed at the public pound; they use human cadavers in their studies, not living men or women.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will make it as brief as you can, Miss Hymes.

STATEMENT OF MARILYN HYMES, PRESIDENT, TAIL-WAGGER'S CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss HYMES. My name is Marilyn Hymes. This will be very brief. I am the president of the Tail-Wagger's Club of Washington, D. C., and we have a membership of over 6,000 animals.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a dog catchers' association in Maine. I don't know that we have a "tailwaggers" one.

Miss HYMES. The Tail-Waggers has a free clinic here in Washington in which anyone nearby or in the town can bring any animal at all and we will take care of it for them free of charge. Of course, if

they can make a donation—they are not asked to, but they know it is there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you have in that group—how many people?

Miss HYMES. We have Dr. Kelly, our veterinarian, and a board of directors, and one paid man who——

The CHAIRMAN. How is it financed?

Miss HYMES. Through donations, and we sell a tag, and the dog is a "tail-wagger." He can get a tag for a dollar; and if he is lost, can be traced through that tag to our organization.

Last year we treated over 6,000 dogs, over 500 cats, around 100 horses, and numerous miscellaneous animals—rabbits, pigs, all kinds of animals, anything that could be brought there, we treated for these people, free, of charge.

Any animal that comes to the Animal Rescue League that is here and hurt, disabled in any way, any time of the day or night, that needs treatment, our veterinarian will come back and give the treatment to that animal, because we are located in the same building that the Animal Rescue League is. We will come back and take care of that animal.

I have heard a lot of talk today about putting animals to sleep unnecessarily, and I want to say that from the Tail-Wagger's Club and the Animal Rescue League—and I have worked there all day, every day practically, all winter long—it seems to me, that we have done the very best we could with every hurt animal that came to the organization. And we tried in every way we could to see that that dog was made well and had a chance to find a home.

I completely agree with the gentleman that preceded me here, in that I feel that to take children's pets and to use them for vivisection is going to put a strain upon the public in general. I, too, am not an antivivisectionist, and I would like to see the dogs raised and bred for that purpose, if it is necessary, if vivisection actually is furthering the medical experiments, I am for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you feel there is some way to distinguish between the pet and the stray dog, who has no place to go?

Miss HYMES. Well, having been around the league every day, all day, no, I don't. I think it is awfully hard to tell. I lost my little dog a month ago, and he was the most bedraggled sight in the whole world. I don't think anyone would have known he was a pet. It is very hard to tell sometimes, and I think you are going to have that constant fear. If you lose your dog or if I lose my dog, the fear is still going to be there, that maybe they didn't recognize that it was a pet and it did go.

It is a very fine line to draw.

The CHAIRMAN. If he were licensed——

Miss HYMES. It is so easy to lose your license. They can be stolen by a child in the street that sees a little dog and thinks the license is a pretty tag and takes the collar off. You can lose it very easy.

I think that is all I have to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt, any questions?

Senator HUNT. Would you favor the scientific institutions breeding their own dogs for scientific purposes?

Miss HYMES. If it does any good at all and is necessary, I certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Miss Hymes.

Dr. Brown, of George Washington University School of Medicine.

**STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS McP. BROWN, PROFESSOR OF
MEDICINE, THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
OF MEDICINE**

Dr. BROWN. I am Dr. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN. Keep your statement to the minimum, and extend the balance of it for the record of the hearings.

Dr. BROWN. I am the professor of medicine at George Washington University School of Medicine, and chief of the medical division of George Washington University Hospital.

I have been engaged in medical investigation for a great many years; a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. I spent several years in rheumatic fever research at the Rockefeller Institute and returned as assistant professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins; spent my time in the Pacific as commanding officer of a general hospital; did work on filariasis in the Pacific, and then came and returned to the Veterans' Administration hospital as chief of medicine, and I am now at George Washington.

I would like to say what is really, in a sense, a reiteration with some emphasis on the importance of medical investigation. This is from the side of the practice of medicine and from the point of aiding in diseases which are of great national importance.

Diabetes and pernicious anemia have been touched on, but I just wonder how many people in this room—and the likelihood is that many of them have diabetes right here—would like to think, if we compiled absolutely with the strict antivivisection attitude, that no experimentation would have been carried out which was directly responsible for the discovery of the cause and cure of diabetes.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people in this country whose lives have been prolonged, whose eyesight—many of whom have their eyesight which otherwise might have been lost, who have not suffered gangrene and terminal pneumonia, which is so common in uncontrolled diabetes, who have been helped by the discovery of two men with the use of 10 dogs—the discovery of insulin for diabetes.

I, for a long time, have avoided conflict with the antivivisection problem, but I realize that doctors are strictly at fault. I realize I am at fault and have been for years in not bringing forth evidence to show that we are doing a great deal of good, that the medical scientist with his animal experimentation is saving enormous numbers of lives in this country and that the basic criticism should be directed toward those who talk against the value of clinical investigation, and not toward clinical investigation, because evidence has been clearly presented here which supports that view.

Now, I am opposed to cruelty to animals, very much opposed to cruelty to animals, and in my experience in clinical investigation, I have not encountered cruelty to animals. I have seen more cruelty on the streets than I have in the laboratories. I have seen more cruelty between human beings than I have between the doctor and the researcher and his animal.

I was amazed at apparently highly qualified, intelligent individuals drawing the distinction between the dog and the other animals. One

bit of testimony this morning stated that the rat, the guinea pig—I do not care about those. I am interested in all animals, in all living things. I think it is just repetition to cite other examples.

All I want to do is have a philosophical attitude toward experimental work and medical investigation. I am perfectly amazed that people unqualified in the field of investigation will get up here and mention that such things like cat units are unnecessary because there is now a chemical test. That is an appalling statement. There are many physicians using powdered leaf of digitalis which we find is equally effective, if not more so, than digitalis. How many people in this room are taking digitalis and are remaining alive because of it, who have had the advantage of assays on cats to prove the purity and the particular potency of that drug which might otherwise kill them?

It is those bits of philosophy, Madam Chairman, that I just simply would like to express, and I certainly hope that in the name of people—people, as more important than the animal—that this bill will be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Brown, for my own information, would there be any advantage in raising the dogs, having the institutions raising their own dogs as far as the background of the dog, the previous health of the dog, is concerned?

Dr. BROWN. I think there would be a very great advantage in controlled raising of animals for that purpose, and in that regard I am very much impressed with some of the people who actually oppose the bill but are in favor of clinical medical investigation and recognize its importance. I think then we can come to some useful end and decision. I think the animal that is raised under properly controlled conditions is a better animal for investigative purposes, yes. I think that what we are up against is the extraordinary cost of animals at present. They cost, as was testified here, anywhere from \$8 to \$30.

I think it should be recognized that to educate a medical student in this country is an extraordinarily expensive procedure. Only 20 percent of the cost of that education is defrayed by the tuition fee. We are trying to turn out in this country safe doctors, good doctors. The quality of the medical schools in this country has risen enormously in the past 25 years by the efforts of these schools.

I was appalled by the indictment of the medical profession here this morning by an intelligent individual, and I realize that the facts that we know have not been disseminated to the public.

Getting back to the point, if we could defray the cost I think it would be ideal. All I hope is that instead of destroying 6,000 dogs a year—and mind you, the last thing I would ever want to do is see anyone's pet used for medical investigation—we should easily be able to extend the time of holding so there would be no question about a person's pet, and after that is all cleared away, instead of destroying those dogs, to use them for some useful purpose.

We use most often, the medical institutions, intravenous subcutaneous anesthesia, which is very successful, very quieting. The dog simply goes to sleep. And I think it is esthetically nicer, if you like, than the gas chamber.

I take no exception to the fact that the gas chamber is not a quick method of dying, and I doubt, if the dog recovered, if he could think and express it, if he could remember. I really do not think so.

But I do not think it is an esthetic thing. I do not think it is a nice thing, and I think these laboratory methods of anesthesia are better, and I say that after a good many years of work in this field.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. I was just going to say, Doctor, in producing your own dogs, you could produce the dog as to size, as to breed, and various other types that you could develop that would make your work more satisfactory than just taking the dogs that were brought to you. Or do you now order certain types of dogs?

Dr. BROWN. No, we do not order certain types of dogs, except for age and size. But I think that it is just a matter of long, difficult procurement, a matter of space, facilities, and so on. But I think the important thing for this meeting to decide is that medical investigation conducted on animals is an important, worth-while, very valuable thing for the people of our Nation, and it is definitely shown. A very interesting point, Madame Chairman, is the whole question of the discovery of penicillin.

Professor Flory in England, when they first discovered penicillin, injected into guinea pigs, and it was very toxic. The whole experimental work might have been stopped right then because they could not possibly give it to man at that point.

We have had other drugs of that sort which would have killed man. We know that. It was given to dogs and it was successfully given without toxicity, and it was then given to man and you know the story of penicillin saving countless lives in the war.

There are innumerable things of that sort. I ask you, who are going to be the controlling group to decide what the people are going to do in experimentation? Who is going to make that decision? I think we can only leave it in the hands of highly qualified professional people. I would not want to tell the people building this bridge at the end of Fourteenth Street anything about engineering. I am not qualified.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe, then, if some people who are willing to be realistic, could get together both for and against this particular bill, something could be worked out that would be beneficial to the general welfare of the people?

Dr. BROWN. I certainly do, Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I certainly agree with you that we have to do something, and do it very soon, as far as our doctors are concerned. We are getting very short of them, as we learned in the military.

Thank you, very much, Doctor.

(Dr. Brown's prepared text is as follows:)

THE DOG—A MEDICAL NECESSITY

(By Thomas McP. Brown, M. D., Professor of Medicine at the George Washington University School of Medicine; Chief of Medicine at the George Washington University Hospital)

The essential use of dogs in medical investigation is well illustrated by citing the history of two familiar and very important diseases—diabetes and pernicious anemia. Prior to the discovery of proper medical management, through the use of dogs these diseases were highly fatal conditions. The discovery of insulin for treatment of diabetes occurred in the summer of 1921 when Banting and Best, both of whom were working in the physiological laboratory of the University of Toronto under the direction of the professor of physiology, Dr. MacLeod,

undertook a study with 10 dogs testing the possible relationship of the various parts of the pancreas in controlling the blood sugar. By removing the pancreas in these animals they reproduced the condition of diabetes as it had been observed in man, and by another series of experiments it was possible to demonstrate that there was a portion of the pancreas responsible for the control of the blood sugar. Banting and Best then isolated this blood sugar controlling substance from the pancreas of beef and used it to treat the dogs which they had rendered diabetic. This extract became known as insulin. The next step was to render this insulin as pure as possible and to perfect proper methods of production. When this was accomplished a product was finally available for the treatment of human beings with diabetes. In the summer of 1922 tests for the effectiveness of insulin in the treatment of diabetes were begun. Fifty-one medical institutions including the George Washington University School of Medicine and Hospital which I am representing today, were selected to carry on this study.

As we look back through the years to this laboratory at the University of Toronto, to 2 men with an idea, to 10 dogs and we consider how many millions of lives have not only been saved but spared the tragic consequences of uncontrolled diabetes such as gangrene of extremities, blindness, fatal pneumonia, and extensive infection, ample evidence is provided to stress the great importance of the use of dogs in clinical investigation. The history of the discovery and the effectiveness of liver in the treatment of pernicious anemia is of similar importance. In 1923 and 1924 Dr. George Whipple in conjunction with Drs. Freeder and Robscheit-Robin began a study of serious and perplexing anemias in man by investigations on dogs. They bled dogs to produce an anemia comparable to that observed frequently in man. They then fed the anemic dogs various types of foods including beef and the organs of beef such as kidney, pancreas, liver, etc. By carefully controlled studies they observed that the blood regenerated much more rapidly when liver was given in the diet than had been noted with any other type of food. On the basis of this work, patients with pernicious anemia were treated with liver by Minot and Murphy and this previously fatal medical condition was at last rendered controllable.

The countless smaller contribution through dog experimentation are constantly adding to our knowledge of obscure mechanisms of disease. The sum total of the contributions gained and to be gained with proper support based on a true scientific understanding will most certainly provide us with methods of control of some of the most important medical problems which still face us. For example, the work of Goldblatt in producing high blood pressure in dogs very similar to that in man through studies controlling the circulation of the kidneys has stimulated important research and a far greater understanding of the nature of high blood pressure than we have ever had before. The similarity of the blood pressure level in the dog and in man unlike other laboratory animals emphasizes the essential and unique use of dogs for this type of investigation. There is much more work to be done in this direction before you and I can enjoy the security of knowing that should our blood pressures become elevated that there would be a reliable method of control to avoid the dangerous complications of long continued high blood pressure such as heart failure or a stroke.

One of my chief concerns as a medical educator, and I'm certain that I speak for the departments of medicine in all three of the medical schools in this community, is that our medical students be thoroughly versed in the mechanics and the physiology and the intricate interrelation of the various organs of the body as well as the effect of various drugs on these organs before they undertake the management of disease problems in man.

One cannot understand these principles by reading alone or by especially prepared lectures. In the department of physiology, in order to adequately prepare a student to undertake clinical work, at least 150 dogs a year are needed for teaching purposes alone at the George Washington University School of Medicine. At the present time, because of the excess cost and the difficulty involved in procuring dogs, the fundamental teaching has been impaired to a serious degree. There is no other animal that can replace the dog in certain aspects of medical teaching. For example, one cannot adequately study the function of the liver as it is related to human beings in animals other than dogs in medical-school teaching. The chemical reaction, or the so-called metabolic function of dogs are most closely related to man. Of all the laboratory animals, the dog compares more favorably to man in his chemical—or so-called metabolic reaction. For this reason it is particularly important to use dogs to demonstrate the effects of certain drugs which will later be used in patients. Some of these

drugs are highly dangerous if used improperly in patient and surely a thorough knowledge of their effectiveness through animal experimentation and observation in dogs should always be maintained a prerequisite for the advancement of the medical student into the clinical field.

In conclusion our choice is simply one of considering the comparative value of man and dog. Investigation in certain fields cannot proceed without the use of dogs. Medical teaching is dangerously incomplete without the use of dogs. Doctors cannot be properly prepared for their great responsibilities without the use of dogs. It is a strange commentary that many of those who bitterly oppose this legislation are among those who owe their very lives to the knowledge gained from investigative accomplishments and teaching based on the use of dogs.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. West, do you have some information to complete the record?

Mr. WEST. Yes, Madam Chairman. You requested me to find out the number of complaints received by the Police Department of lost or stolen dogs. I contacted yesterday the office of the Major and Superintendent of Police. I was advised that between January 1 of this year and May 1 of this year there were 63 complaints reported by the precincts to headquarters. I was told that there were probably additional complaints which would show on the records of the precincts, but these were complaints that were received and then very shortly afterward the precinct would be advised that the dog had returned home, or had been found.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those records made permanent in the precinct?

Mr. WEST. I do not think they are. They would be merely put down before they had been put in the complaint book; they would receive advice that the dog had returned home. So, as I understood it, they would probably be destroyed, though they might find them around stations where they had written on slips of paper.

You also asked me to find out the number of cruelty-to-animal cases that had been presented to prosecuting officers. I thought the prosecution of those cases might be in my office, but looking into the statute I found that there was both fine and imprisonment as the penalty, so that places the prosecution in the office of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

I called him, and he told me that practically all of the cases that were presented to his office were presented through the Washington Humane Society, and in looking over his records, of February, March, and April, found that only one case had been presented to his office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any questions, Senator?

Senator HUNT. No, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much, Mr. West.

There is less than a half hour left. Will those who have asked to be heard previous to today—not today—those who have asked to be heard previous to today, stand?

Dr. BOOKER. Madam Chairman, I testified late yesterday afternoon, and I was asked by you or someone else of the committee whether or not Dr. Drew would be present this afternoon. I should like to say he is present. He was present this morning, and I would like for him to be heard, if possible.

The CHAIRMAN. We will not have time to hear everybody; only those who can present their testimony within 2 minutes.

Dr. BOOKER. Dr. Drew is listed.

The CHAIRMAN. At this time we will listen to Mrs. Ernest Howard.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ERNEST HOWARD, FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, I am Mrs. Ernest Howard, representing the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, with 6,100 members, and affiliated with the general federation.

At our meeting on Monday we went on record as opposing S. 1703. This has nothing to do, we want it clearly understood, with vivisection. We are concerned only with the dogs at the pound.

We feel that this is the only protection that dogs in the District of Columbia have, a pet dog or a stray dog. The pound is sort of the legal protection like a lost child would have if he were loose and sent to the receiving home.

We think that there are other ways and other animals. We believe not just in dogs alone; we know that there are other animals. I was quite impressed by something I saw in the paper last night when a gentleman appeared before another committee on appropriations.

It was brought out, and I am in no way attempting to be facetious when I say that it might work out very well, that in the countries where there are the jungles and all that, maybe we might be able to get tropical animals such as the baboon and the like for some of our appropriations that have been sent abroad. That would not be too much to ask.

We think that the 48-hour limit is entirely too small. We think that that is not long enough. If you have ever had a lost dog, you know that sometimes it is almost 48 hours before you realize that they are gone.

There are a good many organizations here, that is, of course, the medical schools and the colleges of medicine, and that is all entirely different. But it comes down here to say "or other educational or scientific establishments."

We know that establishments and educational groups and all spring up like mushrooms overnight; and while we have great faith in our Health Department, yet after this thing goes through, it will be a story of another kind.

In section 6, after all of this, it says:

No institution shall be liable for injury or illness or subsequent death of any animal resulting * * *.

That sort of destroys all the other protection that we think we have in this.

To sum it all up, we believe that this is not the bill to pass; that the pound is the protection of our animals in the District; that enough money is spent to take care of the licenses and the like; and we are opposed to S. 1703.

While we have not had time to offer anything in particular, we feel like if we do have that time, maybe as a very great club we could offer something.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been down to the pound?

Mrs. HOWARD. I have been to the pound several times.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you approve of the way they dispose of the dogs?

Mrs. HOWARD. I have seen a dog disposed of down there. I am like the gentleman that was here before. I have heard so much about

carbon monoxide gas. I heard no sounds from this dog. So I would have to believe that carbon monoxide gas is painless. I do believe, and I think that under experiments I do know that they would have to see the reaction to different dogs to see how a drug would act on a dog.

I know about a year ago we had some very atrocious pictures in the paper of the tortuous effect on dogs. We know that dogs are not the only animals. I think this bill is rather an expedient instead of a necessity.

I think that a dog is easier to handle. You could get a lot of experiments from an elephant, but it would take a national park to have elephants around hospitals. So I think it is really just an expedient more than anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

We will now hear Mr. Frederick A. Genau.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK A. GENAU, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. GENAU. My name is Frederick A. Genau. I am president of the Washington Humane Society of the District of Columbia.

On behalf of such society, the Washington Humane Society which was founded by an act of Congress, approved June 21, 1870, we are opposed to bill S. 1703 under which unclaimed animals in the District pound would be turned over to medical schools and laboratories for live animal experimentation.

The medical profession has access to white mice, monkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits which have been bred for laboratory experiments as well as the bodies of those who have died and have been donated for this purpose or were unclaimed.

The Washington Humane Society opposes this bill on behalf of approximately 34,000 dog owners in the District of Columbia whose license fees amount to more than \$100,000 annually. Out of that \$100,000, the District pound is given approximately \$33,000 to operate.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the license fee here?

Mr. GENAU. Three dollars per dog. Many thousands of these dog owners do not have representation in Congress, and we of the Washington Humane Society oppose this bill in their behalf.

This bill, if enacted into law, will make of the District Poundmaster an involuntary procurer of animals for experimental purposes. Humane disposition by (a) return to their owners; (b) placement in new homes, or (c) extermination has characterized the conduct of this office by the present incumbent, Mr. Frank B. Marks.

But, human nature being what it is, it is altogether too much to expect on the part of the present Poundmaster, or his successor, a continuance of zeal toward placements, when the course of least resistance, a course which is clearly outlined by law, is to let the animals go to the operating table.

I might make a brief statement in regard to some of the things that have been brought forth here before; and I do think, as I have so stated, that these hospital and experimental laboratories, and so on and so forth, can raise their own dogs and cats if they want. They raise these other animals and there is no reason in the world why they should not raise these dogs and cats if they want.

Now, unfortunately, our society is carried on by donations. We have actually two paid help, mainly our secretary and one agent. We are unable to go into these laboratories from time to time. We make inspections of the stables, the speedway, to see that the horses are cared for; the markets, so on and so forth; and I understand that that question was asked for yesterday, for which I have some figures, Madam Chairman, if you would like to have them.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, we would like to have them for the record.

(The break-down of the figures mentioned above follows:)

WORK OF WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1943, ENDING MARCH 31, 1944

Four hundred and thirty-three complaints were investigated and in addition 224 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, riding academies, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

Ten cases were presented in court with four convictions.

FISCAL YEAR 1945, ENDING MARCH 31, 1945

Five hundred and seventy three complaints were investigated and in addition 190 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circus, riding academies, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

Six cases in court, one conviction.

FISCAL YEAR 1946, ENDING MARCH 31, 1946

Five hundred and eighty-nine complaints were investigated and in addition 119 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circus, riding schools, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

Ten cases in court, five convictions, one conviction resulted in clews given police a year later, one defendant George Garner awaiting electrocution for murder.

FISCAL YEAR 1947, ENDING MARCH 31, 1947

Six hundred and sixteen complaints were investigated and in addition 123 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circus, riding schools, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

Twelve cases in court, nine convictions.

FISCAL YEAR 1948, ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

Four hundred and twenty-eight complaints were investigated and in addition 105 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circus, riding schools, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

FISCAL YEAR 1949, ENDING MARCH 31, 1949

Four hundred and thirty-one complaints were investigated and in addition 193 inspections were made of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circuses, riding schools, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on streets, etc.

Seven cases in court, two convictions.

Mr. GENAU. Do you want me to go back to 1943, or would you rather for me to take the last 2 years and submit the statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Just the last 2 years.

Mr. GENAU. I would like to make just 1 or 2 years, as the total complaints. In the fiscal year of 1947, ending March—our fiscal year ends March 31, 1947—we had 616 complaints which were investigated; in addition to 123 inspections of markets, stores, stables, rodeos, circuses, riding schools, pet shops, poultry dealers, horses on the street, and so forth.

Twelve of these cases were taken into court; nine convictions were made.

In the year of 1948, ending March 31, 1949, we had 428 complaints. Many of them investigation of the same type, stables, rodeos, and so on and so forth; and 7 of these cases were taken into court and 2 convictions.

There are many other cases taken into court, as Mr. West has stated. He thought it came under his office, but found out last night it did not come under his office; and there are many others more than Mr. West reported just now, that the police department only had one case on its record. That is absolutely incorrect.

We have many cases. In fact, we have two pending right at this particular time. So, Mr. West, you were so informed incorrectly, sir, I am sorry.

Mr. WEST. If I might interrupt, the report that the district attorney gave me was only for February, March, and April.

Mr. GENAU. I am not criticizing. But I do believe that these medical institutions can raise their own animals for experimental purposes. Unfortunately when Congress passed this law, I was not born. They did not give us any money with which to operate. We are merely operating under dues and small donations that are given us.

We have no help from the District of Columbia whatsoever to enforce the laws that we really have in our hands to enforce. We do not have the money to do it. We have not the money to employ the manpower. We are doing the best we can with what little we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the conditions at the pound?

Mr. GENAU. I do, definitely, know the conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you approve of the method they use in destroying the dogs?

Mr. GENAU. Very definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe there is any way to distinguish between the pet and the unwanted dog down there so that the unwanted ones could be used until the institutions could raise their own?

Mr. GENAU. Did you say used? In what way?

The CHAIRMAN. For scientific research.

Mr. GENAU. I believe we all have a fairly good knowledge of a desirable person and an undesirable person, and I think that holds good in regard to an animal.

I think, yes. In fact, in answer to your question, I visited the pound no later than today. I made a general inspection of the pound from top to bottom, and found the pound in very sanitary condition at every point.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you visited any of the laboratories and the institutions around town?

Mr. GENAU. I have not visited the laboratories and the institutions for the simple reason that many years ago our agents were not permitted to go or get access to those laboratories.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have not tried recently?

Mr. GENAU. I have not tried recently, because there is no use in trying. We cannot get in.

The CHAIRMAN. It is always worth a trial, is it not?

Mr. GENAU. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to offer?

Mr. GENAU. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Dr. Charles R. Drew.

**STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES R. DREW, PROFESSOR OF SURGERY,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Dr. DREW. My name is Charles R. Drew. My position at the present time is professor of surgery at Howard University and chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C.

I should like to go on record as favoring the action of the Senate bill No. 1703, which would grant properly qualified research laboratories access to unclaimed animals in the District of Columbia.

My work during the past 15 years has consisted of teaching surgery, research and basic problems, shock, blood transfusions, and the care of surgical patients. Much of my basic work would have been impossible without animal experimentation.

Much of the fundamental knowledge which led to the establishment of the widespread system of blood and plasma banks in this country would have been totally impossible without the basic experimental work which preceded clinical trials with plasma and blood substitutes.

I had the rare privilege of acting as the medical director of the plasma project set up in this country to supply blood substitutes to the British during the time of the blitz; and later the honor of becoming the director of the first American Red Cross blood bank, whose function it became to supply blood and blood substitutes to the armed forces of the United States.

There is no question that these programs did save the lives of many members of the armed forces, and at the present time play a great role in lessening the dangers to civilians.

Without basic animal experimentation, these programs would not have been possible. The mortality in the First World War as compared with that in the Second World War is pretty well known to all of the citizens. It was remarkably less.

It is essential that such experimental work be carried on continuously if biological sciences and medicine are to continue to hold in this country their present unrivaled position.

Insofar as the moral aspects of the problem are concerned, I believe these things are pertinent. I sat this morning to hear the profession of medicine villified as I very seldom have heard it villified. I believe as a group, physicians are a fairly reputable group of citizens. That most of them honestly try to do what they are trained to do, which is to preserve life and to keep the amount of suffering at an absolute minimum.

The problem about clinical research is one which we ourselves admit on many occasions does not bring the results we would like, because what basic biologic science is attempting to understand is the problem of life and the problem of life is the metaphysical thing which physicians perhaps will be many years in understanding; and until we do understand life itself, it would probably be very difficult for us to cure all of the ills of mankind.

Our job is to keep on trying. Our appeal for the continued use and the more accessible use of animals to aid is just on this line of reasoning,

that were there is an opportunity to learn more, we must not forego that opportunity; and if there does come a time when electronics offers better experimental methods, I think the physicians would be the first to use the more modern methods.

At the present time one cannot afford not to use any method which might aid in this continuous warfare with disease in all of its forms. It is not that physicians and biological scientists have less regard for their animals than human beings as a whole. As a matter of fact, I think they have a higher regard, because you live with them day and night. We do not have the time to take the Saturday night off and the Saturday afternoon for golf. We live with the dogs and with the rats and with the cats through the weekends and on Sunday, too, to find out what happens.

When they die, something in us dies, too. It is a form of failure. As long as we keep them alive, then there is hope that we too might keep people alive. This is the thing which I believe is important.

It is very distressing to hear testimony as that which was given this morning. We plead guilty that we do not have all of the knowledge, but we do not plead guilty that we are wanton in our attempts to find it.

It is not that we love animals less; only I believe that we love mankind a little more.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Drew.

Mrs. Wright.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LESLIE WRIGHT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN' CLUBS

Mrs. WRIGHT. Madam Chairman, as the national chairman of legislation for the 5,000,000 club women, and as the author of the resolution which the District of Columbia Federation endorsed on Monday, I would like to speak against the proposed bill.

I am not going into the merits of vivisection, against antivivisection, because I know very little about it except I do know that during the war here I know of cases where rabbits were subjected to poison gas and had their eyes put out, and they lingered for days and days with their eyes masses of festering sores. I know that.

But the thing is, as a resident of the District of Columbia, I am very much interested in it. I do not think as an act of simple justice to the people of the District of Columbia this bill should be passed until the suffrage issue is decided.

That bill is before your honorable committee now. I feel that the people of the District of Columbia are the people who should decide what shall be done with the lost pets.

I do not think, furthermore, that 48 hours is a length of time which is reasonable. I myself had a very valuable Siamese cat stolen time after time; and the garbage collectors and the trashmen and the police and the park police and the city police and all went wildly hunting for my cat; and it was 3 months sometime before I got that cat back.

There is an old Chesapeake Bay dog that lives in our community, or did live before I went away a month or so ago. His master died, and he would wander when his mistress was out.

I have called the humane society and I have called the pound, and I would hate to think that an old dog like that, grieving for his master, would be turned over to any of these medical schools. I have great respect for men such as Dr. Blalock, great respect for Admiral Pugh. I have great respect for everybody in the Navy, and heavens knows the Navy needs a little bit of help just now.

But I do feel when it comes to a question that suddenly concerns the District of Columbia and the people here in the District are fighting for local suffrage, this is a question that should wait until the question of local suffrage is decided. And I do hope, Madam Chairman, that this matter will be left in abeyance until that time.

I think that the issue is confused a great deal. The question that my honorable friend from the medical society brings up is not, do you want to have dogs in the pound turned over for experimental purposes; but, do you not want to save a human life by sacrificing a dog's life.

That is not the question at issue at all. How do we know that experimenting on a dog is going to save a human life? I think there are very few men who are capable of deciding that point. We have a few great scientists here in the city who have had animals turned over to them, because they would be kind. They are interested in human suffering. They are interested in saving lives.

But I understand there are even undertakers here who want dogs for experimental purposes; and if anyone will tell me why an undertaking establishment needs a live dog in order to lay out a corpse, I would like to know.

I ask that this bill be put on one side, Madam Chairman. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. There are hundreds and hundreds of letters in. I have personally several thousand letters for and against this bill. The committee has many more; other members of the committee have them.

They cannot all be included in the record. If they were, we would not get anything else done. However, they will be included as far as numbers are concerned, and the few letters that have come in today with a specific request that they be included in the record instead of testimony will be included; and the special notes that have just come down, we will handle that way rather than reading them now.

I am sure you will understand that in saving time.

Is there anyone here who represents a group who has not already been heard, who asked to be heard before the hearings were opened? Do you all have prepared statements? Can you all give us 1 minute with the prepared statements extended in the hearing?

We will hear Mrs. Ferguson.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAULA FERGUSON, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. FERGUSON. Madam Chairman, I represent the pet owners of the District of Columbia. I am Mrs. Paula Ferguson, former director of the School for Retarded Children of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you were listed. We did not get to you.

Mrs. FERGUSON. It will take me 5 minutes, but I represent all of the——

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I am sorry. If you will extend your remarks in the record and give us just a——

Mrs. FERGUSON. I will give you something then.

The CHAIRMAN. We can only give you people 1 minute because all of these groups have been heard; if you will just take 1 minute.

Mrs. FERGUSON. Honorable Senators, I come to you in the name of mercy and justice. Mercy to the pets of the District of Columbia who cannot speak for themselves, and in justice to the pet owners.

Thousands of dogs, most of the dogs wandering on the streets, are pets. I know from experience, as I have talked in the last 3 weeks with many, many pet owners—I have spent my entire time with them—that these dogs often are picked up by strangers and their collars are taken off.

Therefore, who can say which is a pet and which is not a pet? Personally I have picked up many pets, and I have taken them in and advertised for their owners to find out when they were identified that the dogs had collars when they left home.

Young dogs very often, especially those with harness on, chew their harnesses off and thus have no identification. They are on the streets as stray dogs.

Now I would like to speak for my mongrel. I am not going to take long. Six years ago I picked up a stray female mongrel. I taught her to talk. She could say, "I want to go out walking," and many other words. When a thief tried to break into my school, this dog notified me, gave the alarm at 2 in the morning, and I called the police. I saw the man trying to get in.

This dog was my comforter during the war when I had this school for retarded children. It was most difficult to get teachers. She was my comforter and my cheer.

The main thing is this, that these pets are the property of the people of the District of Columbia, and it is impossible to tell which are pets and which are not. Therefore, none of them should be turned over for vivisection.

I ask in the name of mercy and justice, Senators, that you do not pass this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Ferguson.

(The prepared statement of Paula Ferguson is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAULA FERGUSON, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE NURSERY SCHOOL
FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, D. C.¹

Honorable Senators, I appeal to you in the name of mercy and justice. In the name of mercy for the pets of the District of Columbia who cannot speak for themselves. In the name of justice to the pet owners.

I shall testify to the following facts given me by pet owners, and from my own experience with dogs.

There is hardly a lost or stray dog on the streets of the District of Columbia or at the pound that wasn't at sometime, someone's pet.

Stray pets are often picked up by strangers who take off their dog collars or harnesses, and often keep them for days or even weeks, and then let them stray again. They land in the pound, many days or even weeks after they have strayed from home, and without their identification tags, because their collars and harnesses have been removed. Meanwhile, their owners have been searching

¹ I have closed my school for the present to devote my time to research work for the mentally retarded child.

for them in vain, and have given up hope of finding them. I know this to be true, as I have frequently taken in lost dogs, advertised for their owners, and have been told by the owner that their dog had a collar or tag when he left home. Many young dogs chew their harnesses to free themselves. Off comes the license tag with the harness. Then, no identification when they stray.

Children play freely and joyfully in their yards with their dogs. Their mothers are busy with many home duties and cannot watch to prevent their pets from following other dogs, or from chasing cars. In this way, many pets become lost. So license tags and collars are not much protection to lost pets.

Almost 6 years ago, I picked up a young female mongrel who had strayed. I trained her. She learned to talk. When she wanted to go out she would say, "I want to go out walk," and other words. She was my alarm and protection when at 2 a. m. a man tried to enter my home and I was alone in the house with my dog. She was my companion and friend when, during the war, I was weary and tired carrying on my school for retarded children in the District of Columbia. I had to work long hours with these children as it was almost impossible to secure teachers during the war. My dog was my comfort and cheer during those trying times. Mongrels are very intelligent, valuable animals.

Can you imagine how I would suffer if my dog landed in the pound without identification, and was used for vivisection or medical experimentation? If this bill is passed, any pet in the District of Columbia will be in danger of becoming a victim.

Women who are partially deaf have told me that their dogs are their hearing by letting them know when the doorbell or the telephone rings.

Our District of Columbia pets are the children's pals; our pets are companions and comforters to the lonely and sick. They are eyes to the blind. They are our friends. They must not be subjected to vivisection or to any medical experimentation.

I have been a nurse and know that patients suffer from operations and experimentation, and I know that dogs and cats suffer from vivisection and medical experimentation.

Some time ago my sister lived at a hotel behind George Washington Clinic, which is located on H Street near Fourteenth Street. I know that the animals they vivisect and experiment with there are subjected to torture, for when I stayed with my sister at the hotel, I heard their cries of agony through the windows that face the clinic. Since then, the vivisectors have some means of silencing the poor creatures, so they cannot voice the unspeakable agony they are suffering.

Is it possible that we could accomplish much good for humanity by wholesale cruelty to the lost and stray pets of the Nation's Capital?

For over 3 weeks I have devoted all my time, calling on pet owners and dog lovers. They speak of Mr. Marks, our poundmaster, as a humanitarian. They know he has dealt mercifully with our pets. They want to keep him on the job. A few days ago, a District of Columbia physician's wife, who has resided here for many years, told me that before Mr. Marks became poundmaster conditions at the pound were inhumane and deplorable. At that time the pound was under the supervision of the Health Department of the District of Columbia. The physician's wife spoke of Mr. Marks as a very fine man.

Are we going to turn a deaf ear to the call of mercy and justice for the pets of the Nation's Capital?

Honorable Senators, do not allow this merciless and unjust bill to become law in our Nation's Capital, the Capital of the World.

Mrs. Sophie Kababik.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SOPHIE KABABIK, BRONX, N. Y.

Mrs. KABABIK. My name is Sophie Kababik, 978 Grant Avenue, Bronx 56, New York City. I represent the New Jersey Animal League—

The CHAIRMAN. This is a District of Columbia bill, you know.

Mrs. KABABIK. Yes, I know. I would like to read a letter—

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not just tell us briefly whether you are for or against the bill and then put it in the record?

Mrs. KABABIK. I am against using dogs for vivisection and so—I have other letters, but I know you do not have the time, so I would like to read this one, please.

It is from the Director of Medicine, Mexico Federal District, April 21, 1949:

DEAR MISS: I take pleasure in replying to your letter of March 17 as I have not received the one of February 27. In this school the practice of operating on dogs has in fact been discontinued completely.

At the time it was introduced it was thought that it would be good training for the students. However, in the course of time, it was found that it has little value of surgical instruction and the students acquired ideas and sentiments lacking pity, all of which imposed the necessity of canceling this instruction.

In confirming to you that these operations are no longer made, I am pleased to remain at your command as your attendant and faithful servant,

Dr. SALVADOR GONZALES HERRIJON.

He is head of the medical association.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Kenneth S. Cullom.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH S. CULLOM, ALEXANDRIA ANIMAL WELFARE LEAGUE

Mr. CULLOM. I would just like to point out one fact that seems to me important. It has been stressed by the proponents of this bill repeatedly that cruelty will not be practiced in medical laboratories because of the fact that their laboratory handbooks to students contain instructions that this must not be done.

There are other regulations including those in the bill that will prohibit it under penalty, but I would like to point out that the medical people themselves, even through the Health Department, stand as judge and jury as to what is cruelty.

It is a fundamental American principle, as I understand it, and I believe the Senators above all recognize it, that separation of the three basic functions of legislative, judicial, and Executive action or functions of our government are fundamental. I would certainly like to see as to what is cruel not left entirely under the jurisdiction of the medical people.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the statement will be included in the record.

(The statement of Kenneth S. Cullom and attached material is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY KENNETH S. CULLOM, REPRESENTING THE ANIMAL WELFARE LEAGUE OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

I will quote the following statements made last year by two British doctors, Dr. R. Fielding-Ould, M. D., M. A., and Dr. Bertrand Allinson, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., respectively:

"It is constantly stated, that to abolish vivisection would be to gravely impede the progress of medical science. This we firmly deny. In no realm of medicine has the failure of animal experiments been more obvious than that dealing with bacteriology. The great improvements in the public health, seen during recent years, have been due to better hygiene and sanitation; better housing, improved feeding, and more strict supervision of milk and water supplies have all played their part, and vivisection experiments have proved misleading. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera, plague are all outstanding examples which prove the case, and we have still the common cold for which thousands of experiments have been performed without result.

"On the other hand, less clinical study and an ever-increasing reliance on the vivisection laboratories of the manufacturing chemists, have continued to blind the majority of doctors, and while they know little or nothing of vivisection and its implications, they rely more and more on the blatant claims widely advertised

by the chemists, which are largely based on the misleading results of vivisection. Medicine, in fact, suffers heavily by the continuance of animal experiments.

* * * * *

"Vivisectional research directs much energy, skill, and money into relatively unproductive channels. This type of research, much of which is purely academic, some of which is to repeat and check up on experiments already performed elsewhere, produces vast quantities of information—a certain proportion of it is fallacious, little of it has a direct bearing upon human disease. Such of it as is related to human disease necessitates final experiments upon human beings.

"Vivisectional research is mainly concerned with diseases and not disease, and tinkers with the end results of disease processes rather than fundamental causes. In this manner it really obstructs progress.

"There are many other methods of research which offer fruitful alternatives. To argue that if vivisection were made illegal, progress in medical science would cease, is untrue. Research upon willing human subjects involving no suffering is possible and capable of yielding results. One instance is the use of radio-active isotopes of chemical substances, enabling their behavior within the human body to be followed.

"There are other methods of relieving disease which do not depend upon vivisectional research and which yield at least equal if not superior results in a high proportion of the conditions dealt with by orthodox medicine.

"Vivisectional research and methods have produced treatments, the full consequences of which are not apprehended, and cannot be understood for many years. It must be pointed out, that even such a patent consequence as the encephalitic complication of smallpox vaccination, was not discovered for over a hundred years after the practice was initiated." (The Animals' Defender, London, April 1948, vol. LXVII, No. 12.)

I believe the members of the subcommittee would be interested in knowing of a simple and convenient expedient vivisectors often employ in their use of experimental animals. This expedient consists of the severing of a dog's vocal cords, so that the vivisectors can avoid the disturbance caused by the innocent animal's groans and screams, that would result from the ensuing cruel experiment.

If your family's pet had the dire misfortune to fall into the hands of a medical laboratory, and you were to locate him there, and find that his vocal cords had been severed, so that he could never again utter a bark or sound of welcome, you would no longer believe the claim of the vivisectors that experimental animals receive the same "careful consideration" that is extended to human beings.

I will close with the following quotation from an editorial in the February 18, 1948, issue of the Boston American, in regard to a bill similar to the one under consideration by this subcommittee:

"The theory underlying the bill is that the demands of the vivisector's scalpel are more important than the desires of the pet owners, and it flaunts that theory in the pet-owner's face by stripping him of all the protection he enjoys under existing property laws."

HEART VALVE PATIENT OF DR. SMITHY DIES

[By the Associated Press]

CANTON, OHIO, November 8.—Betty Woolridge, 22, who underwent a history-making heart operation in Charleston, S. C., last January, died yesterday.

The operation, described as the first of its kind, involved opening her heart valve to permit circulation of an adequate blood supply.

The valve had been closed almost completely by scar tissue resulting from rheumatic fever. Before the operation, physicians had given her only a few months to live.

Miss Woolridge, who went to Columbia for the surgery, was operated on by Dr. Horace G. Smithy, 35-year-old University of South Carolina medical professor, who was afflicted with the same ailment. Dr. Smithy, a native of Washington, D. C., died only 10 days ago.

Miss Woolridge came here from Altoona, Pa., 7 years ago. She died at home, but her personal physician, Dr. Harry W. Beck, said she had been in and out of the hospital ever since her return. She never completely returned to normal, he said.

He attributed her death to a heart condition. She had been in the hospital from September 6 until about a week ago during her last stay.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Corson.

**STATEMENT OF DR. SAMUEL A. CORSON, DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSIOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Dr. CORSON. I am Dr. Corson, Howard University School of Medicine. I would just like to submit this for the record, and to indicate that I have here evidence as proved by testimony that our work on animal experimentation has not only made it possible to save human lives, including those of thousands of infants and children, but has made it possible for us to save and prolong the lives of many dogs, which we are doing right now, which we have been doing this morning.

I would like to include letters to that effect for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Without objection the letters will be included.

(The statement and letters of Dr. Samuel A. Corson, dated May 24, 1949, are as follows:)

**STATEMENT OF DR. SAMUEL A. CORSON, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY, SCHOOL
OF MEDICINE, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

For the past 4 years we have been trying to solve one of the most baffling problems confronting the physician and veterinarian: the accumulation of large quantities of fluid in the body outside of the blood stream. This condition is referred to as edema or dropsy and accompanies many cardiac and kidney diseases. Edema interferes with the supply of nutrients and oxygen to the cells of the body and with the removal of waste products from the body. If this condition is not relieved it will inevitably lead to death.

For certain reasons we suspected that the administration of some types of sodium salts might relieve this condition. However, it has been the common belief among clinical people that any sodium salts will aggravate the edema and may even be fatal. It was obvious therefore, that we could not begin to experiment with patients. We therefore tried to attack this problem by attempting to reproduce the diseases in dogs. These dogs subsequently recovered. We were thus able to demonstrate that the intravenous injection of certain kinds of sodium salts will in fact relieve the edematous state and will do so without toxic side effects.

After numerous experiments and extensive toxicity studies (that proved harmless to the dogs) we were finally able to try our treatment on patients and found it to be successful. This treatment may save thousands of lives, including those of children. But before extensive clinical applications will be made possible, we shall need many careful studies on dogs in order to determine the proper dosage and to investigate many other details required for a standard clinical procedure.

As evidence for the urgent need for the kind of research we are conducting, I wish to submit copies of some of the numerous inquiries we have received from physicians and from mothers of young children suffering from edema. The way to secure enough scientific information in order to help all these patients is to conduct more extensive animal experimentation, since we cannot afford to experiment on human beings, certainly not on children. If anyone cares to suggest another workable method for securing such information, we shall be happy to abandon our testing program on animals.

As a matter of fact, we have received numerous requests from dog owners and veterinarians for the treatment of edema developed by pets. We have made arrangements with a competent veterinarian for the treatment of such edematous pet dogs, and we began this work on May 25, 1949. I am submitting a copy of a typical letter from a dog owner, as well as a copy from a competent veterinarian.

In the course of our work on experimental edema on dogs, we had to develop a rather extensive and smoothly functioning dog blood bank. This experiment made it possible for us, several weeks ago, to save a pet dog who was in a condition of surgical shock. Testimony to that effect is hereby submitted in the form of a statement from Mr. James Taylor, the owner of the dog.

Arrangements are now under way with a competent veterinarian for the establishment of a dog blood bank. This may save the lives of thousands of pet dogs. We could not have done this without animal experimentation.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 27, 1949.

Dr. SAMUEL A. CORSON,
Department of Physiology,
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DOCTOR: A patient of mine residing in the District of Columbia sent me a clipping from the Washington Post dated April 24, 1949, relating to a new treatment of edema.

I am prepared to try it at St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn, under the supervision of a FACP with all findings and results sent to you.

I have a patient with nephrosis who reacts to mercurhydrin, but I am anxious to try your treatment.

Thank you for your kindness and cooperation.

Respectfully,

A. B. CORRADO, M. D.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 16, 1949.

Dr. SAMUEL CORSON,
Howard University Medical School,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. CORSON: The article in the Washington Post of May 14 about your new treatment for dropsy interested me very much.

We have a Dachshund 14 years old, ailing with dropsy for about 2 years.

Will you be so kind as to let me know if you will treat him, and if so, when it would suit you to have him taken to Washington? Also, will you give me an idea of about how much the treatment would cost?

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Mrs. GERTRUDE HARMAN HILL.

MAY 15, 1949.

Dr. SAMUEL CORSON:

I am writing in regards to our telephone conversation last night.

I talked to you about my baby Michael who is suffering from the same disease which occurred in the article of the Washington Post.

I would like very much for Michael to receive your treatments.

I remain, truly yours.

P. S. Call and let me know when you or another doctor can see him. I hope not later than Monday.

METROPOLITAN POINTER AND SETTER CLUB,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1949.

To Whom It May Concern:

Since childhood I have been a lover of dogs, and will always be a dog man. I have bred, trained, shot over, and campaigned some of the finest setters in the country.

Since living in the District, I have been very fortunate in meeting such great scientists and dog lovers as Drs. S. A. Corson, A. F. Burton, L. H. Newman, and others too numerous to mention who have saved along with the veterinarians some very good and valuable dogs for me. These men are real dog men and should be complimented for the contributions they have made in the field of veterinarian medicine. Today Frank the grand old dog at the age of 14 years owes his life to these men. Frank was hit by pneumonia 5 years ago and treated with penicillin, vena clysis, and sulfa drugs; he responded to the skillful handling of these doctors and at the age of 14 is still pointing birds.

Recently I had a young pup who was given up to die, infected with whip worms and malnutrition due to the parasites. Immediately I called Dr. Corson of the Howard University college of medicine, knowing of his experience with blood banks and other research problems in nutrition; he was the only man or place in Washington where this service could be obtained. If it had not been for his research with blood banks, this pup along with many others would have died. Instead of just standing by and watching the dog slowly sinking, Dr. Corson along

with Drs. Melnan, Mullins, and Burton began working on him, building him up with vitamins, drugs, and special diets. Then they performed an operation on him, but the dog being so weak went into a shock due to the loss of what little blood he had. Dr. Corson got busy with vena clysis and blood transfusions and the dog came out of it and is doing fine; 7 days after the operation the dog gained 5 pounds. Fifteen days after the operation the dog was discharged as well as ever thanks to their skill and to the blood bank.

Many times I have seen kids with their pets standing by to get Dr. Corson or some of his able assistants to patch up a bruise, cut, or what have you. They know if they could only get their pet to the medical school, the pet would be saved. May they keep up the good work they have been doing and not only will dogs be coming from North Carolina but from all others parts of the country.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS,
Washington 9, D. C., May 25, 1949.

Dr. S. A. CORSON,
520 W Street NW., Washington, D. C.

DEAR DOCTOR: I certainly want to thank you for the help you are giving us in our quest for a satisfactory treatment for the relief and cure of ascites or dropsy so commonly met with in the course of our practice. As you know the majority of these cases heretofore have had their lives considerably shortened because of our inability to prescribe and carry out a satisfactory line of treatment. It is really a joy to us to see these much-loved pets relieved of the constant suffering which accompanies this condition and it gives us a great deal of satisfaction to be able to restore these pets to their delighted owners. If it were not for your work in the laboratory, none of this could be possible.

As you know there is a great deal of need among practitioners for a blood bank for dogs. We countless times throughout the course of practice, could use such a source for the treatment of shock; the various debilitating diseases such as distemper, leptospirosis, contagious hepatitis, etc. We now use a normal homologous serum in lieu of whole blood but this is not as efficient as whole blood would be. I hope that your work along these lines will make such a blood bank available for our use, and I can assure you that we should take every advantage of it.

Thank you again for the aid you are giving us through your experimental work. Such work helps us immeasurably in our efforts to relieve the suffering of our animal friends.

Truly yours,

A. F. McEWAN, V. M. D.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Paul M. Twyne.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAUL M. TWYNE, PRESIDENT, ANIMAL WELFARE LEAGUE, ARLINGTON, VA.

Mrs. TWYNE. I am Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, president of the Arlington Animal Welfare League; president of the Federation of Animal Welfare Societies of Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

All that I can say that I have prepared has been said. I want to add one thing, and that is in the District of Columbia there is a quarantine law, and any animal that is on the street without a leash is picked up whether it is a pet and whether it has a tag or not.

I mean that is the present quarantine. If these animals are picked up and taken to the pound and they were not recovered in 48 hours, that could be a dog with a tag—there are very few what you would call really stray dogs, because an animal that is really a stray dog, that has never been a pet of anyone, is too wild to handle. You have to trap them or get them in corners, and that sort of thing, and they are not easily picked up.

So it would be very difficult to determine what would be a stray dog at the pound and what would not be. I want to say these two organizations are opposed to the passage of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Twyne.
Miss Elizabeth T. Sullivan.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH T. SULLIVAN, GEORGETOWN PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Miss SULLIVAN. My name is Elizabeth T. Sullivan, Georgetown Progressive Citizens Association. Our Citizens Association endorsed the bill. We have a group of about 500. There were only about 60 at the meeting, and while there was some opposition, it passed.

We considered more or less the dogs that were in the pound as surplus dogs, and we very much commended the committee for writing a bill that would have to be defended from the other angle. We realize that they needed the animals for research work and we very much endorsed the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Miss Sullivan.

As I said before, the records will be held open, if you have any statements. I want to express my appreciation to you who have been very helpful in permitting us to carry on these hearings as well.

The committee is adjourned.

(Thereupon, at 4 p. m., the committee adjourned.)

(The following statements have been submitted for inclusion in the record:)

STATEMENT BY CLARENCE E. RICHARD, MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE NATIONAL ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Mr. Chairman, my name is Clarence E. Richard. I am managing director of the National Antivivisection Society. I am here in the name of that society's members, living in all the 48 States, in the District of Columbia, in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. I am here to back up more than 250,000 protests against Senate bill 1703, which the members of my society have forwarded to you, and to your colleagues in the Congress, during the past few weeks.

Let it be clearly understood that the organization I represent is unalterably opposed to vivisection. We work constantly to spread our point of view among people everywhere. We contend that vivisection involves suffering, that it is wrong, morally and ethically, that it is in a sociological class with the institution of slavery. I speak, gentlemen, as a native of Tennessee—as the descendant of a slave-holding family—when I call your attention to the fact that all of us, today, agree that the institution of slavery was wrong despite the fact that many of us profited by it in its time.

But in my condemnation of vivisection, I am on firmer ground (from the utilitarian viewpoint) than would be the case if I were here to condemn slavery. For while slavery was vitally necessary to the economic health of the old south, vivisection is vital to no one.

You have heard a great deal of medical comment as to the importance of vivisection in medical practice. Had I the time—and had the members of this committee the time—it would be possible for me to rebut these medical remarks, line by line, and detail by detail.

Where you have heard that Blalock of Johns Hopkins worked out his blue baby operation on dogs—I would cite to you the work of the great Britisher, Brock, who worked out the self-same technique without any animals at all.

Where you have heard of this or that medical work being done in connection with animals—I would give you citations, showing the same work, done at the same time, being accomplished by alternate techniques, with equal and, in some cases, greater efficiency.

Invariably, there is an alternate method of skinning a cat—and this is the great point which medical men always arrange skillfully to overlook when they comment on vivisection in public.

But I am not here to discuss in any detail the demerits of vivisection. There is no need for me to seek to impeach the veracity of those medical spokesmen who have defended it. The goodness or the badness of vivisection is not the issue before this committee. Senate bill 1703 does not seek to abolish vivisection. There is no question here of an attempt to regulate or reduce vivisection. Vivisection in the United States has been carried on for more than 75 years, and the failure of Senate Bill 1703 will not change that situation by so much as one animal per annum.

Any testimony, therefore, given before this committee as to the merits or demerits of vivisection itself, is immaterial and irrelevant, a point well known to every lawyer in this room.

With your indulgence, I would call forcibly to your attention that there is but one issue before this committee:

Shall the vivisectors continue to procure experimental animals as they always have procured them in the past—or shall the District of Columbia deprive citizens of the United States of their house pets—their personal property—and turn it over to medical experimenters?

Let one thing be absolutely clear. The cost of procuring experimental animals is of no moment, one way or the other, to any medical school. The proportion of budget which any medical school sets aside for such procurement amounts to an unimportant fraction of the whole.

Medical men, therefore, are not appearing in support of Senate bill 1703 out of economic necessity. They are doing it for a far more subtle reason.

They are aware of the public sentiment against vivisection which grows, year by year. They hope to find a means of stopping that sentiment. Their present technique is to force Congress into the position of endorsing vivisection. Whether you wish to enter into the vivisection question or not—whether the people of the United States have as yet decided the vivisection question or not—the medical lobby wishes to obtain from the Congress a kind of left-handed approval of vivisection. The doctors hope, thereby, to make a substantial gain for themselves in a public relations sense. They hope to maneuver the people—and they hope to maneuver the Congress—into a state of mind, in which provivisection legislation will seem acceptable, and in which all legislation of a generally humane nature will seem childish. As if humaneness, in itself, were a sentiment unworthy of a grown man.

In this connection, I would quote Dr. George E. Wakerlin, head of the physiology department of the University of Illinois, who said at a semipublic gathering: "I am against anything that has the very word 'humane' attached to it."

This is the point of view which you are requested to endorse.

The nature of the remarks made by the proponents of Senate bill 1703 has made it necessary for me to depart rather widely from the terms of the bill itself. But let us examine these, now, and undertake to see them as they are.

You have been told that the dogs which find their way into public pounds belong to no one—that they would be killed in any event—that it therefore is better to give them to the laboratories.

As you have heard, this can be told in such fashion that it is easy to believe. Unhappily, it is altogether false.

Strangely enough, you Senators actually know of your own knowledge that it is false. Consider for a moment. Consider the case of any mongrel roaming the streets of Washington at this moment. This morning, or last night, he was fed. Someone was showing interest in him. Perhaps that someone was not showing proper interest; perhaps that someone was caring for him in a manner too slipshod to be applied to your dog or to mine. But that is beside the point.

The point is that this hypothetical mongrel now in question belongs to someone. If one could investigate far enough, one could find a citizen who would say, "Yeah, that's my dog."

Now then. Let us assume that this meandering mongrel runs afoul of the dog catcher.

One of two things must happen: Either the owner will look for the dog, or he will not.

If he looks, he may look hard. He may look so hard, and he may have sufficient strength in the way of friends and influence, so that within half an hour's time he will have turned the city of Washington upside down in his frantic hunt for his pet.

But you know as well as I do that this frantic and efficient hunter must be regarded as something of a rarity.

The usual dog owner, finding himself minus his dog, is inclined to take a philosophical view, in greater or lesser degree.

He may say to himself, "Well, Rover's gone. Gee, I'm worried. I hope he doesn't get into trouble. I hope he finds his way home."

Or he may say, "If that blamed dog doesn't show up pretty soon, I'm going to tan him good when I get my hands on him."

Or he may say, "Well, I'll give him until tomorrow morning."

Or he may say, "Oh, you know Rover. He goes off for 2 or 3 days sometimes. If he's not back inside a week, I suppose I better ask the police about him."

Or—and now we come to the extremely careless dog owner—one for whom I, personally, hold no brief. This man says: "Well, Rover's gone. I'm sorry, but in a way he was a lot of care. I really didn't have time for him. Maybe he'll find a good home. I hope so. But if he doesn't—well, he'll wind up at the pound, and I suppose they'll have to put him away. But after all, there are too many dogs in the world anyhow."

Now then, Senators, this last-mentioned dog owner is the one who is concerned least of all about his dog. But no member of this committee would like to say to even this most casual of dog owners, "We're going to take your erstwhile pet and hand him over to the vivisectors."

For the fact is that this most casual of dog owners expects a certain specific service from the city of Washington. He expects that if his dog wanders from home, the city of Washington will take that animal and give it the least thing for which a dog's humble heart might venture to pray—a death free of torture.

At first glance, one may feel inclined to say, "Why, the Congress has a perfect right to pass a law appropriating dogs, if citizens fail to keep such dogs in proper restraint."

I reply that you may have such a legal right. You also may have the right to pass a law appropriating a careless citizen's automobile if you find him parking too long in a restricted zone. You may have the legal right, but I would question seriously whether anyone has an ethical right to indulge in such cavalier treatment of American citizens.

At first glance, one may feel inclined to say, "No citizen should expect the city of Washington to guarantee the personal safety of his dog. The city guarantees safety to the citizen; let the citizen guarantee his own dog's safety."

I reply that perhaps you have a certain point here. And yet you will find that no considerable number of citizens agree with that at all. Citizens, in general, believe that dog pounds are kept—at their expense, mind you—for their own convenience and necessity. The average citizen, you will find, believes that his municipality either (a) should let his dog alone, or (b) should arrest his dog and hold it until called for, or (c) should assume responsibility for his dog, even if that means merely putting it painlessly to sleep when the citizen, for reasons of his own, does not choose to provide for the animal.

In connection with this peculiar sort of recalcitrance on the part of the ordinary citizen, it may be of interest to note that almost no one likes to patronize a public pound if he knows that it has become a collecting station for the medical laboratories.

A case in point is the Chicago dog pound. In Chicago, I am sorry to say, there is in force a city ordinance which served as a model in the drafting of Senate bill 1703. At one time, several years ago, the Chicago pound handled well over 10,000 dogs annually. But as the citizens of Chicago have come to know, more and more widely, what happens to dogs unlucky enough to find their way into the Chicago pound, that institution's pick-ups have fallen constantly. At present, the pound handles not 10,000 but about 4,000 dogs each year.

Let us see why this is. Many months ago, the society I represent undertook to conduct a survey. We conducted it as fairly as we knew how. Our technique consisted of handing to total strangers a blank form with certain specific questions to be answered yes or no. We avoided "slanted" wording in the form of our questions. In all, we put our questions to 13,564 persons.

Whether our sample was big enough, I do not know. Whether our sample was representative, I also do not know. But I have heard that even pollsters far more experienced than we sometimes make errors in arriving at exactly the proper mixture.

Be that as it may, our poll indicated to us the following things:

Eighty-nine percent knew what vivisection is. Five percent apparently never had heard the word, and another 6 percent had notions so vague that they were not questioned further.

Of the 89 percent who ventured to say that they know what vivisection is, 67 percent said that they favored it as against 23 percent who said they opposed it.

But, gentlemen, although a clear two-thirds majority of citizens still seem to favor vivisection, the fact remains that a good, full 94 percent told us that they

would not send a dog to a pound, knowing that the animal would in turn be sent to a medical laboratory.

In short, the man in the street still may be willing to go along with vivisection, but he considers it a dirty business, nonetheless, an undertaking far short of sporting, and he wants no part of it himself.

In Chicago, citizens who are unwilling to cooperate with the municipal dog pound have an "out." They are able to turn over animals to the Anti-Cruelty Society. In Washington, they would have no "out," and their resentment would be well justified. I think you may be able to visualize what would happen: In Chicago, for example, we have found that policemen, especially, are reluctant to send animals to the municipal dog pound. Refusing to cooperate with the pound, they send animals instead to the Anti-Cruelty Society.

I do not believe that Washington policemen are different. But here, where there is no Anti-Cruelty Society, the average policeman would be most reluctant indeed to pick up stray dogs. He would wink at the stray-dog situation just as would the ordinary citizen, and the end result would be that the stray dog situation would grow by perceptible degrees until it would have to be regarded not as the stray dog "situation", but the stray dog "problem."

Is it the wish of you members of this committee to create a problem where none now exists? Is it the wish of gentlemen to make of the Washington dog pound an institution with which nine-tenths of the people are out of sympathy?

I think that gentlemen wish no such thing. I think they agree that the dog pound serves a useful purpose—that it performs a service for all the people; that there is little point in shutting off this service granted to all the people and extending it, instead, to those few who make up the medical lobby and that little handful of research workers whom the medical lobby represents before this committee.

And now I come to another very important feature of the implications of this bill. In recent weeks, the medical lobby, taking the Chicago dog pound ordinance as its model, has proposed such legislation in a number of State assemblies as well as in the Congress.

You may have heard that a dog-pound bill has been passed in Minnesota. That bill, gentlemen, was "sneaked" to passage in a most ignominious manner. The doctors in Minnesota well knew what would happen if their dog-pound bill came to light. Therefore, they arranged to have it handled so quietly that before we could open any sort of campaign against it, it already had been signed.

In three other States, however, the doctors proved less able in applying the only sort of tactic which will serve to pass such legislation as this. Their plans became known.

In the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, the people had opportunities to react to the proposed dog-pound measures. In all three cases, the bills were beaten soundly. In Illinois, 750,000 protests flooded Springfield, and a good half dozen legislators publicly remarked that, never in their lives, had they seen such concerted public opposition to any measure. Two members of an Illinois legislative committee, considering exactly such a bill as you gentlemen are considering now, arose in public hearing to say that, personally, they would be inclined to vote for the bill. But, they added, they felt they had no right to go so directly counter to the obvious wishes of the citizens of their districts.

I suspect that you may not be hearing from the citizens of your States on Senate bill 1703 in quite so spectacular a fashion. The reason is not far to seek. The reason is wonderfully simple: Senate bill 1703 does not directly affect the citizens of your States. It does not threaten dogs belonging to the people you represent.

The gentleman who sponsored Senate bill 1703 probably has not had occasion to view the measure in this light. Indeed, since I know something of the gentleman, I feel sure that he has not. For, to put it plainly, Senate bill 1703 is a cowardly undertaking at best. It does not hit at the house pets in any particular Senator's State. Instead, it hits at the pets of citizens of the District of Columbia—a group well known to be politically impotent and represented by no one of whom they may demand a direct accounting.

The sponsor of this measure, I have said, undoubtedly has not regarded Senate bill 1703 in this light. Undoubtedly, he has been persuaded of its merits by his medical friends and by the public-relations experts of the medical lobby—that most vociferous of all pressure groups.

But you may be sure that the members of this lobby themselves, the real sponsors of Senate bill 1703, understand perfectly well what they are doing.

They do not * * * not really * * * care so much about the dogs they may hope to collect from the Washington dog pound. That is a small matter. But they hope that they can impose this legislation upon the people

of Washington, with little or no trouble in the way of protests from the citizens of the States.

Later on, they hope, the example of this law in the District of Columbia may make it somewhat easier for them to pass similar legislation in the States, over the violent objections of large and clear majorities of State populations.

Let us have another matter quite clear, gentlemen. The National Antivivisection Society would not seriously wish to pass a law against vivisection to-morrow. The National Antivivisection Society realizes that this world is but half civilized * * * that it still countenances the use of force in many connections * * * that it believes in extending universal compassion only if mercy happens to be cheap and economical. That is the mental state of the world for now, and hence I tell you that the National Antivivisection Society would not seek to pass an antivivisection, law now. Instead, our society works merely to spread its point of view—looking forward, of course, to the day when antivivisection sentiment, among doctors as well as lay people, will serve to abolish vivisection without any further activity from us.

But the medical profession, if I may say so, takes no such position. The medical profession is not interested in the preferences of the majority of the people. The medical profession would have you pass Senate bill 1703, knowing full well that far, far less than a majority of people favor it.

In this regard, the medical profession reminds me greatly of a particularly sour and ill-tempered prohibitionist whom I encountered once when I was a newspaperman covering a National Prohibition Party Convention.

"Do you," I asked him, "actually and practically favor the prohibition law—knowing that a substantial majority of the American people oppose it?"

"Bah!" he snapped. "Who cares about the majority of a bunch of stupid, drunken voters? The American people never did know what was good for 'em."

It seems to me, gentlemen, that I have heard of this sort of political attitude very many times. I have heard of it, emanating from Europe more often than from any part of the United States. I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that it is a symptom of poor political health. I believe that no member of this committee seeks to foster it.

In my heart, I am certain that Senate bill 1703 is headed surely for defeat. I am certain because of my awareness that you gentlemen cannot fail to be guided by the precedents recently set in the legislatures of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

I am certain * * * because I believe that Federal legislators are even more faithful to the wishes of their constituents than are the members of the several State assemblies.

I believe that—however ill-informed an individual voter may be—the mass opinion of the American people is virtually always right. And I believe that the ladies and gentlemen of the Senate agree in this principle, and that it never is their wish to flout the wishes of the electorate. I therefore do not fear the medical lobby in the long run—despite the fact that it is powerful and rich and relentless.

The arm of God also is powerful and relentless * * * and I am confident that the Members of the Congress have that knowledge before them as they seek from day to day to fulfill those manifold duties which the American people have laid upon their shoulders.

I ask you, gentlemen, for the repudiation, and defeat * * * of Senate bill 1703.

STATEMENT BY OWEN B. HUNT, MEMBER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

My name is Owen B. Hunt. I am here in the interest of the American Antivivisection Society of Philadelphia. Like my colleague, Mr. Richard, stated, it is clearly understood that my society is unalterably opposed to vivisection. It works constantly to educate the public and to indoctrinate the belief that vivisection is morally wrong and it will continue to do so. Our society was founded in 1883 and our fight against the cruel practice of vivisectioning animals has never changed and never altered. Since the failure of passage of Senate bill 1703 would not in any way alter vivisection in the District of Columbia, I will take but a few minutes of your time to stress one point, that of cruelty connected with vivisection.

The medical profession continually argues that all animals are anesthetized before any experiment is performed. Nothing could be further from the truth. So as to expedite matters for the committee, I have prepared a series of cases of cruelty not taken from the files of the American Antivivisection Society or the SPCA, but from a number of American medical journals. Members of the committee, if you can find time to read at least half a dozen of the cases submitted, you can then judge for yourselves whether or not there is cruelty practiced in vivisection.

I particularly call your attention to case No. 1998, page 1, taken from the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, October 1946. Tests made in the biochemical laboratory of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Here is an instance where any number of dogs possibly ranging up to 46 were subjected to the cruel and torturous treatment of poisoning by nonlethal and lethal doses of mustard. The report states that a large number of animals in good condition were used in the experiment evidently not the strays that were picked up in the back alleys but somebody's pets that were unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of, in all probability, juvenile delinquents, who for the sum of 50 cents or \$1 turned these animals over to the laboratory representatives. The hair of their bodies was removed by shaving and then the bare skin was exposed to high concentrations of mustard vapor. Other animals in the same test had this same type of dose injected intravenously. Many of the animals lived through this horrible torture as long as 5 days. Not one word in the report about anesthesia. How many hundreds of times has this same experiment been carried out in animal laboratories all over the world during the past century? What was learned from this experiment that hasn't been known to the medical world for 100 years? Yet the medical world is before you today asking the most august body in the world, the United States Senate, to put their stamp of approval, not alone on this type of inhuman animal treatment but to help the doctors to procure the dogs without cost.

Permit me to cite one more case on page 2. This experiment was made at Columbia University in January 1947. Notes taken from the *American Journal of Physiology*, volume 148, pages 98-123.

Here 30 dogs were placed on their backs in a trough-shaped animal board. The animals were anesthetized by the drop method. Then they were beaten with a rawhide mallet. From 700 to 1,000 blows were administered. I particularly call your attention to the report that states that most of the animals were beaten to death but it states further that despite the administration of anesthesia, the element of feel was not entirely eliminated.

However, the report goes on to further state that when the beating stopped, the administration of ether was discontinued and the clinical condition of the dog studied until it died or it was apparent that the dog was recovering.

Twenty-five percent of the dogs in this experiment died in a period between 50 minutes or 9 hours and 21 minutes. One of the dogs was kept 5½ hours in the animal cradle without water and when water was given, it drank incessantly. Two of the animals were kept in this agonizing torture until the following day and then brought back to the laboratory and placed on the animal rack and expired from fright.

Yet, despite the repeated protest of the doctors that all the laboratory experiments are painlessly administered, here we have under their own written testimony positive evidence of torture, cruelty, and abuse of the most unbelievable nature.

What was learned from this ignoble experiment that has not been known to the medical world for the past 500 years? Was it necessary to mutilate the legs of 30 live dogs for a period of 9 hours to find out that trauma causes thirst? Now on page 121 of the medical journal, the report goes on to state that the same experiment was carried out on several dogs without the application of anesthesia.

Has not there been enough of human beings maimed and wounded on battlefields all over the world during the past 500 years to find out that trauma produces thirst? Were not enough human beings injured in industrial accidents during the last 200 years for the doctors to know by this late hour that severe injury or fracture of the bones produces vomiting?

Members of the committee, I plead with you on behalf of the dumb animals who cannot speak for themselves and whose cries from the torture table produce only the wailing echo of their own voices, to keep Senate bill 1703 in committee.

ELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSES OF SERA AFTER TREATING DOGS WITH B-CHLORO-ETHYL VESICANTS ¹

By Erland C. Gjessing and Alfred Chanutin

(From the Biochemical Laboratory, University of Virginia, Charlottesville)

Page 413: "The animals were in good condition at the beginning of the experimental period."

"Redistilled sulphur mustard * * * was administered by the following routes: (1) the whole animal or body (head excluded) exposed to known concentrations of vapor in specially constructed apparatus; (2) applied to shaved skin undiluted or dissolved in petroleum ether; (3) injected intravenously * * *."

* * * * *

Page 414: "Five dogs were exposed to high concentration of sulfur mustard vapor."

* * * * *

Page 416: "Electrophoretic data for the serum of dog 11 are presented in table IV * * * to illustrate the effects of a nonlethal and a lethal dose of mustard in a single animal. After a sub LD * * * dose * * * the protein distribution was not changed on the first day after injection. This same dose was administered a week later and the animal survived 5 days."

* * * * *

Page 417: "Five dogs were injected with varying doses of ethylbis * * * amine hydrochloride * * * after the injection of 2.0 milligrams per kilo in dog 44, severe vomiting and diarrhea occurred on the third day, and the animal died on the fourth day."

* * * * *

"* * * doses of methylbis * * * amine hydrochloride were injected into 3 dogs. The data for dog 46, which survived for 4 days, are shown in table VI * * *. This animal exhibited characteristic diarrhea and vomiting which follows injection of the nitrogen mustards."

* * * * *

"* * * amine hydrochloride was injected in varying amounts for 5 dogs. The data for dog 15, which survived 3 days, are presented * * *."

* * * * *

Page 419: "The mustards used in these experiments cause a very marked lymphopenia in rats, rabbits, and dogs after the first 24 hours. Marked destruction and dissolution of the lymphoid tissues occur in these species."

EXPERIMENTAL TRAUMATIC SHOCK PRODUCED BY MUSCLE CONTUSION WITH A NOTE ON THE EFFECTS OF BULLET WOUNDS. A STUDY OF THE CLINICAL SIGNS OF SHOCK IN THE DOGS AND OF THE RULE OF BLOOD VOLUME REDUCTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHOCK SYNDROME ²

(By Magnus I. Gregerson and Walter S. Root)

(From Columbia University, Department of Physiology, New York City)

Page 99: "* * * *Methods.*—The experiments considered in this section were done on 30 mongrel dogs; 15 female dogs, and 15 male dogs, ranging in weight from 7 to 15 kilograms. During the control and posttraumatic periods the dog was placed on its back on a trough-shaped animal board * * *."

"* * * Ether anesthesia was induced by the drop method and hair removed from both hind legs with clippers * * * the thigh muscles were contused with a light raw-hide mallet. * * * The sequence of events described below was usually produced by 700 to 1,000 blows on each leg. The number of blows required varied, as one might expect * * *. During this and the subsequent investigations we (p. 100) sought constantly to standardize the procedure, and although we were able to produce fatal shock consistently in a high percentage of the animals we never eliminated the element of 'feel' * * *."

"* * * The blows were distributed on the inside as well as the outside of the thighs * * *."

¹ Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 165, October 1946, pp. 413-420.² American Journal of Physiology, vol. 148, January 1947, 98-123.

"* * * As soon as the injury had been inflicted, the administration of ether was discontinued and the clinical condition of the dog was studied until death occurred or it was apparent the dog was recovering."

* * * * *

"*Results.*—The contusions produced marked swellings of and hemorrhage into the tissues. The swelling extended into the flank and groin. The first few hundred blows usually caused a greater degree of swelling than did the later blows * * *. Post-mortem inspection of the traumatized tissues revealed that no large vessels had been ruptured. There were superficial and deep areas of mascerated tissues * * * on recovery from anesthesia the animals were able to stand and walk * * * the feet were dragged slightly * * *."

"Twenty-nine of the 30 dogs developed shock and of these 25 succumbed in shock. The survival time of the latter ranged from 50 minutes to 9 hours and 21 minutes * * *."

Page 107: "In the dogs that survived less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours a marked increase in respiration occurred almost at once after injury and the breathing showed pronounced irregularities and gasping was common in the terminal stages."

* * * * *

"*Thirst and vomiting.*—The presence of intense thirst after trauma is evidenced by the fact that in all instances where dogs were offered water they drank large amounts with great eagerness. One example may be cited. Dog 23, one of the animals that showed characteristic signs of severe shock, but survived, was kept on the animal cradle for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours after injury * * * when put on the floor the dog walked without much difficulty. He was then offered a pan of water and at once drank several hundred centimeters without stopping. A few moments later he vomited * * *."

"During the terminal stages of shock, the animals frequently show tonic muscular contractions."

* * * * *

Page 108: "* * * Although the present report is concerned only with observations on 30 animals, it should be stated that subsequent investigations carried out in this laboratory on many other traumatized dogs have confirmed in every way the descriptions given above."

* * * * *

Page 111: "The supine position in which dogs were maintained upon the animal board is admittedly unnatural. In this laboratory we have seen 3 dogs which survived shock suddenly expire the following day when they were again placed upon the animal board. We do not know how great a role this may play in our experiments."

Page 115: "* * * In splenectomized dogs muscle trauma produces little or no change in the hemocratic values * * *."

Page 121: "* * * Although ether was administered only for a short period, this does not rule out the possibility that it modified the results of the experiments. * * * With a view to eliminating the ether factor altogether, we carried out several experiments on chronic spinal dogs (level of tenth to twelfth thoracic segments) in some of which the lumbar sympathetic chains had also been removed. In these animals the thigh muscles were traumatized without general anesthesia * * *."

(The "bullet wounds" part of the above paper was brief with few details. Quotations given below.)

Page 111: "In dogs under ether anesthesia, 5 shots (0.22 long hollow point cartridges), placed in the flexor muscles of each hind limb, were apparently as effective in causing shock as the muscle bruising technique. * * * The bullets leave small clean holes in the skin * * * considerable swelling, however, appears at once, accompanied by discoloration of the skin similar to that seen after severe bruising. Autopsy reveals extensive lacerations of the muscle surrounding the path of the bullet and leaving cavities the size of a large egg, filled with bloody fluid."

Beginning on page 69 of this same January issue is the account by other authors, of severe operations upon 11 dogs and a later beating of them into shock, as described above.

Beginning on page 134, is an account of the poisoning to death of unanesthetized dogs, including a pregnant dog.

And there are of course many other kinds of tortures in the various papers.

AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR PRODUCING EXPERIMENTAL PERITONITIS OF INTESTINAL-ORIGIN IN DOGS³

By Sanford Rothenberg, M. D., Henry Silvani, M. D., and H. J. McCorkle, M. D.,
San Francisco, California

(From the Division of Experimental Surgery of the University of California
Medical School)

Page 550: "A procedure that consists of dividing the blood supply and ligating the base of the appendix, followed by a dose of 54 cubic centimeters of castor oil, has been described as a suitable method of producing experimental peritonitis in the dog * * *

Page 551: "In an attempt to improve this method a series of dogs was subjected to the following procedure: The vascular supply of the appendix was divided and ligated; a flat cotton tape ¼ inch in width was tied firmly about the base of the appendix; the entire wall of the appendix was crushed by repeated clamping * * * the omentum was excised and the spleen removed; the animals were given 50 cubic centimeters of castor oil by gavage. This procedure uniformly produced fulminating diffuse peritonitis in all of a series of 56 dogs. The average period of survival in untreated animals was 39 hours.

Summary

"A fatal, fulminating, diffuse peritonitis of appendical origin may be uniformly produced in dogs by a series of procedures including ligation of the appendical vessels, placing a tape ligature about the base of the appendix, crushing the wall of the appendix, excising the spleen and omentum, and administering castor oil postoperatively."

No mention of anesthesia in operations.

FLUID, PROTEIN, AND ELECTROLYTE ALTERATIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL INTESTINAL-OBSTRUCTION⁴

By W. E. Abbot, M. D., R. C. Mellors, M. D., and E. Muntwyler, Ph. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio

(From the Departments of Surgery and Biochemistry, Western Reserve University
School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio)

Page 39 and 40: "The obstruction of the gastrointestinal tract of dogs was produced, under anesthesia, by taping a surgical tape 1 centimeter in width about the desired portion in such a manner as to occlude the lumen and yet not to produce ischemic necrosis and perforation. The degree of interference with the vascular supply in such a preparation depends subsequently upon the magnitude of the distention of the intestine proximal to the obstruction. In some animals * * * the interference with the vascular supply to the part was minimal; in others, with the great distention of the preoccluded portion, the role of a decrease in circulation to the segment was more prominent."

* * * * *

"In some cases before the abdomen was closed, physiologic saline was given intraperitoneally to combat dehydration due solely to the operative procedure. * * * water and food were either given or withheld from the animals in the postoperative period."

* * * * *

"Pyloric obstruction was produced in eight dogs. * * *"

"All of these animals were permitted to eat and drink and the magnitude of the loss of body water was found to parallel fairly well the amount and frequency of vomiting."

* * * * *

Page 42: "In table III the results are shown in seven dogs ileal obstruction."

An example of these cruelties as shown in table III, page 42, reads as follows:

"Dog No. * * * 42-13 * * * Given no food and very little water. Dog consumed own vomitus * * * Postoperative day 10 * * * Dog allowed to go on to death."

* * * * *

³ Surgery, vol. 22, September 1947, pp. 550-551.

⁴ Annals of Surgery, vol. 117, January 1943, pp. 39-51.

"The findings in animals with colonic obstruction are presented in table IV."

Table IV on page 43 shows, as example:

Page 43: "Dog No. 345 * * * Food and water permitted. Vomited last 6 days and refused feedings * * * Postoperative day 13 * * * Dog allowed to go on to death."

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM OF CATS SUBJECTED TO REPEATED MINIMAL CONVULSIVE DOSES OF ELECTRICITY⁵

(By H. S. Rubinstein and Albert A. Kurland, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore)

Page 348: "In a previous study it was shown that the cat could survive a surprisingly large number of repeated convulsions when they were induced by minimal convulsive doses (MCD) of electricity."

* * * no data has so far been made available depicting the EEG changes in animals as their convulsions continued."

"It is, therefore, the purpose of this communication to report such a study in which the progressive changes in the electroencephalogram of cats subjected to frequently repeated convulsions were observed."

"For this purpose 12 adult cats were subjected to repeatedly electrically induced convulsions at approximately 5-minute intervals with minimal convulsive doses of electricity (alternating current). Solder electrodes were applied * * * on each side of the head * * * These electrodes were held in contact with the shaved scalp previously treated with electrode paste * * * all animals were kept in a shielded box during recordings."

"Results.—Of the 12 cats employed, 7 succumbed and 5 survived."

Page 349: "Plate 1 * * * discloses a typical record (of cat No. 15; weight, 5¼ pounds) through 4 hours of electroshock convulsions."

"Plate 2 * * * discloses a more detailed electroencephalogram taken 1-hour intervals on a cat (4¼ pounds) which finally succumbed to repeated electroshock convulsions."

"Plate 3 * * * is a record taken from a cat (No. 23) weighing 5 pounds which survived 95 convulsions over a period of 8 hours."

"This study also shows the surprising degrees of recovery in the cat in the brief space of 3 weeks after as many as 95 convulsions."

No claim whatever of anesthesia of any kind, and of course none was used."

THE ROLE OF INFECTION IN SHOCK PRODUCED BY MUSCLE INJURY⁶

By Earle P. Mahoney, M. D.; Joe W. Howland, Ph. D., M. D.; and Kathryn Yackel, B. S.; Rochester, N. Y. (From the Departments of Surgery and of Medicine of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry and Strong Memorial Hospital)

Page 806: "Dogs obtained from animal-house stock were used in all experiments, and shock was produced with a Blalock crusher applied to the thigh for 5 hours at 1,500 pounds pressure, using intravenous nembutal anesthesia. There were five groups of experiments, each including 10 or more animals:

"1. Control series with the crusher and no infection.

"2. Crusher plus infection.

"(a) * * * Staphylococcus aureus just before application.

"(b) * * * Staphylococcus aureus 18 hours before application.

"(c) * * * Streptococcus hemolyticus just before application.

"(d) * * * Clostridium welchii just before application.

"Following removal of the crusher the animals were observed until death."

Page 807: "The animals infected with Staphylococcus developed abscesses of the thigh, associated with fever and leucocytosis, which localized and ruptured. * * *

⁵ Proceedings, Society Experimental Biology and Medicine, vol. 65, June 1947, pp. 348-351.

⁶ Surgery, vol. 17, June 1945, pp. 805-815.

The animals infected with *Streptococcus* developed a diffuse cellulitis of the thigh, had fever and leucocytosis and appeared quite ill for 4 or 5 days."

* * * * *

"When 1 cubic centimeter of the unfiltered culture of *Clostridium welchii* is injected into the thigh muscles of a dog, signs of toxicity may develop within 3 hours, and the leg becomes edematous. General toxicity is marked within 6 hours, the leg is very edematous, the skin has a bluish-black appearance, and there is a serosanguineous ooze from the skin. Of the control animals, 48 percent ultimately survived.

* * * * *

"The infected animals differed from the controls especially in survival time. * * * The swelling of the thigh is more marked with the *Streptococcus* than in the controls, but *Clostridium welchii* is associated with the greatest edema * * * the leg is bluish * * *. In spite of the tremendous swelling, the plasma loss * * * is less than in the controls."

STUDIES IN EXPERIMENTAL FROSTBITE⁷

(By Harris B. Shumacker, Jr., Beverly H. White, and Earle L. Wrenn)

Page 520: "Mongrel dogs and domestic rabbits were used. One hind limb was immersed up to the hock in freezing mixture for a variable length of time; in a few instances both hind feet were frozen simultaneously. Intravenous nembutal anesthesia was used in all instances."

* * * * *

"Two frozen feet of dogs were thawed rapidly in a water bath kept at 40° C. and two were sympathectomized at the end of the period of freezing by operative lumbar ganglionectomy."

* * * * *

Page 521: "In nine animals the foot became solidly frozen during the period of exposure. * * * In all animals the frozen foot became gangrenous."

* * * * *

Page 524: "In all animals an extraperitoneal exposure of the aorta had been made before the freezing experiment so that sympathectomy and aortography could be carried out with difficulty."

* * * * *

Page 527: "Six of eight arteriograms of limbs frozen from 8 to 24 days before, with complete gangrenous feet or stumps remaining after spontaneous amputation, showed good opacification."

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE ON THE TRAUMATIC SHOCK PRODUCED BY ISCHEMIC COMPRESSION OF THE EXTREMITIES⁸

(By Harold D. Green, M. D., and George A. Bergerson, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio)

(From the Department of Physiology of Western Reserve University, School of Medicine)

Page 404: "In this study both hind legs of dogs were crushed and rendered ischemic by applying a tightly-wound spiral of rubber tubing from the ankle to the groin. The dogs were placed in cages and the rubber tubes removed after 6 hours."

Anesthesia claimed during crushing.

* * * * *

Page 405: "The amount of edema in each traumatized leg was computed from the difference in the volume of water displaced when the leg was immersed in a tall narrow-mouthed cylindrical vessel before compression and again after death, or, in those dogs, that survived, 24 hours after release of compression."

"The dogs in both groups of experiments were, at the moment of release of compression, in varying stages of anesthesia from moderately deep to very light and a few in each group were attempting to get up."

⁷ The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine, vol. 20, July 1948, pp 519-531.

⁸ Surgery, vol. 17, March 1945, pp. 404-412.

THE USE OF PENICILLIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAFTING OF BONE INTO INFECTED DEFECTS IN THE SKULLS OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS ⁹

By H. J. McCorkle, M. D., Edwin Kerr, M. D., Sanford Rothenberg, M. D.,
and Helen Warmer, A. B., San Francisco, Calif.

(From the Division of Experimental Surgery of the University of California
Medical School)

Page 870: "Infected bone defects were produced in the skulls of dogs by excising segments of bone, crushing the temporal muscles, contaminating the wounds with street dirt, and closing them with sutures (fig. 1)."

(NOTE.—Figure 1 is on page 871 and is entitled "Diagrams Indicating Method for Producing Experimental Infected Skull Defects in Animals." There are five diagrams, showing open wounds in the heads of shepherd dogs, extending from close to the mouth to almost the extreme rear of the head. These huge head wounds are over half the length of the head from the tip of the nose.)

* * * * *

"After the acute phase of the infections subsided, chronic granulating wounds and sinuses remained. A considerable number of trial experiments were performed before suitable uniform chronic infected skull defects were produced by this method. Twenty dogs with well-established infections were selected for the main experiments."

* * * * *

"After the chronic infections had become well established, the animals were subjected to operations, at which granulations, scar, and sequestra were removed, bone grafts placed * * * and the wounds closed."

* * * * *

"The wounds of 9 of the 10 untreated control animals broke down with acute gross infection within the first few postoperative days; the remaining control animals developed multiple suture-hole abscesses. * * * Signs of illness from general sepsis were obviously present in all untreated control animals. * * *"

Pages 871 and 872: "In the control group the wounds of two of the animals suppurated for 1 or 2 months postoperatively, those of the seven animals suppurated for 2 or 3 months after operation, and the wound of one animal suppurated for the entire 6-month postoperative experimental period."

* * * * *

Page 874: "One of the control animals had open-draining sinuses at the time of necropsy, and the wound contained the black sequestrum of the original graft lying in a bed of infected granulation tissue."

FOCAL AUTONOMIC REPRESENTATION IN THE CORTEX AND ITS RELATION TO SHAM RAGE ¹⁰

By Margaret A. Kennard, New York, N. Y.

Page 296: "Cats were chosen for the present experiments because they are the animals in which sham rage has been most completely demonstrated * * *"

* * * * *

"Twenty-nine normal adult cats were used. Ten of these were used for acute experiments * * *"

"In the chronic preparations the right superior cervical ganglion was removed at a preliminary operation * * *"

* * * * *

"Various parts of the cerebral cortex were removed at a later date * * *"

* * * * *

Page 297: "Before and after each operation, whether sympathectomy or cortical ablation * * * examination of the pupils was made in a dark room. Painful stimuli were then applied by pinching the tail and the responses in behavior and in the sympathectomized eye were noted."

* * * * *

"Sham rage in all its manifestations—piloerection, extrusion of the claws, dilation of the pupils * * * panting * * * together with growling,

⁹ Surgery, vol. 21, June 1947, pp. 870-874.

¹⁰ Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, vol. 4, July 1945, pp. 295-304.

crying and manifestations of extreme hyperirritability and hyperactivity—was produced in every substance by bilateral removal of the frontal lobes * * * or by decortication.”

ELECTROTHORETIC ANALYSES OF SERA OF INJURED DOGS ¹¹

By Alfred Chanutin and Erland C. Gyessing (From the Biochemical Laboratory, University of Virginia, Charlottesville)

Page 421: “Healthy male and female dogs were used as experimental animals * * *. Injury was produced by heat, cold, turpentine, and bone fracture under anesthesia.

* * * * *

“The changes in the serum of dog 26 are representative for the effect of scalding * * *. At the end of the first 24 hours, the hind legs were edematous and several necrotic patches were noted on the inner surface of the legs. * * * On the second and third days, the hind legs were very edematous and the skin was covered with small blisters and necrotic patches.”

* * * * *

Page 422: “A large number of experiments were conducted to determine the procedures for effectively damaging skin with dry ice. It was found that the application of dry ice to the inner aspects of the back and front legs for 3 minutes destroyed the areas so treated. Dog 27 was severely burned by the above procedure. One day later, the skin was blistered and showed some signs of weeping. On the second day, there was considerable weeping and some necrosis. Owing to severe sloughing and signs of infection, the animal was sacrificed on the fifth day.”

* * * * *

Page 423: “*Turpentine*.—This material was injected subcutaneously in 0.5 milliliter quantities into six different sites on the backs of two dogs. Edema, inflammation, and some necrosis was seen on the third day. Sloughing began on the fourth day. These animals were sacrificed on the seventh (dog 32) and the eleventh (dog 31) days owing to infection of the necrotic areas.”

Page 424: “*Skin trauma*.—A dog was anesthetized and approximately 120 square centimeters of abdominal skin was subjected to squeezing in a vice and by clamps. The crushed skin was paper-thin and some vesication was present immediately after injury.

* * * * *

Page 426: “It is concluded that severe tissue destruction in the dog causes marked changes in the distribution and type of proteins in the blood plasma.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH IN EXPERIMENTAL AURIA ¹²

(By Hebbel E. Hoff, Paul K. Smith, and Alexander W. Winkler)

(From the Laboratories of Physiology and of Pharmacology, and the Department of Medicine, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven)

Page 609: “Three groups of dogs were employed. In the first the ureters were tied, in the second the kidneys were removed, while in the third a solution of mercuric chloride was injected intravenously. Operations were performed under anesthesia induced by intraperitoneal nembutal or sodium amytal. * * * All animals given mercury became completely auric within 12 hours * * *.”

Examples of these tortures are quoted from the tables contained in the paper:

Page 610 and 611: “TABLE I. * * * Ureters ligated * * * Number 7 * * * Time after ligation * * * Death * * * hours * * * 141 * * * Convulsion. Bloody diarrhea. Sudden loud cry, arrest of heart, dyspnea, death.”

Page 612: “TABLE II. * * * nephrectomized dogs * * * Number N 1 * * * Time * * * Death * * * Hours * * * 152 * * * Sudden groan, followed by death.”

¹¹ Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 165, October 1945, pp. 421-430.

¹² Journal of Clinical Investigation, vol. 20, November 1941, pp. 607-624.

THE MECHANISM OF SHOCK IN INTESTINAL STRANGULATION—AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ¹³

(By Everett Idris Evans, M. D., Boston, Mass.)

(From the Surgical Laboratory of the Harvard Medical School at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.)

Page 29: "Experimental.—The first few experiments demonstrated that if a small loop of the lower ileum was strangulated, the animals lived for 18 hours or more. Thereafter, the experiments were conducted in the following manner. Healthy dogs were used. After a 36-hour fast, the plasma volume was determined * * *. The same evening, under evipal anesthesia * * * a loop of lower ileum, 14 inches in length * * * was ligated with a rubber band * * *. The ligature was drawn tightly enough to produce obvious obstruction to venous return from the loop of the bowel, but only tightly enough to diminish slightly the arterial flow. The intestines were returned to the peritoneal cavity, and the abdomen closed in layers * * *. By the time the skin was closed, the animals were usually coming out from the anesthesia * * *."

* * * * *

Page 30: "The next morning, 12–14 hours later, the animals were always in varying degrees of shock. The pulse was always rapid (150–220 per minute) * * * the extremities were often cold * * * more often than not, these animals could be induced to jump out of their cages. Only one dog was obviously moribund at this stage."

THE COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF VARIOUS LIVER FUNCTION TESTS IN DETECTING HEPATIC DAMAGE PRODUCED IN DOGS IN ZYLIDINE ¹⁴

By Joseph L. Svirebely, A. Ralph Manaco, and William C. Alford. Bethesda, Md.

Page 1133: "Thirteen adult female dogs weighing from 5.1 to 8.0 kilograms were used as experimental animals."

* * * * *

Page 1134: "Hepatic damage was produced by exposing the dogs to a vapor-air mixture of zylidine of a high degree of purity. The exhalation exposures were of approximately 6 hours' duration daily, Monday through Friday. * * * Vomiting, loss of appetite, weakness, labored respiration, and jaundice were the usual symptoms observed. * * * The survival time for the majority of exposed dogs was approximately 4 or 5 weeks. * * *"

"On refusal of the dogs to eat the diet, forced feeding was instituted. Only one dog in group 11 was about to retain the food."

* * * * *

Page 1142: "The liver of dog 22, killed after 15 weeks, was grossly nodular and cirrhotic."

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA INTERESTED IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

I. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
 National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Md.
 Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency
 Medical Division, Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment
 Medical Department, Department of the Army, National Military Establishment
 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, National Military Establishment
 Office of the Air Surgeon, Medical Department of the Air Force, Department of the Air Force, National Military Establishment

¹³ Annals of Surgery, vol. 117, January 1943, pp. 28–38.

¹⁴ Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, vol. 31, 1946, pp. 1133–1143.

Agricultural Research Center, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.
 Atomic Physics Division, National Bureau of Standards (fundamental research on structure and properties of the atom and molecule; radioactive isotope tracers and tracer micrography; protection against X-rays, radium, and other radioactive materials)
 Division of Biology and Research, Atomic Energy Commission
 Veterans' Administration Hospital
 Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration
 United States Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.
 United States National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.
 United States Naval Medical School, Bethesda, Md.
 Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (general health program consisting of all phases of medical attention, public health and medical care for Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts).
 Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 National Academy of Sciences
 National Research Council
 Pan American Sanitary Bureau ¹
 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences ¹
 Health and Sanitation Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs
 College of Medicine, Howard University
 United States Air Force Station Hospital
 United States Soldiers Home Hospital

II. PRIVATE AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS

George Washington University Hospital
 Georgetown University Hospital
 Gallinger Municipal Hospital
 Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital
 Children's Hospital
 Columbia Hospital for Women
 Doctors Hospital
 Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital
 Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital
 Washington Sanitarium and Hospital
 Glendale Sanitorium, Glendale, Md.
 National Homeopathic Hospital
 Sibley Memorial Hospital

STATEMENT OF BEN CUMMINS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Senators and Congressmen on the committee regarding the destruction of the poor dog, that cannot speak for himself, but is dependent upon those that know and feel the love of a dog for his master. Of a kid's broken heart when his best pal, his dog, is lost or hurt. I believe you gentlemen, too, will remember the animal and the great part he played during the war and his buddy G. I. Joe that really knew his worth.

If tonight you are at home at the dinner table with your wife and child read this small add and poem to them and then tell them just what some one is trying to do by law. See what your kid thinks. I do know this, in the city that elected you to so honorable a body you do not have it, or do you?

If President Roosevelt were alive today those same kids that were in the newspaper voicing their opinion against this bill, could have gone to him with Fala at his lame feet but big heart and be assured that the dog as well as the human has a right for the thing he laid down his life for.

A right to live in a country that's free and all people and things created by God are equal. Not for one to destroy. Remember full well there is no greater love than a dog for his master. When a magazine as large as Life stops in its daily work to give comfort to a lone puppy that has lost its mother and its way of life and home to give it one I say this: Let's follow their example. Give life, not take it.

¹ United States represented.

Gentlemen, it may be true the dog cannot vote in a coming election but the kids of a country up in wrath and indignation can sure make their parents vote against a politician that lets this bill go through.

In closing I would like to say this: first, if it can be proved that the dog and only the dog can be used for successful experimentation then we ask that they provide dogs for this specific use *only* and that their use when other animals can be used be prohibited.

DOGGONE

I'm just a stray dog
And really I'm not a hog
All I want is a home to call my own
That's not asking for too much
If it is, well, I'll be doggone.

Please help me in my time of need;
Remember this I'm a real friend indeed;
When you are sad
I come around and make you glad;
At the snap of your finger
I'm there as quick as a trigger;
We're just like you except in talk;
We lead the blind
And help many happiness find.

In wars we do our bit,
Even though the guns are roaring
And the skies are lit;
We go through what others cannot do
In snow and ice and mountain top;
We ask no questions, nor do we stop.

We put out life at our master's feet;
We don't even question those that dare to beat,
Yet we're like you, you know;
We have a heart, and our tongue is made to bark;
If not we'd ask the government to help us in our need
To give us shelter and feed.

But all we can do now is sleep in the open park;
It's our only way;
If you don't care to find a way
All I have left to do
Is hope maybe you'll have a heart another day;
I'll be on my way,
Thinkingly, I'll say,
"Well, I'll be doggone."
Sincerely,

BEN CUMMINS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DIVISION,
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.,
Washington 5, D. C., May 21, 1949.

Dr. CHARLES MORGAN,
Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. MORGAN: The executive committee of the District of Columbia division of the American Cancer Society has authorized me to write to you supporting your efforts to obtain dogs for scientific purposes from the pound.

The committee is convinced that the use of experimental animals has already and will further contribute to the solution of the cancer problem.

Trusting your efforts will be successful,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

H. H. KERR, M. D.

NATIONAL HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY, INC.,
 Washington 2, D. C., May 25, 1949.

To the Members of the Senate District Committee:

It is requested that this letter be considered by the committee as testimony in opposition to the proposed McGrath vivisection bill, S. 1703.

The National Humane Education Society is opposed to the bill because it is morally wrong and impractical. When the medical profession of this country is allowed to cut up living creatures of the so-called "lower" species, there is little to expect but that it will follow in the same steps as the vivisectors of Germany and the Soviet Union, by soon experimenting on their fellow humans. As far as the latter are concerned, they at least can speak in opposition, but the defenseless dog can do nothing but submit to the tortures of being baked alive, made to run on treadmills until they drop, and other horrible experiments done without anesthesia. Human remedies must be tried on human beings in the end, inasmuch as the reaction on animals is different from their action on man. If there has been anything learned from animal experimentation, a better way of accomplishing the same purpose could have been found without torturing animals. The doctors say they have to have vivisection in order to advance. They overlook the fact that other sciences have advanced without vivisection. Even the powerful American Medical Association cannot overlook the strides made by the natural healers.

I heard the testimony of Dr. Mullins against the poundmaster, Mr. Marks, and I have this to say: Mr. Marks took over the reins at the pound when that institution was in a most deplorable and inhumane state after having been under the direct jurisdiction of the Health Department. The Health Department totally ignored the feelings of the animals, but Mr. Marks has tried to run the place with kindness. Having run a shelter for animals for many years I know how many difficulties one encounters. No one can dispute the fact that the pound has improved remarkably under the present poundmaster. It could be better, that is true, and a modern kennel should be provided as the first step. But certainly we should not submit the unfortunate homeless dogs to the disgraceful horrors of vivisection.

I hope the committee will study the many reports of experiments carried on in the medical schools before deciding this issue. The committee will be astounded at the many experiments done without any reason, and certainly without any hope of helping mankind.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. JAMES P. BRIGGS, *President.*

ANIMAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
 Washington 20, D. C., May 25, 1949.

*Members of the Subcommittee of the District of Columbia,
 United States Senate.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN: Not knowing exactly what information about the animal shelters of Washington and vicinity the representative of the Federated Animal Societies of the District of Columbia and vicinity is going to give, and having been unfortunately overlooked in their plans and preparations for appearing before this committee, and being only able by strenuous last-minute efforts to even get listed as among the animal refuges, let alone speak, I nevertheless feel constrained to apply for the opportunity, in addition to the letters I have written to each member of this subcommittee, stating our opposition to Senate bill 1703, and reasons whereof, that I must add something to give your committee a better understanding of the present set-up of animal-shelter work in the District of Columbia represented by the District pound, the Animal Rescue League, supported by the community chest in part, and the Animal Protective Association, relying upon membership dues and donations from animal lovers, of the improved conditions as far as funds will permit, but also of the great need for the future safeguarding of the pound animals from vivisection by a newly organized SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) municipally and federally supported, as is the pound, but under supervision of representatives of the present other humane organizations who have enlarged their work with the growth of Washington but are still unable from insufficient funds and help to meet all the needs of the efficient supervision of the protection of friendless animals of the District of Columbia.

I could not help but note that some of the speakers, especially those from out of town, could not answer some of your questions, and I believe I can present to you somewhat of a clearer idea of the present conditions and the future needs.

I should like to ask that one of my letters of recent date to the chairman of the subcommittee, Hon. Margaret Chase Smith, be incorporated in the records of the hearings; also that I might be asked any questions which may help to clarify the situation and help your committee in the fair investigations it seems to be endeavoring to make.

May I further state that I have read the Senate bill 1703 and feel it is heartless and cold-blooded in the extreme.

My greatest objection to it is that it is ruthlessly demanding that we exploit innocent creatures of God's humbler creation to cure us, or attempt to find remedies for the ills we bring upon ourselves and offspring by man's disobedience to God's laws of spiritual and physical health, by our failure to seek divine guidance and to obey the injunction, "Be ye therefore merciful as your Father also is merciful" (Luke 6: 36) and "The prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord will raise him up" (James 5: 15).

These words are as true today as when Christ walked our earth.

In behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves I pray your opposition to the bill which would ruthlessly torture them and rob owners of their lost pets, etc., and I beg to be able to give whatever help I can to clarify and suggest what the future should be for Washington's humane problem.

Sincerely and gratefully,

VIRGINIA W. SARGENT, *President.*

I will send you a copy of our annual report for 1948 and of former letters to your committee which I do not have at hand, as this was written before the afternoon session of May 25 outside our office.

P. S.—I have been a vegetarian for over 35 years and any remedy I need for my better health comes from a naturopathic physician's herbal products. I feel that human beings should better obey the Creator's laws for spiritual and physical health and if our soil is better invigorated and our people encouraged to abstain from devitalized foods and consume more of the direct fruits of a wholesome soil and use herbs for remedies their physical health would be better. A real Christian loves and respects his Creator too much to abuse the works of His wondrous hand.—V. W. S.

STATEMENT BY MRS. MARGUERITE F. ELLINGSON, PRESIDENT OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND VICINITY

To the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia:

My name is Marguerite F. Ellingson and I am president of the Animal Welfare Society of the District of Columbia and vicinity. The purpose of this communication is to place on record on behalf of the Animal Welfare Society of the District of Columbia and vicinity and all lovers of dogs and pet animals residing in the District of Columbia, our unqualified opposition to Senate bill 1703. So many reasons have been advanced by other persons appearing in opposition to the bill that we shall not endeavor to go into detail in this communication. The members of our society especially oppose a bill of this nature which makes it possible for our pet animals to be made the subject of cruel experimentation without the owners of such animals having any knowledge thereof or being given any opportunity to protest when it happens. We feel certain that the members of your committee would not wish to impose this kind of legislation on the citizens of the District of Columbia unless such legislation meets the approval of the citizens of the District, in which connection we wish to state that it is our opinion that if the citizens of the District of Columbia were given an opportunity to express their views on this proposal that it would meet with the overwhelming disapproval of the citizens of Washington. Feeling confident that the vast majority of the citizens of the District are opposed to this form of legislation we wish to protest most vigorously against its enactment.

May we also direct your attention to section 7 of S. 1703, which provides for the extreme penalty of 90 days' imprisonment on the part of anyone who "fails to execute any duty imposed on him by this act." We submit that this penalty provision is unreasonable and entirely out of proportion to the nature of the regulatory provision which it purports to deal with.

In the name of our society and in the name of the citizens of Washington and in the name of humane treatment of dumb animals we entreat your committee to recommend the defeat of this measure.

The Arlington Animal Welfare League and the Federation of Animal Welfare Societies of Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia which I represent are opposed to Senate bill No. 1703 because it forces the District government to betray a public trust by delivering unclaimed animals from the dog pound to private institutions for research purposes. Quarantine law (gas chamber): Seeking freedom from any liability which might arise from taking that property.

If one's car, which is also personal property, is lost and is impounded by the District, it is not delivered arbitrarily to an educational or other institution in the interest of mankind; although it could be claimed that any personal property could be dispensed willy-nilly to these institutions on the basis of the public good. However, a car is only an inanimate object, but a dog is a living creature for which thousands of people are willing to pay taxes and to undergo many inconveniences in its behalf.

And yet, what assurance do these dog owners have that if their pets are lost without their tags and the dogs are picked up by the dog pound, they will have a chance to recover their pets, or if they are not returned, that the dogs will be speedily and humanely put to death?

We received a call from a person who had just moved to this area reporting that her dog had disappeared and she was afraid the dog might be trying to find its way back to its old home. The dog was old and partly blind. It was wearing a dog tag.

She asked for the names of all humane societies en route to her old home so that she might contact them to be on the look-out for her pet. What protection would this taxpayer have if the dog was picked up by a public pound in an area where all unclaimed animals would arbitrarily be delivered to an institution such as is described in this proposed bill. It requires time to trace a license from another city or State. This is not an isolated case, it happens over and over again.

The Arlington League placed a dog with a veteran who was shell-shocked in the last war. He would sit by the hour and stare moodily into space, but the dog would sit with him and when the man glanced at the dog, the dog's tail wagged furiously as he invited the man to pay attention to him. Gradually the man began to relax and to go out on the street alone accompanied by his dog. If that dog became lost, wasn't that man entitled to have confidence in the Government of his community that his dog would at least have a quick and humane death if it could not be returned to its home?

If this bill becomes a law, it will undoubtedly add to the health menace of the District, as many people who now call on the pound to pick up a stray dog might hesitate to do so if they knew they would be responsible for turning that animal over for research. This will result in an added burden to the Washington humane organizations or the animal will be allowed to go on its way searching for food and being a potential health menace.

[From the University of Texas Students Clipping Bureau—Austin American, November 3, 1941]

BUTCH THE SQUIRREL REALLY NOT SO TOUGH, U. T. STUDENTS LEARN

Butch ain't so tough.

For a rodent whose name sounds like the Bronx on Saturday night when the fleet is in, Butch proved himself to be a mere pantywaist, and thereupon lies the story of how a biology instructor at the University of Texas turned into a squirrel surgeon on short notice.

Butch is a squirrel. He belongs to Mrs. Mae Martin, a university student who adopted him last summer when she found him beside his dead mother. Butch has his way at the Martin house. His better friends among the callers call him Baby. If he were a chicken, they'd say he had the run of the roost.

But there's a housemaid at the Martin house who isn't so sure of Butch. She saw him one day and thought he was another type of rodent so she swatted him one with a broom, and Butch was reduced to invalid status, with a broken back and numerous accompanying injuries.

Mrs. Martin, much upset over Butch's condition, brought him right over to the university's biological laboratories and turned him over to Dr. Samuel A. Corson, an instructor who's worked on just about all the laboratory animals they bring around.

With a quick diagnosis to back him up, Dr. Corson went to work, fixed up Butch with splints and everthing and sent him home to rest.

Butch is recuperating.

Mrs. Martin is meeting classes regularly.

WASHINGTON 7, D. C., May 29, 1949.

HON. J. H. McGRATH.

DEAR SIR: I am enclosing a copy of the principal articles of the British bill to control vivisection. It is so moderate and wise, that I think it should win the approval of both the medical profession and the humane societies.

I am deeply opposed to the Miller-McGrath bills as I think they are unnecessarily brutal.

Vivisection seems here to stay, so do let us regulate it as strictly and humanely as possible.

It was under this bill that experiments were carried on successfully for the blue-baby cases in England.

Please read it and let me know what you think.

Very truly,

Mrs. F. A. WEST.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES,
Washington 6, D. C., May 27, 1949.

The major points of the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876, which controls vivisection in the United Kingdom, are:

- (1) Experiments must be for advancement of knowledge.
- (2) Experiments must be performed by licensed person.
- (3) Animals must be anesthetized during experiment.
- (4) If pain likely to continue after experiment, the animal must be killed while under anesthetic.
- (5) Experiments must not be performed for demonstration purposes.
- (6) The experiments must not be performed for purpose of attaining manual skill.

The act provides for registration of place for performance of experiments.

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In reviewing the case in regard to Senate bill 1703, it seems to me that the request of the medical authorities is based wholly on the assumption that the end justifies the means. This is the way of totalitarianism—it is not the way of democracy.

No end, even if desirable, justifies a means that is illegal and cruel.

Our country is a democratic one. We do not believe that the end justifies the means.

I should like to have this letter incorporated in the record.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) HELEN C. KELLER.

WASHINGTON 16, D. C., May 27, 1949.

THE MARYLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
Baltimore 11, Md., May 26, 1949.

HON. Mrs. CHASE SMITH,
Chairman, Senate Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to an urgent request, I attended the hearing held on Tuesday on S. 1703, and returned yesterday, but owing to an important engagement in Baltimore, I was obliged to return early. It was suggested by the young lady bearing the list of names that failing to remain I should write. In order to explain my interest, may I be permitted to go back to 1895, 1896, 1897, when conditions respecting dogs here were incredibly bad? Any man, white or colored, possessing a ramshackle old wagon might take any dog visible for which he was paid 25 cents at a place called the city pound at Winans Cove. This was an enclosure, without a roof, with no provision whatever for the animals, no water, nothing. The method of disposal was to crowd them into a large iron cage, mounted on small wheels and equipped with a long handle bar, with which they dragged into the water of the cove and drowned. The bodies were dreadfully mangled in their death struggles.

Having been told that the city had no money to improve conditions, I devoted all my energy in a struggle to create a tax on dogs. After 2 years of bitter opposition on the part of the city council, an ordinance was passed putting a tax on dogs, the revenue accruing from this to be employed in establishing a proper shelter to be operated by the Maryland SPCA, under a 3-year contract with the city. Since then I have served as chairman of the shelter, and may I say that in these 52 years there has been no complaint of our work from the mayor and board of estimates.

It has been our conscientious endeavor to make our municipal shelter a place of sanctuary for the lost and helpless creatures arriving there, and to be worthy of the trust, which the people of Baltimore accord us. We are required, under our contract to keep all dogs 96 hours, unless claimed by their owners. However, we do keep them much longer, and when all hope of ownership must be abandoned, we place them in good homes. We do not sell dogs. The prospective owner gives a donation and signs an agreement that should the conditions of the home prove undesirable we may reclaim the dog and refund the donation.

The medical schools in Baltimore have throughout many years accepted animals procured by questionable means, without apparently having enough interest in the matter to investigate the source from which they came. This practice of stealing private property has developed into enormous proportions to the extent of accumulating a truckload, when it is delivered to the medical schools. These trucks are packed without any humane consideration for the comfort and health of the unfortunate cargo, until a condition of absolute cruelty exists, yet no condemnation has yet been heard from the authorities of the two medical schools.

In the day of Dr. Whitridge Williams, of the Johns Hopkins medical faculty, a farm called the Golden Ring farm was operated by the Johns Hopkins, where animals were bred for experimental research. This farm was abandoned, because of "expense." It would seem that if the use of dogs and cats are so absolutely indispensable to science, as some of the medical profession believe, then surely such a matter as expense should not stand in the way, especially as there seems adequate funds for other purposes. With the existence of such a farm the rights of dog owners need not be violated, many of whom regard their pets as members of the family.

It is my opinion that the demand of the doctors to have the public dogs turned over to them for laboratory work constitutes a violation of the rights of citizens, who pay a dog tax, not only for identification, but for protection also, and should present conditions cease, many persons would prefer to turn unwanted animals loose, rather than have them fall into medical hands.

I am the daughter of a physician, and the sister of one, and I have lived in a medical atmosphere all my life. My knowledge of vivisection has been acquired from medical magazines, especially that of the American Medical Association, and directly from doctors. It was therefore painful to listen to the mendacious utterances of some medical men at the Capitol during the hearing.

Some years ago my neighbor at a dinner party was the late Dr. Harvey Cushing of the Johns Hopkins, who proceeded to speak of his dog, a great pet with his daughters. I asked if he would be willing to use his dog in experimental work. After a moment he said, "there are plenty of other dogs." No comment.

Pray, pray believe that there is unutterable cruelty practiced, and a most useless slaughter carried out. A famous vivisector in coming before the royal commission said, "The element of pain must never enter into the consideration of a vivisector."

To favorably consider bill S. 1703 would arouse a bitterness of feeling difficult to measure, as thousands of people in this country, and in fact, in all civilized countries have become animal conscious, and the rights of animals worthy of consideration. Compared with this vast army, the medical element is merely a drop in the bucket.

Should my many years of service in humane work be of any use, please command me.

Respectfully yours,

MARY BUTLER SHEARER, *President.*

P. S.—Our officers and directors all serve without pay. I have served as president for 42 years.

RECENT MEDICAL OPINIONS AGAINST VIVISECTION

COLLECTED FOR THE USE OF THE CONFERENCE OF BRITISH ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETIES

(Issued by the National Anti-Vivisection Society, 92, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1., 1949)

FOREWORD

Vivisection—experiments on living animals in the alleged interests of science—often involves abominable cruelty,¹ and nearly everyone agrees that cruelty is one of the very greatest of moral evils. The recognition of this has led to the introduction of much legislation designed to protect both people and animals. The vivisectors, on the other hand, are in the unique position of working under an act of Parliament (the well-named Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876) which explicitly authorizes them to subject animals to suffering.

When animal experimentation became luridly notorious about the middle of the nineteenth century, practically every great moral thinker of that age denounced it on ethical grounds. Carlyle, Browning, Tennyson, Victor Hugo, Tolstoy, Ruskin, Manning, Russel Wallace, to mention only a few. These were not hysterical cranks but the wisest and most far-seeing thinkers of their era. One and all of them condemned vivisection as a moral iniquity which could not possibly be mitigated by any hopes or promises of its yielding knowledge helpful to medical science or calculated to alleviate the physical suffering of mankind.

However, there have always been doctors who, while mostly admitting the full force of the ethical objection, have objected to animal experimentation because it has appeared to them to be an unscientific way of learning how to treat human beings.

For example, Prof. Lawson Tait, probably one of the ablest surgeons this country has ever produced, wrote in a letter to the press:

"Like every member of my profession, I was brought up in the belief that by vivisection had been obtained almost every important fact in physiology, and that many of our most valued means of saving life and diminishing suffering had resulted from experiments on the lower animals. I now know that nothing of the sort is true concerning the art of surgery; and not only do I not believe that vivisection has helped the surgeon one bit, but I know that it has often led him astray."

The conclusion of Dr. George Wilson, LL. D., a medical officer of health, who was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection (1906-12) should also be considered. In a reservation memorandum appended to the findings of that Commission Dr. Wilson declared:

"The real advance in modern medicine has depended almost entirely on clinical diagnosis, therapeutics, and pathology, guided by a careful study of natural causes, but not upon experiments on animals, which are inherently misleading in their application to man, and therefore always more or less unreliable."

We would also cite the following striking statement of the late Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to King Edward VII, which is not made less but more forcible by the fact that he was and remained an unrepentant vivisectionist:

"Many years ago I carried out on the Continent sundry operations upon the intestines of dogs, but such are the differences between the human and the canine bowel that when I came to operate upon man I found I was much hampered by my new experience, that I had everything to unlearn, and that my experiments had done little but unfit me to deal with the human intestine."

Possibly, however, it will be objected that these are voices of the past. They may have spoken with authority in their day, but the technique and practice of laboratory research on animals has developed enormously of recent years, and may it not be that a method which formerly appeared to be unimportant and unnecessary has now amply justified itself?

It is to meet this suggestion that we have in the following pages confined ourselves to citing the opinions of contemporary doctors only.

Two further possible criticisms require to be dealt with.

First, it may be said that the antivivisection doctors are only a small minority of their profession. This is perfectly true, but what does it signify? Wisdom does not come by counting heads. Most of what the whole world now admits

¹ Overwhelming evidence of this assertion can be obtained from the antivivisection societies—almost invariably in the words of the vivisectors themselves when describing their experiments in the scientific journals.

to be true, and most of the social reforms which have proved immensely beneficial, were originally taught and advocated by a small minority—sometimes a minority of one.

Moreover, it is important to realize that these antivivisectionist medical men and women have as a rule—quite unlike the average doctor—made a special study of the pros and cons of the question. They have discovered by practical experience in their profession that they can cure their patients without recourse to the victimization of defenseless, innocent creatures. They say this openly and—please remember—they say so at some material cost to themselves. In the medical profession, as elsewhere, the “closed shop” of orthodoxy has many ways of penalizing those who refuse to come in.

Secondly, it may be objected that the doctors whose testimony is printed in these pages are just general practitioners—carrying little weight against the eminent gentlemen who speak on the other side. But why are these antivivisection doctors obliged to confine themselves to the humble task of healing sick people? Why are they never given honorary degrees and appointments at famous hospitals and universities and—with good luck and some management—the titles which the King bestows on those he delights to honor? The answer is suggested in the previous paragraph. For instance, the late Dr. Walter Hadwen, there can be little question, possessed a force of intellect and character and therapeutic ability which entitled him to rank with the leading lights of his profession. Because of his antivivisection views those leading lights saw to it that he lived and died a modest G. P. in Gloucester.

Another example of professional ostracism may be cited. Dr. Charles Creighton was acknowledged to be a very learned man and the leading epidemiologist of his day. After his death, the *Lancet*, of July 30, 1927, published an obituary, which contained the following admission:

“The issue between Creighton and general professional opinion on vaccination was not thrashed out there and then as it ought to have been. It was deemed more expedient to drop Creighton into oblivion, and if he was ever referred to at all it was as ‘Creighton the Antivaccinator.’ All his other work was forgotten in the debacle, and he was a doomed man.”

We trust enough has been said to convince the reader that the medical testimony which follows is worthy of serious and unprejudiced attention. These doctors are assuredly honest people, for they have little to gain and much to lose by the stand they take. They cannot be fools, since they heal disease as successfully as do their more orthodox brethren. If they are at present in a small minority, that may not be the case 20 years hence. Much of the therapeutic treatment which these heretical members of the faculty have been applying for many years is now coming to acceptance by the pundits. Our doctors contend that, at any rate on balance, vivisection as a guide to medical treatment is scientifically fallacious, and this is not going so very far beyond the experimenters themselves, who have made innumerable admissions that it is liable to be thoroughly misleading.

Bertrand P. Allinson, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.: “I am opposed to vivisection because I do not believe that sound science can be based upon unsound ethics. To claim that animals were placed on earth for man’s peculiar benefit is no longer tenable—certainly not by true Christians, and even more certainly not by agnostics. So, if animals were not placed upon earth for man’s especial benefit, what right has he to abuse his power over them?”

“In this country, the maltreatment or starvation of animals is punishable by special laws; but if you hold a vivisection license and certificate, another law authorizes you to do these things.

“There are many other methods of investigating the functioning of the human body in health and disease, adequate for the continued progress of physiology and pathology.

“Man is responsible for his own diseases, and to employ animals in the endeavor to prevent or cure them in an attempt to evade Nature’s just penalty. Ill-health is largely a question of conduct: right living will therefore generally restore health. Orthodox medicine condones ill-conduct and seeks to restore health without rectifying it. True health cannot be attained in this manner.

“Vivisection has no philosophy, no ethics, and no width of vision. It will therefore disappear in the course of time.”

M. Beddow Bayly, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.: “Supporters of vivisection contend that the suffering inflicted upon animals, freely admitted and proved beyond all possibility of doubt by the published writings of experimenters themselves, is justified in the interests of “knowledge for its own sake,” or, in the last resort, of man’s material benefit.

"In either case this claim implies that might is right, that the end justifies the means, that physical comfort takes precedence of moral obligation, that dishonor is preferable to death.

"Even if this perverted principle be accepted as a basis of conduct, scientific justification by results still remains to be proved.

"Modern psychology confirms the ancient teaching that mental and emotional states are no less concerned in the production of disease than are external physical conditions.

"Hence, as now admitted by leading scientists, no disease can be accurately reproduced in an animal by experimental means for the purpose of study. It follows that remedies for the artificial morbid conditions produced in vivisection can never 'fit' the spontaneous disease in man, and may even prove dangerous when such application is attempted.

"The history of medicine affords ample proof of this contention, and demonstrates that the infringement of the moral law by vivisection has hindered the true progress of medical science."

R. T. Bowden, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. S. A.: "With reference to vivisection, I agree entirely with all the objections urged with regard to the fiendish cruelty and wickedness of this practice.

"But there is another point which is not so frequently put before the public. What guarantee have we that by trying to protect ourselves from one disease we are not lessening our power to resist attacks from other diseases? That this danger really exists is proved by vaccination, which was extensively employed for nearly a hundred years before it was discovered that vaccination was a frequent cause of fatal encephalitis."

James Burnet, M. A., LL. B. (London), M. D., F. R. C. P. E.: "It is surely high time that medical men who are actually practising the healing art took some active steps to check the great onrush of laboratory and animal experiment which is, in so many respects, threatening the very foundations of practical medicine.

"Diseased conditions in man cannot be correctly imitated in experimental animals, so why persist in making such experiments, which are sometimes of the most absurd and hopelessly valueless kind?" (Extract from article in *Medical World*, May 18, 1945.)

Sir Alexander Cannon, M. D., D. P. M., M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S. A., etc.: "In regard to my opinion of experiments on living animals, I entirely concur with the views expressed by my old friend, Lord Moynihan, in one of his speeches, as follows:

"The material of the human body is neither the same, nor subject to the same influences, as that of animals nearest to man; similar functions are not wholly discharged by precisely similar mechanisms; the pressure of environment is not comparable in the two cases; and above all, the mind of man is infinitely complex in comparison with that of the most intelligent animals."

Estelle Cole, L. R. C. P. and S., etc.: "I am and have always been opposed to vivisection, ever since my earliest days of studentship. As a medical psychologist in Harley Street for many years, my work did not bring me in contact with the workers in vivisection, but I cannot see why such unnecessary suffering should be administered to our poor fellow creatures for the sake of science; and, in any case, I do not believe that the guinea pig or rabbit does contribute much, if anything at all, to favor scientific progress."

Agnes Estcourt-Oswald, M. B. (London), D. P. H. (Cambridge), D. O. M. S.: "I disapprove of the practice of experimenting on living animals, because I consider it is retrogressive; and to cause pain, or even discomfort, to defenseless creatures, for the alleged benefit of the powerful human race, cannot be right.

"That is my general outlook on the moral side of the question. On the utilitarian side it may be noted that, while many of the experiments are either futile or the results might have been obtained without the use of animals, much of the higher standard of health is due to sanitary improvements, such as, better housing, more extensive drainage, purer water supply, and more sensible clothing. Shorter hours of work for the community has also been a helpful means of conserving health."

R. Fielding-Ould, M. D., M. R. C. P., M. A.: "Fifty years ago it was my fate to be employed at a pathological laboratory. It was but for a short time, as the experiments which I witnessed so revolted me that I, without hesitation, resigned. It remained then to decide without equivocation (a) Was vivisection cruel? (b) Was it useful and beneficial to humanity? (c) Could any sense of the moral law justify it? I will consider these aspects of a difficult problem seriatim.

"(a) Is vivisection cruel? We have ample evidence, without giving instances here, that vivisection experiments involve the most intense and prolonged suffering for countless animals every year. This suffering has been admitted by the Medical Research Council, and is evidenced by the publications of the vivisectioners themselves.

"Confronted with the revolting facts, the vivisectioners fall back on the argument that the end justifies the means. Such has been the argument through the ages to justify practices upon which we now look back with shame and horror. It might, with as much excuse, be used to justify the unspeakable barbarities of Belsen.

"(b) Let us now consider the utility of these dreadful practices.

"In spite of the power of mass opinion in the medical profession, 'to quell independence of mind,' there have been, and are, no few medical men of distinction who have had the courage to publicly condemn the practice of vivisection, as not only unnecessary and useless but, more often than not, actually misleading.

"Lawson Tait, one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, declared: 'Vivisection as a method of research has constantly led those who have employed it into altogether erroneous conclusions, and the records teem with instances in which not only have animals been fruitlessly sacrificed, but human lives have been added to the list of victims by reason of its false light.'

"(c) I have no space to enter into the vastly important ethical question involved, but I cannot refrain from quoting the words of Robert Browning: 'I despise and abhor the pleas on behalf of that infamous practice vivisection'.

"Medicine has tortured sensitive animals in a recklessness of experimentation, which has no relation to human good."

Richard H. K. Hope, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.: "My views are simplicity itself—man's duty is to redeem, not to exploit the creature. Therefore, even if vivisection were necessary—which I profoundly doubt—it is of all sins the most cowardly, fraudulent, subhuman and un-Christian."

James Horsley, M. B., B. S.: "What is our reason for opposing vivisection? In the forefront we have the cause of the creatures at heart, to save them from exploitation of the cruelest kind, cynical often in its disregard for their suffering. But there is a greater and a nobler reason behind our opposition which our opponents often fail to see or to acknowledge. It is our conviction that mankind cannot grow to his full stature until he has learned to live in harmony with the creatures, their guardian and protector rather than their oppressor and exploiter; that he can find health, which is wholeness, and happiness only when his methods of healing, his laws of life and conduct, are pure and redeemed in their conception and operation, bearing no hurt to any living creature. It is this vision of life we have before us and it is this ideal we seek to embody.

Who amongst us can be satisfied with the pattern of life as we see it now? The very multiplicity of our ills and the complexity of the diseased conditions against which we are striving is an indication of how far we are from achieving real health or understanding of the mystery of the human body by our present methods. That these methods are fundamentally unsound should be obvious to anyone who views the problem from an ethical and truly scientific standpoint. The future hope of humanity depends upon the application of humane principles to every field of human endeavor, not least in that of medical research."

Hector W. Jordan, M. B., B. S.: "In my opinion vivisection is both unnecessary and cruel. It is unnecessary because by now there is sufficient knowledge of the causes of disease and ill-health for us, if this were put into operation, to stamp out something like 80 percent of disease. It has already been shown in communities like that of the Hunzas of northwest India that correct feeding and living combined with a sound agriculture produces in the race of people a sound and healthy physique. The commoner diseases of civilization are completely unknown in this tribe. In my opinion, vivisection is also cruel because there is absolutely no justification for it."

H. P. Kilsby, L. L. M., L. R. C. P. I., L. R. C. S. I.: "It was the spiritual determination and courage of the gallant few who finally obtained the abolition of child-slavery, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, and other abominations. Very few, if anybody, today would attempt to question the right of such legislation; yet at the time almost all, including the Church, were part of the opposition.

"So it is with the antivivisection movement. Its success is not to be measured by numbers of members or current achievements, however important these may be, but because it is the leaven in the heavy, so very stupid, but not really wicked, public conscience and understanding, which it will one day transform to spiritual sanity."

H. Valentine Knaggs, L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), and L. M.; M. R. C. S. (England); L. S. A.: "Vivisection is a special branch of research work which is part and parcel of the existing practice of medicine. As long as this (to us) odious system prevails nothing can hinder its growth. Moreover, the advent of the new State-controlled Public Health Service will still further increase its hold upon the community.

"Medical training must be greatly modified to comprise as priority measures dietetics, osteopathy, and hygiene. When the real healing era comes about, and the thoughts of the medical profession are turned to health instead of disease, the doctor should be paid liberally during the time that there is no illness."

Gordon Latto, M. B., Ch. B.: "I consider that vivisection is unscientific and at variance with the highest moral standards, which are the manifestation of love, compassion, and pity. The man or woman who carries out such cruel experimentation, limited only by inverted mental ingenuity and manual dexterity, exhibits the mind that is out of touch with the great realities.

"Research is necessary, but let fair means, not foul be used.

"May the day hasten when vivisection will be looked upon as a great tragedy enacted principally by an unilluminated medical profession upon whose shoulders such great responsibilities and sacred privileges rest."

Edward Moore, M. B., B. Ch., B. A. O.: "The practice of vivisection tends to the acceptance of the thesis that disease is something natural and unavoidable, and seeks to absolve man from a sense of personal responsibility towards himself through the production of animal antidotes, sera, antibiotics, and the use of suppressant drugs, thereby encouraging escapism. Therefore it is not only degrading to man, but distinctly detrimental to his progress towards advancement. It is not only cruel to animals sacrificed to vivisectional research, but ultimately cruel to man himself. On this account it is highly immoral, and should be suppressed by law."

Cyril V. Pink, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.: "Quite apart from ethics and cruelty, there is another reason for condemning vivisection. I am not at all impressed by the claims of the vivisectioners. In relation to time, money, and brains put into their work, the return has been very poor indeed. I hold that, had the same amount of attention been given to the study of personal hygiene and the way of life of the patient, as a cause of disease, medicine would have advanced much further."

L. C. Rowan-Robinson, M. B., Ch. B. (Edinburgh), Surgery Commander, Registered Nurses (retired): "Science emphasizes the close unity between man and animal. This is evident in bodily structure, and even in mind the old distinctions have become to some extent obliterated. Modern psychology shows that instinct has a considerable influence on our conduct. Moreover it is clear that animals are guided not only by instinct, but by rational thought. Our own experience, too, of animal friends makes evident the close kinship in mind and spirit between ourselves and many of the higher animals. It is therefore a relic of a barbarous age—the age of cock-fighting and bear-baiting—to say that animals have no rights.

"Various forms of cruelty to animals still continue and vivisection is still unchecked. The small creatures are sensitive and suffer much through these experiments, which are often of a revolting character. The suffering must be terrible in the case of, for instance, the dog or cat. Many of us have known for years the intimate and loving companionship of these friends—their sympathy and understanding. They treat their human friends with unlimited devotion. How do we treat them? I have a picture before me of four dogs—a lovely spaniel amongst them—subjected to experimental intestinal obstruction. They lie unconscious on a laboratory table. Soon they will awake to misery and pain.

"All these matters require our deep consideration in order that—without hysteria or fanaticism—we may help the great cause of real humanity, which will bind together men and animals in a friendly fellowship of inestimable benefit to both.

"Science and reason as well as our affection for devoted animal friends lead us to support this great cause. Lastly, Christianity demands such support as an essential part of its practice."

Dorothy Shepherd, M. B., Ch. B. (Edinburgh): "Vaccines, serums, and immunization are extremely crude methods of prevention of disease; they are based on the wrong conception that germs are the cause of disease, while the truth is that germs are but the result of disordered states in the body. It is only by correcting the soil that you can remove the predisposition to any disease; and this

can only be done by natural methods on nature cure lines assisted by homeopathy. The modern methods of injecting huge doses of germs and their products into the human body are disastrous and long-lasting in their effects."

Alan Stoddard, M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. O., M. R. O.: "I am certainly in sympathy with any organization which aims at reducing the suffering of animals. While I cannot condemn, at one fell swoop, all animal experiments as being valueless, yet I consider we are morally wrong in using their suffering for our benefit."

G. N. W. Thomas, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. M., barrister-at-law: "As one who has had a long and wide experience and specialized in more than one branch of medical science and in association with its leading men, I feel it my bounden duty to protest, with many other doctors (supported as we are by the considered judgment of various leaders of our profession), against the cruelties to the dumb creation which are being perpetrated not only in this country but throughout the world in the name of medical science."

W. A. Timperley, M. B., Ch. B., M. Sc.: "I cannot see how it is possible for a Christian to support vivisection. It seems to me that the out-and-out vivisector will use any method he can, no matter how cruel or whether upon animals or men, to further his ends. This means that he must rid himself of all finer feelings, and exert the dominance of his power over any of God's creatures."

"I would say that no scientific worker has any right to do on an animal what he would not do upon himself; and the more I see of nature the more convinced am I that the vivisector's methods of trying to gain knowledge about human diseases by observing the suffering he has inflicted on animals are essentially unscientific, and his boasted achievements of no real value to humanity."

Margaret Vivian, L. S. A., L. M. S. S. A.: "The real point at issue is whether vivisection is justifiable. Assuming that it has benefited humanity, have we the moral right to inflict pain on defenseless animals for our own selfish gain? We antivivisectionists emphatically answer 'No.'"

John Winning, L. R. C. S. (Edinburgh), L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), L. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow): "I do not consider animals have any more rights than humans. I look upon them as our younger brothers, entitled to the care and protection we are expected to give to those under our charge. We would never subject a child to any painful experiment. We have no right to subject any animal to a painful experiment. Besides, it is very questionable whether any experiment that has ever been made on an animal has resulted in saving a single human life."

"Animals have duties and obligations to human society but, whatever they are, the giving up of their lives for experimental purposes is not one of them. I think that medical science is pursuing a wrong path in animal experimentation. Much more good would follow the recognition of man as a spiritual being, clothed for a short time in a physical body, which is influenced by the mind within. The disturbance of the psychical part of man accounts for a great deal of the disease that affects his physical body. Dr. A. J. Sullivan asks, 'Is it scientific to study bacterial flora and immune reactions, and mere nonsense to probe into the patient's psyche?' Body and mind cannot be separated into watertight compartments."

H. Fergie Woods, M. D. (Brux.), M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.: "I have studied the question of vivisection for 35 years and am convinced that experiments on living animals are leading medicine further and further from the real cure of the patient."

"Where the facts elicited by vivisection are not of mere academic interest, they are such as could be more easily and completely learned by methods involving no use of animals."

"I know of no instance of animal experiment that has been necessary for the advance of medical science, still less do I know of any animal experiment that could conceivably be necessary to save human life."

WASHINGTON, 16, D. C., May 25, 1949.

HON. J. HOWARD McGRATH and HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH.

DEAR SIR AND MADAM: May I respectfully ask that the following remarks be recorded for the Congressional Register?

I was present at the meeting yesterday afternoon, but in the morning I had to stand with a crowd of others in the corridor outside the room, as there was not room for more visitors. As I got the impression that there would be no opportunity for me to say anything if I came today, I decided it would be better to write this letter.

The chairman, Senator Smith, said that human beings were certainly not placed into gas chambers as the dogs at the pound. My memory is remarkably keen, and I can truthfully say that I was put into something worse than a gas chamber when in seeking to defend the poor pound animals to save them from a fate even worse than that of dying comparatively quickly in the pound gas chamber, with the explanation that I should suffer in the cause, I was thrust behind iron bars into the psychopathic ward of Gallinger Hospital (then in 1910 called Washington Asylum). The evening of the day when I had come (October 7, 1910), the Catholic supervisor, Dr. Madigan, said to me: "I hope to get you out of this dungeon soon." It was clear he considered it a dungeon. At another time—when my sister was visiting me, when she had told that we had written to our two brothers, he said "I suppose they will want to blow up the city. Do you suppose that I would see my sister in a place like this?" He evidently did not think much about it, though making his living there as supervisor. If he is still alive and is asked if he ever made those remarks, he probably would not remember them, as they meant nothing to him; and his attitude to me was entirely changed as he got to know that I had bought and circulated gratuitously copies of Howard Moore's "Universal Kinship," which is a synopsis of the Darwinian teachings about the common origin and destiny of earthly creatures, including human beings, but is an improvement on Darwin's books in advocating vegetarianism and abstinence from cruelty as the ethical corollary of Darwin's revelations.

As to my brothers, I knew even then that their so-called careers meant more to them than I did or the ignored sufferers to whose defense I had dedicated my life. My oldest brother Carl, then professor in mathematics at Stillwater Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., where he remained till the time of his death nearly 30 years later, wrote in reply to my sister that if I did not stop writing we would all become paupers. Is not that the fear by which the majority of human beings are haunted, as they blindly serve mammon, though generally pretending to serve God and shuddering at the name of atheist? I was concerned about the outrageous treatment of so-called paupers as well as about cruelty to so-called arrivals of other species. If as a result with the explanation that I should suffer in the cause, I saw the inside of a dungeon for despised paupers who were there "under observation for insanity" chiefly because of lack of money, I say that in choosing this path in the service of universal compassion instead of a so-called career which I easily could have pursued as astronomical computer, I even if denounced as atheist serve the God of Love or the Great Good Spirit of the universe better than dogmatic churchgoers who feel that a gulf separates them not only from so-called animals, but also from so-called paupers among human beings to such an extent that they are unaware of and unconcerned about what is done to the forgotten and ignored of the world. I personally certainly would have preferred to have been assigned to a gas chamber than to have continued to live in such a dungeon.

While there I received a check for some home computations I had done (and correctly as testimonials I still have show) for the astronomer, Prof. Ernest W. Brown, of Yale University. A nurse said that that would count more to my credit than anything I could say to Dr. Hickling, chief psychiatrist in the case. The result, however, was that the rumor was circulated "She is off on the stars." Dr. Hickling who also pretended to be a pious Christian, considered it to be sufficient reason for transferring me to St. Elizabeths that "she believes in the Darwinian theory." Equally absurd charges were "She is a vegetarian and wears shoes made without leather," etc., etc.

After I had been for 12 days a quiet inmate of the psychopathic dungeon amid the roars, groans, and curses of chained and scalded inmates, I was transferred to St. Elizabeths where I was released after 9 days of horror. One who has gone through such and much more suffering in defense of the downtrodden of the world, would deserve a hearing.

Some women with whom I spoke in the hall while waiting outside the meeting room, advised me not to say anything at the meeting, as, if I told about such experiences there, I might be seized, and a second time it would be even harder to get out. Is it right to be controlled entirely by craven fear of tyrants? Such institutions for which Congress has appropriated so much money, thus making the world worse and worse, are under the control of vivisectors whose power, if not checked, is leading the world to utter ruin.

I should like at least to finish this page, and much more ought to be told; but I see that if I do not close this letter now, it will be too late to have it mailed this

evening. I do hope you will note contents, and for the present at least dismiss that bill, though much more would be needed to banish cruelty.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) MARIE GUNDERSEN.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C., May 23, 1949.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for hearings on Senate Bill 1703

DEAR MADAM: As one of the 34,000 dog owners of Washington, D. C., I am listing my reasons for protesting Senate bill 1703.

1. Although, judging from a newspaper article and the impression spread among people with whom I have talked, the plea that dogs at the District of Columbia pound be made available to the hospitals for vivisection seems based upon the assumption that many of these dogs would, in any case, be killed at the pound, I find, from the pound's records for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1948, that of all dogs captured on streets, collected by request and turned in at the pound during that year, all those who were mercifully put to sleep are included in three classes: Dogs injured by street accidents, diseased dogs showing signs of bad cases of distemper or mange, dogs sent by owners to be painlessly put to sleep because of hopeless illness, the infirmities of age, or other good reasons for disposal.

There can hardly be a question of prolonging the suffering of such dogs by vivisection nor would they probably live long enough to be of much use in experiments. So what the vivisectionists would want are not the dogs put to sleep at the pound but lost dogs like the 2,001 who, during the fiscal year 1948, were all claimed by their owners or sold as pets; often to people, with children, who could not afford to buy them dogs at the regular prices.

2. Since the fees and prices of the 2,001 dogs amounted to \$4,002 and a hospital paying \$50, could take an unlimited number of dogs, District of Columbia taxpayers might object to bill 1703 as bad business. But that is the least of the objections.

3. Dog lovers, willing to support by their taxes the pound as an asylum for lost pets until they are claimed and for strays that often become pets by purchase, and, at worst, would have a quick painless death, might be expected to prefer letting the strays take their chance running the streets rather than send them to a very probable death on the operating table or by inoculation with disease. Quite aside from the much debated question as to whether vivisection is a necessary evil, there is another question. Why do not the Washington vivisectionists raise their animals for experiment in laboratories as is done in other cities, rather than try to take from the pound lost dogs that may be claimed by their owners if there is sufficient time?

4. For besides the objections to bill 1703, as a whole, it is especially alarming to dog owners because while giving the same minimum time for a dog's retention in the pound, at least 48 hours, it does not, like the present law, state provision for the extension of time at the poundmaster's discretion. Perhaps this is implied but it should be clearly stated. Forty-eight hours are entirely inadequate for the many contingencies that can and do arise. It gives little time for dogs to be seen and bought or for owners to claim dogs when they are employed and must arrange for time off from work to get the animal. The pound is closed Saturdays and Sundays and closed for purchase after 3:30 on week days. Again, the owner may be too ill to go or unable to send for the dog within 48 hours.

A common occurrence to which we all are liable is that an owner takes a short trip, believing his dog safe with friends or relations. The dog escapes them and because of illness or other inability they neither contact the owner or claim the dog within 48 hours. If the dog's license tag has not been lost or stolen, the poundmaster can trace the owner but may be unable to contact him at once because of his absence from the city. Under the present law, the dog may be kept for what is considered a reasonable time so that contact can be made. If the 48-hour limit were enforced, the owner might return to find his dog (if he found him at all) dying from an experiment in a hospital laboratory. Should not his license tax insure a dog better protection?

5. Although conscientious doctors and attendants, many of whom are animal lovers, do all they can to spare the subjects of vivisection such pain as can be avoided and to make them as comfortable as possible, another type of hospital personnel must be taken into account. Comment seems to be pretty general about the casual and impersonal attitude too often shown to human patients in

hospitals. Certain of the personnel, though, perhaps, doing efficiently what is required by their superiors, seem too unconcerned about relieving a patient's discomfort and sometimes actual pain which they, the personnel, do not consider serious. Then how can we expect the dogs to fare better when they cannot speak to tell their complaints to the higher-ups who might take their part? Bill 1703 by making dog life very cheap in Washington hospitals and subjects of experiments too plentiful to rate special care from an economic standpoint, would tend to increase the carelessness of those vivisectioners more concerned with their experiment than with the dog's suffering.

In this connection there are certain questions about which I would greatly appreciate information. What has been accomplished by vivisection in the District of Columbia? Do only doctors proved competent and conscientious operate, conduct experiments, and supervise carefully the care of the animals or are they ever left to the clumsy inexperienced? Do animals whose pain or other conditions require constant anesthesia or constant watching have 24-hour close attention by competent and sympathetic personnel? How often and under what conditions is there supervision by Government or humane organizations officials of all vivisection laboratories? How severe is the punishment for causing an animal unnecessary suffering either by negligence, ruthlessness, indifference, carelessness, or other cause? How many, if any people have been so punished in the District of Columbia? If there is to be any vivisection, citizens should know what protection the animals have and the hospitals who claim that this work is humanely done would best serve their cause by welcoming unexpected inspection and having no iron curtain.

Thanking you for any information along these lines you can send me,

Sincerely,

ANNE DARLINGTON.

WASHINGTON 5, D. C., May 27, 1949.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

*Chairman, Special District Subcommittee on Vivisection,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MRS. SMITH: Thanks for your kindness in offering to accept statements on vivisection.

On this block three pet cats have been taken apparently by the procurers for vivisection for whatever fees they get. They steal private property; animals that have been shown tender consideration for years, in 2 of these cases, only to suffer tortures. No wonder many doctors are actually cold-blooded. In any contemplated law, any man who steals such animals should have a jail sentence, without substituting cash, or both. I agree that the pound should be under the jurisdiction of some humane group, retaining Mr. Marks, as he has gotten much free publicity in finding homes for the dogs that have been picked up, and I presume some cats also of the better types or breeds.

I especially ask that you be good enough to read the enclosed article (not very long) by Frederick W. Collins, M. D., A. M., taken from the October 1946 "Herald of Health and Naturopath" which I bought only this past week from the Salvation Army, as it is most timely. Dr. Collins is also a graduate of a regular medical college as shown by his M. D. degree—the same instructions received as some of the proponents of vivisection—yet he categorically shows the failure of vivisection in 25 points, including cancer, TB, and so forth. When you think of the hundreds of thousands of physicians presumably working on cancer for the name and fame they would get, and we are just as far off as ever, it is a sad reflection on the medical fraternity. Many of the findings of medicine were purely accidental, as in maggots cleaning infected wounds of soldiers during World War I. The late J. H. Tilden, M. D., who died at 91 from overwork (it was stated), gave up drugs and surgery for more than the last 25 years, admitting surgery justified in relatively few cases. He cited other M. D.'s that only 25 to 50 percent of diagnoses are correct—note how they try out different drugs. Doctor Tilden contended that cancer followed irritation, then ulceration and cancer, started by faulty eating. Naturopaths finally forced the medical profession to include diet in the curriculum of medical colleges in the past 10 years or so. How right was Lindlahr (whose father was an M. D., specializing in food and its results) in his statement, "You are what you eat". Feed poor fuel in a furnace or in an auto, and what can you expect?

I see that terrific numbers of animals are used in vivisection, and that Georgetown recently was given a permit to build for \$39,000 an addition to its animal

house—and they don't use elephants. Years ago we were told that the guinea pig came nearest to the human for experimental purposes. If vivisection should be permitted, why shouldn't they raise their own animals, that have not been reared with human kindness? Dogs in the aggregate have saved as many lives as vivisection, ignoring overrated claims of physicians. Verily, doctors bury their mistakes. I have lived 70½ years and have been a close observer. They never say the thousands killed by antitoxin, sulphonal, etc. You can't sue a doctor for malpractice, and win, as they testify for each other—and I am not for socialized medicine. A very healthy friend of mine, aged in his early fifties, nearly died very recently from sulphonal, and his operation was a minor one. One reputable physician quoted by Tilden said there would have been fewer deaths if there had never been operations. In cancer they had better work on the irritation theory—overrich and overseasoned foods, hot sauces, etc. In the 1920's the Public Health Service gave lectures which I attended. I well remember the case of Chinese who carried stoves over their stomachs in cold weather, and acquired it; and that the male Chinese got cancer because they ate the first (hottest) serving of rice, and because the women got the later and colder serving, they did not acquire it. Not long ago a heart and artery specialist died of artery trouble at 74, yet had practiced his specialty many years, and above all should have known how to side-step it. Dr. Gibbs, late head of Peoples Drug Stores, had all the drugs to select from plus able physicians, and died at 69.

I believe the above digressions show that the way to health is not through long-practiced cruel vivisection but through patients themselves plus common sense.

Gratefully yours,

HENRY BEHLERT.

[From Herald of Health and Naturopath, October 1946]

VIVISECTION IS USELESS BECAUSE—

(By Fred'k W. Collins, M. D., A. M.)

1. Vivisection, the cutting up of live dogs, has never yet produced an atom of prevention or cure for cancer.
2. Vivisection has not yet been able to help one tuberculosis case.
3. Vivisection has not been able, with all of its experiments, to cure a hydrocele.
4. Vivisection has not, in all its history, been able to alleviate the pain and replace a procidentia.
5. Vivisection with all its horrors and tortures of animals has never been able to discover the cause and cure of rheumatism.
6. Vivisection, with all its tortures, has never been able to cure a case of nephritis.
7. Vivisection with all its ghastly horrors has never discovered anything that will help epilepsy.
8. Vivisection with all its painful agonies to dogs has never been able to discover how to set a dislocated hip.
9. Vivisection with all of its damnable mutilations of animals has never been able to correct a dislocated cuboid bone.
10. Vivisection has never been able in all of its years of brutality and beastly practices to cure the common cold.
11. Vivisection with all of its horrors has not been able to discover how to cure a baby's diarrhea.
12. Vivisection with all its horrors has not discovered one iota of truth or help in curing constipation.
13. Vivisection has never been able to discover anything through the cutting up of dogs that would cure sugar diabetes.
14. Vivisection with all of its damnable practices, which harden the hearts of the vivisectors, has never been able to alleviate the pain of an enlarged prostate gland.
15. Vivisection, which is a diabolical infamy imposed upon loving and kind dogs, has never been able to cure a sinus congestion.
16. Vivisection has never been able to discover anything that would cure dermatitis.
17. Vivisection in all of its gore has never been able to discover anything that will relieve congestion of the hemorrhoidal veins, known as piles.
18. Vivisection and all its pain has never been able to discover anything that will stop people from smoking stinking cigarettes which contain twenty-eight poisonous elements, the deadliest of which is nicotine.

19. Vivisection with its cutting up of faithful, trusting dogs; the pouring of hot lead down their throats and the transplanting of arteries, has never been able to effect a cure for migraine headache.

20. Vivisection has never been able to cure, or eliminate, pseudo hypertrophic muscular dystrophy, or polio myolysis.

21. With all the vivisection that we have in the United States there is the appalling number of 12,500,000 children of school age with physical defects and ailments which impede their normal development. Why is this?

22. Vivisection has never been able to kill gonococci in gonorrhea, commonly known as clap.

23. Vivisection with all of its horrors and brutality to animals has not been able to tell us how to treat burns.

25. Vivisection with all of its brutality has never been able to discover the cause or cure of impotence in the male or female.

26. Vivisection has not been able to help the human race and this is proved by the fact that we have over three million sick in the United States every day. Why is this when we have 147 licensed physicians who butcher, kill and pump our bodies full of serum, bugs, drugs, and every other devilish medical concoction they can? With all of these physicians we have this appalling number of people sick and vivisection has not helped the situation one bit so why continue with such a beastly practice? It is an abomination to the Lord.

Caryl B. Abbott says, in *Nature's Path* for January 1946, on page 36:

"Dogs, cats, monkeys and all dumb animals are just as much a part of God's creation as is man. They are just as precious to Him as man. No man, therefore, has the right, or the authority, to take unto himself the torture, mutilation or death of one of these creatures—even though, in his warped mentality, he believes such action might benefit humanity. And few real scientists do. The animal experimenters are the off-shoots, the ne'er-do-wells, the sadists in the professions who cannot think of any way to demonstrate their hay-wire theories except through the suffering of animals."

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1949.*

Senators MARGARET CHASE SMITH, J. HOWARD McGRATH, LESTER C. HUNT:

As quite a large payer of taxes in the District of Columbia, I wish to vigorously protest the vivisection bill now pending. We are paying for the care and protection of these helpless little friends, and want them protected according to our wishes.

In evidence against the testimony of some of the medical profession yesterday, I want to bring to your mind the well-known and admitted fact, that a large percentage of the cures of the ills of humanity are by the rebuilding of tissues and overcoming deformities by nature; have heard that 90 percent of the patients would recover, if they never had any medical aid.

I was given up to die with tuberculosis in 1917, by prominent doctors in Kansas City, Mo., who finally advised me to go to California, to see if I could recover; on reaching Los Angeles, two doctors were called to the hotel that night, and they were amazed that any doctor would send me to California in my weakened condition; they wanted to keep the California death rate low; advised if I wanted to try to recover, to go to El Paso, Tex.; they so arranged transportation for myself and my sister; on reaching there, was sent to a sanatorium, where I was given up to die. My mother and my husband came to take me back to Kansas City to die, but as I was deeply in love with my husband and three children, I fought for life, and fully recovered without any medical assistance whatever, or the sacrifice of any of our dear little helpless friends. I was so weak, couldn't even raise my hand.

Am fully convinced that there are thousands upon thousands of recoveries the same as I have experienced, cured by nature, and without medical aid.

Mrs. ADA M. STRICKLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1949.*

Senators MARGARET CHASE SMITH, J. HOWARD McGRATH, LESTER C. HUNT:

I was greatly amazed at the unfairness of hearings held on bill S. 1703. The doctors were given the preference in every respect, and Dr. Hewitt was permitted to take a great deal of time on both days, while others who were against this barbarous treatment of our poor little helpless friends, were denied to defend them at all, or were compelled to cut their testimony short.

We are not dealing with inanimate objects. Just as though it was our right to cut up so many pieces of material to see what we could find out. These are God's helpless little creatures, and I feel that any one who could torture or subject one of these defenseless little animals, is not a fit person to treat a human, and with all of the clinics at their disposal, and various other means of witnessing operations, it is inexcusable.

Nothing was brought out in the hearings about how few blue babies are born each year, or how many thousands of helpless little dogs are tortured and put to death to find a remedy. Dr. Horace Smith was lauded so loudly for his successful operation on this kind, but his patient died very shortly thereafter.

The span of life has not been increased by torturing animals, but because of better living and working conditions, as we all well know. But, never was there a time, in spite of their testimony, when prominent men died so young. My husband, national official of the Railway Mail Association for 30 years, was told by a prominent doctor on Saturday afternoon, that there was nothing wrong with him; yet he died the next Monday morning, in front of his office at Ninth and Massachusetts Ave. NW., without being able to get into the building, at the age of 60.

As a large taxpayer in several States, whose money provides for the care and humane treatment of our little helpless friends, I vigorously protest the passage of this vicious and unjust bill, as we have a right to protect them, and to see that our wishes are abided by.

No outsider has the right to come into the District and make laws to dispose of our pets.

Did you ever watch a poor little lost dog on the street running up to one person after another, looking for a friend to protect him, wagging his little tail if he just got a glance? Longing for a little affection?

God forbid that this bill should be enacted.

Mrs. ADA M. STRICKLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1949.

Senators MARGARET CHASE SMITH, J. HOWARD McGRATH, LESTER C. HUNT:

I want to protest against passage of the bill (S. 1703) now pending in Congress to turn the animals from the District pound over to the medical institutions for vivisection purposes and experiments.

I was born a very weak child, being called a blue baby, and, when I was old enough to walk, had practically no use of one leg; and one foot would drag on the floor. The doctors said I probably would never have full use of my limbs or be able to walk properly. I then had St. Vitus' dance, and had convulsions every time I cut a tooth. As my people had limited means, they were not financially able to call in other medical help.

However, I gradually became stronger. Nature overcame all of my weaknesses, and I can now walk as far and accomplish as much in a day as anyone, and am much better evidence of complete recovery than the delicate-looking children who were placed before your committee yesterday, to leave the impressions that they had been miraculously saved from death by vivisection experiments.

Know from the experience of my friends, many, many other people have had these remarkable recoveries by nature's rebuilding, without medical aid.

Miss GERTRUDE GOBLE.

BETHESDA, MD., 4819 North Lane, May 26, 1949.

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I was retired from the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, in 1940.

I became interested in the vaccination practice many years ago, as it seemed absurd to me to make a well person sick to protect him from a disease he had slight chance of ever getting anyway.

I was rather amused to hear the Health Officer tell of the absence of smallpox in the District on account of Jenner's vaccination.

As only public-school children in Washington are vaccinated, what is protecting adults? What is protecting pupils in private and Catholic schools?

Jenner said that "horse-grease cowpox was only life-preserving fluid against smallpox." He soon gave it up, and it has not been used for over 150 years. He vaccinated all his family, and James Phipps, and they all died of tuberculosis.

The history of vaccination shows the blackest crime ever practiced upon the human race.

Allopathic doctors spread smallpox all over Europe, except Spain, during the eighteenth century by polluting people's blood with smallpox pus. No savages in the world would ever do such a filthy thing. This was made a crime by England in 1840 and prohibited by law in France and Prussia about the same time.

Dr. Sydenham, of the seventeenth century, said: "If no mischief be done by physician or nurse, smallpox is the most slight and safe of all diseases."

Smallpox and measles were classed together in the London Bills of Mortality.

Cleaning up the filthy living conditions in English cities, and London especially and the stopping of smallpox inoculation, were the chief causes of the reduced incidence of smallpox.

Jenner began his cowpox practice early in the nineteenth century. He was adept at suppressing its failures. It was another mistake of the many this school of medicine has made upon suffering humanity.

Charles Creighton, M. D., A. M., emeritus professor of epidemiology in Cambridge University, was author of the article on vaccination in the ninth British edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Jenner tried to fool the profession by trying to make them believe that cowpox was smallpox of the cow. Many doctors today are ignorant enough to believe such nonsense.

Dr. Creighton, in his article, writes: "Cowpox, indeed, is parallel with the venereal pox, both in the circumstance of its becoming an infective ulceration and in its secondary or constitutional manifestations as an infection in man. * * * In the first year of compulsory vaccination (1853), the deaths from syphilis suddenly increased by one-half."

Dr. M. J. Collins, M. D., L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., of the English Parliament, said: "I am of the opinion that small pox has never been diminished by vaccination."

Prof Edgar M. Crookshank, of King's College, London, in his *History and Pathology of Vaccination*, writes: "Vaccination was made compulsory in 1853, but epidemics followed in 1854, 1855, and 1856, culminating in the terrible epidemic of 1871-72 with more than 42,000 deaths." Doctors were responsible for these deaths, as they had been vaccinating people with vaccine made from smallpox.

Regarding that great epidemic, the *London Lancet* of July 15, 1871, says:

"The deaths from smallpox have assumed the proportions of a plague. Over 10,000 lives have been sacrificed during the past year in England and Wales. In London, 5,641 persons have died of smallpox since the beginning of the year. Of 9,392 patients who have been admitted into the Smallpox Hospital, no less than 6,854 had been vaccinated. * * * More than 122,000 vaccinated persons have suffered from smallpox."

Vaccination is spreading disease and death over this country, especially in the 10 States where medical lobbyists have made it compulsory for financial reasons on public-school children. In the States of Washington, California, Utah, Arizona, North Dakota, and Minnesota, compulsory vaccination is prohibited by law.

In New York State in 1914, 3 people died of smallpox, but 50 children were killed by vaccination, in some of the smaller towns.

Dr. J. R. Nevitt had charge of the Washington Smallpox Hospital for some years. He was never vaccinated and never got smallpox. Dr. Elliott, who followed him in charge, believed in vaccination, and he had smallpox twice. The head nurse, Mr. Pemberton, also had smallpox twice. Maggie Pemberton, his wife, after three vaccinations died of smallpox. Miss Effie Hartley, a student nurse, was vaccinated, but she got the smallpox.

Two Garfield Hospital nurses, Miss Amy Goven and Miss Nora Highlen, both vaccinated, died of smallpox.

Two men in my office in the Department of Agriculture told me they had smallpox after vaccination.

I know a girl who got smallpox from a soldier. The only one in her family who did not get it was the unvaccinated baby.

I have a list of 30 disasters from vaccination in Washington and nearby. These include infantile paralysis, blindness, diphtheria, smallpox, lockjaw, bone decay. Walter Berry, age 13, vaccinated twice successfully, in the Garrison School, was one of three vaccinated pupils in that school who got smallpox.

Our army of occupation of the Philippines was vaccinated about every 35 days at one time, and Surgeon General Sternberg said, "Now the danger from the disease is over." The next year they had the highest death rate from small-

pox ever reported in any army—45.93 per cent. In that year Army doctors let 113 vaccinated soldiers die of smallpox.

From 1933 to 1946 English doctors killed 51 babies from vaccination, and in that time no one died of smallpox.

Now the British Ministry of Health has repealed the compulsory vaccination acts, as they were found to be spreading hundreds of cases of encephalitis.

Hundreds are dying in Japan from sleeping sickness. In northern India, Dr. McCarrison, of the British Medical Corps, reports no cancer, no stomach ulcers, no appendicitis, etc. He might have added no vaccination.

I know of two children in Washington who were vaccinated for school, as disease is compulsory in Washington. Both got diphtheria, and both were given antitoxin to "cure" the diphtheria, and both were dead in a few minutes after the antitoxin, which went directly into the heart.

I know doctors who never use antitoxin. They don't kill their diphtheria patients.

In the last 4 years 25,000 "immunized" English children have had diphtheria, and over 200 have died of it. Medical swindles.

H. B. BRADFORD.

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH.

DEAR MADAM: What sort of Health Officer has Washington got who doesn't know the facts I write of in this article?

If he does know these facts and still upholds vaccination and the inoculations for diphtheria, what must we think of him?

Respectfully,

H. B. B.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HORACE RICHARDSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re Senate bill 1703.

To the District of Columbia Subcommittee:

I speak technically for myself, but actually for the thousands of other ordinary citizens whose blood runs cold on contemplation of authentic reports of live-animal experimentation, and for the animals used in these experiments.

Since this bill has been presented, I have spoken to many individuals in many walks of life, and their response, with one exception, has been indignation, shock, recoiling horror. Several begged me to stop; they could not bear any more. They could not bear even to hear any more.

My own reactions are distinctly uncomfortable and are in no way helped by reading Senate bill 1703. The effect of this bill, if passed, would be to give Federal sanction to a hideous practice whose usefulness is questioned by many members of the medical profession itself and deeply opposed by many ordinary folk.

And, as in the case of Squibbs & Co., this practice is being abandoned by many who had previously felt that its possible ends would justify its means.

So, I plead, do not pass this bill and give Federal approval to this, at very best questionable practice.

I could refer also to the legal side, its violation of presumed intent, and to the continual mental anguish of pet owners.

I should like to speak also of the reaction of the average citizen, child and adult, to the presence of the pound wagon in a vicinity. Though perhaps recognized as a necessity, it is hardly a welcome sight. This is the case now, and in this city where the Poundmaster is generally recognized as a real friend of animals. What would be the distressing reaction of the citizenry were they to know that the poor creatures were headed not for the relatively sad fate of the Pound's death chamber, but for the live-animal experimental laboratories?

I should like also to challenge the contention that progress in the healing arts would cease without continual live-animal experimentation. One of the learned doctors of Howard University himself provided the clew to real progress when he indicated that they were searching for life, and that life was really not physical but metaphysical.

For long I have hoped that the District of Columbia might lead the way in abolishing live-animal experimentation in its more torturous forms.

But I beg of you, most deeply and sincerely, please do not pass this bill which would serve to fasten this questionable practice even more firmly on the country as a whole.

THESE ARE THE ANTIVIVISECTIONIST'S SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES

Since the antivivisectionists often refer to imposing scientific authorities in testimony, letters, and literature, this factual alphabetical authority reference list has been prepared for the use of editors, legislators, and other concerned parties. This list does not include the popular writers, movie stars, special investigators, and dancers referred to by the antivivisectionists, since even they do not call such individuals medical authorities. This medical-authority listing was compiled by the National Society for Medical Research with the aid of the American Medical Association's bureau of investigation.

Abt, W. L.: A Chicago optometrist who has used O. D., Ph. D., and D. D. T. (no fooling) after his name. Self-styled "America's foremost health teacher," he has founded the Abt Institute on Natural Therapy (in a downtown office) and the Apt Alcoholism Sanitarium. Dr. Abt has been lauded in literature by the University of Nashville. A letter addressed to this institution was returned marked "Not found."

Allen, A. V.: Dr. Allen is a 73-year-old physician living in Chicago. In the Wellesley (Mass.) Townsman of March 4, 1948, Dr. Engelbert Dunphy, of the Harvard Medical School, referred to the antivivisectionist's "eminent physician" as "an obscure, elderly ophthalmologist." I use the word "obscure" because Dr. Allen holds no rank in any leading medical school; he is not listed in any edition of Who's Who, and he has made no major contribution to the progress of medicine. Indeed, in the last 20 years he has not so much as contributed a single publication to medical literature. Furthermore, any physician who alines himself with the antivivisectionists must logically forego the use of such things as surgery, the sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin, immunizations, the use of blood plasma and transfusions, as all of these procedures have been developed through animal experimentation. Evidently Dr. Allen agrees, because, in the hearing for Mr. Lemke's antivivisection bill in 1946, Dr. Allen stated: "The president of one of our large universities is quoted as saying, 'They could not teach medicine without vivisection.' What could you say about that? I would say—then don't teach medicine. Throw it out of your curriculum."

Bell, Robert: This English doctor was mentioned recently in California and Washington, D. C., papers as the vice president of the International Cancer Research Society. The AMA has no record whatsoever of any such organization. If the ICRS does exist somewhere today, they should obtain another vice president as Dr. Robert Bell died at the age of 81 in 1926. The AMA bureau of investigation describes Bell as "an affiliate of Charles Löffler, George Starr White, and a few others whose names appear in our quackery files."

Bigelow, Henry J.: An outstanding teacher at the Harvard Medical School, was born in 1818, died in 1890. He is still quoted today as though he were a prominent living expert. Back in 1871, Dr. Bigelow made a few statements against the type of animal experimentation then being carried on in a veterinary school in France. Though Dr. Bigelow's words were in reference to tests that were being done in another country before the days of ether anesthesia, and tests that haven't been done for over 75 years, the antivivisectionists still quote his statements as pertinent, up-to-date facts on the issue. In a letter to the editor of the Boston Herald in 1921, Dr. Bigelow's son wrote, "My father did as much as anybody to secure that very laboratory at Harvard University, where then and now animal experimentation is carried on when necessary, and where results have been obtained which have been of vital benefit to the human race."

Brock, R. C.: Newest of the supposed antivivisectionist authorities, England's Dr. R. C. Brock is a very able but maligned and misquoted surgeon. According to the antivivisectionists, Dr. Brock developed a blue-baby operation without any animal-experimentation background. Actually, Dr. Brock refers to Dr. Blalock's animal-experimental background (British Medical Journal, June 12, 1948) as the basis for his own work. Dr. Brock even asserts that further animal studies are needed in order to understand a particular phenomenon which sometimes occurs during the operation. Dr. Brock is in high regard of the Blalock technique. Brock's particular operation is for use in only a small portion of cases. He reported a total of six cases, three of whom died during the surgery.

Collins, Frederick W.: Dr. Collins is a "naturopathic physician," 75 years of age. He is licensed in New Jersey as a chiropractor and in Pennsylvania as an osteopathic physician. In explaining these positions at the 1946 hearing on the Lemke bill, Dr. Collins stated, "Chiropracty is not accredited by the medical profession, and osteopathy is not accredited by the medical profession." In their bulletin for May-June 1948, the National Society for Medical Research

states, "One of the things that Dr. Collins has against animal experimentation is that it has never taught the medical doctors how to give the famous Dr. Collins naturopathic tonic treatment."

Crile, George: When Dr. George Crile, Jr., an eminent Cleveland surgeon, was notified that the antivivisectionists were quoting his father, the Committee for Health and Research received this reply, "Thanks for the clipping. This has appeared before in identical form in quotes. None of it is a quotation from the book. The book referred to is Surgical Shock, published in 1899. On page 14 under 'Mode of investigation,' it states: 'In all cases the animals were anesthetized. * * * I would suggest recourse to law. Do you have local facilities for action?' (Signed) George Crile, Jr."

Crum, J. Howard: Dr. Crum was "a plastic surgeon" who used to operate on a stage while a band played in the pit and women fainted in the audience. When the aged Dr. Crum started offering rebates to the beauty shops which would send him plastic surgery business, the New York City Department of Health put up a "cease and desist" order against him for "aiding and abetting fraud."

Hadwen, Walter R.: A very old Englishman, Dr. Hadwen is not only against vivisection, he doesn't believe in vaccinations, medicine, and germs. In proving there is no such thing as a germ, he refused to give antitoxin to a child with diphtheria. The child died. Dr. Hadwen was brought to trial on a manslaughter charge. This is the man who spoke for the antivivisection cause in the United States in 1921 and 1941, both times being closely associated with George Starr White—whose record speaks for itself.

Hay, William Howard: Though this man has been dead almost 10 years, he still is one of the oft-quoted, up-to-date antivivisectionist authorities. Twenty years ago the American Medical Association compiled a large and condemning file on this "faddist"; the bureau of investigation exposing "Dr." Hay for his "fake and dangerous teachings on dietetics."

Herrejon, S. G.: Two years ago Dr. S. G. Herrejon, then the director of Mexico's National University School of Medicine, was the hero of the antivivisectionists and the reason for Hearst Press headlines which read "Mexico Bans Vivisection." What happened was simply that one undergraduate course in animal surgery was discontinued by the Mexican school. In a signed, photostated statement, now in the possession of the National Society for Medical Research, Dr. Herrejon stated, "This decision emphatically does not mean that we have forbidden animal experiments performed for research, and teaching of physiology, pharmacology, and bacteriology. Medical scientific progress and its benefits to humanity cannot be deterred by misplaced pity to animals. As between animals and man, we have chosen man."

Johnson, O. A.: This individual evidently was the founder of the mail-order Johnson Cancer Clinic—in the antivivisectionist world, the largest cancer research institution. The administrator of the real world's large cancer research institution has stated that "dogs are used in cancer tests at the Sloan-Kettering Institute because the dog is the only animal whose body handles many chemical compounds in a similar fashion to the human being." The Johnson Cancer Clinic, on the other hand, has stated that animals are not needed in cancer research, O. A. Johnson, one of the antivivisectionist's cancer "experts," has been officially referred to by the AMA bureau of investigation as a "cancer cure quack."

Lucas, Alzamon Ira: This "authority" is well summarized in the opening paragraph of a report made by the AMA bureau of investigation some 20 years ago. The report is headed: "A Blatant Quack Meets his Waterloo * * *". For some years one Alzamon Ira Lucas, who puts after his name the letters 'Psy. D, PhD' has been preying on the gullible. He describes himself as an 'educator, scientist, lecturer' and as the founder of such organizations as 'American Super Race Foundation,' 'American Drugless Association,' etc. In June 1928, this impudent faker was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to serve from 2 to 4 years in prison."

Morden, Millicent: Little is known of this individual except that she graduated from medical college in Canada 40 years ago and now has a small practice in Brooklyn.

Perdue, Edward M.: Dr. Perdue received his medical degrees from such institutions as the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and the Eclectic Medical University. This particular "medical" college closed its doors in 1920—with the distinction of having none of its graduates ever granted a license to practice medicine. Perdue, an amazing man, was a full-fledged professor at the Eclectic University before he even graduated from it as a student. Perdue was an associate of the cancer-cure quack, O. A. Johnson, and medical director of the G & S

Remedy Co., who were debarred from the mails in 1938 "for fraudulent selling through the mails a nostrum as a cure for various venereal diseases."

Richards, Clarence E.: Founder, managing director, and secretary-treasurer of the National Antivivisection Society, Richards cabled congratulations to Hitler. (Nazi Germany is the only nation to pass an antivivisection law.) In a recent Saturday Evening Post interview, Richards referred to himself as "a dog-gone good publicity man." He also stated, "I have met more crackpots than I believed existed. I think most of them (antivivisectionists) are just plain daffy." If Clarence E. Richards is found lobbying in Washington, he should be reported immediately to the collector of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as Mr. Richards heads an organization that is tax exempt because it is nonpolitical.

Tait, Lawson: One of the "contemporary authorities" being referred to now in relation to the present situation is a Dr. Lawson Tait. What the antivivisectionists don't say is that Dr. Tait was one of England's more fabulous medical sensationalists, and that he died in 1899.

Watson, Sir Thomas: According to the director of the American Medical Association's bureau of investigation, "No record could be found of a Sir Thomas Watson in this bureau's files or those of our biographic department. The letter reports also that the name does not appear in the British Medical Register."

Wilson, George: This English expert was a "F. A. A. F. Soc.", a degree that has never been deciphered. He also was a Fellow of the Sciences, Letters and Arts of London—the same organization joined by White, and anyone else, who sent in \$5.

White, George Starr—Dr. White is an M. D., Ph. D., LL.D., N. D., D. C., Ph. C., D. O., and F. S. L. A. London. He received his M. D. after a quick course at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. This was in 1908 and White was 42 at the time. Other scientific degrees followed in fast order—a Ph. D. from the National Eclectic Institute, Inc.—an institution which has the honor of being refused recognition in more States than any other "college." White next got an LL.D. from the defunct Oskaloosa College, and an N. D., D. C., and Ph. C. all in 1 year from the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, and in the same year a "D. O." from a mysterious institution known as the Vetus Academia Physio-Medical. Most representative of "Dr." White's degrees is his "Fellow in the London Society of Science, Letters, and Arts." Some 25 years ago a man named Sturman in England would "award" such a degree to anyone who would send him 1 guinea (\$5). Five years ago the postal authorities clamped down on White for his dangerous and bogus medical mail-order business, in which he sold the public Radium-active Clay, Valene Bio-Dynamic Prostatic Normalizers, Rithmo-Chrome Therapy Generators, and other fantastic monstrosities which the "doctor" claimed curative for most anything ranging from a cold to cancer, by treatment ranging from mystery vapors to colored light combinations.

Wilkins, James H.: Mr. Wilkins, indented as a member of the board of prison directors at San Quentin, was quoted in a recent antivivisection broadside entitled "The Shame of America." In this "news-flash scoop" Mr. Wilkins was said to be telling what he was told just the other day by an anonymous physician. When efforts were made to learn the identity of this nonexistent physician, it was discovered that the source of the quote, Mr. Wilkins, himself, served on the prison board 60 years ago and has been dead for 15 years.

Zimmerman, Hans: This man is supposed to be in Washington as a doctor, and/or the head of the "National Medical Society"—an organization that is on record nowhere but in the antivivisectionist's files, to the best of the AMA and National Society for Medical Research findings. Zimmerman, himself, was convicted of the practice of medicine without a license in Illinois 4 year ago, whereupon he came to Washington. This same antivivisectionist "medical expert" was interned by Government authorities in Honolulu right after Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON 2, D. C., May 24, 1949.

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: As cattle, sheep, swine, and fowls are slaughtered to provide food for human beings, why should not stray dogs—a public menace—also be utilized for public welfare?

And, as undoubtedly, they are etherized and so are unconscious during the experimental operations, and not allowed to regain consciousness, they would not suffer.

I believe this bill, enacted into law, would be a double blessing, as it would assist the medical profession in their efforts to save human lives, and also tend to reduce the hydrophobia menace.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JENNIE ESMOND WRIGHT.

THE AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1949.

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on S. 1703
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: I have been requested by Dr. D. B. Dill, Scientific Director of the Medical Division, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md., to present the interest of that Division in bills S. 1703 and H. R. 4349 to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Medical Division of the Army Chemical Center is very actively engaged in many important researches dealing with the basic physiological, pharmacological, and pathologic actions and effects of chemical warfare materials and agents, and upon protective and therapeutic measures against these agents for application to both man and animals. The Medical Division has a large staff of highly competent and productive scientists working on these problems.

The urgent necessity for this work of the Army Chemical Center is obvious. The use of animals of several species, including monkeys, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats and mice, is absolutely essential to the effective prosecution of the researches.

Under present conditions it is difficult to procure an adequate supply of such animals as dogs from legitimate sources. The passage of legislation such as that contemplated in bills S. 1703 and H. R. 4349 would greatly facilitate the work of the Army Chemical Center by providing a steady, convenient and authorized source of animals. It is considered that the present practice of the District of Columbia pound in wastefully destroying thousands of animals annually is inimical to the best interests of this country, and that legislation to permit the use of unclaimed impounded animals would be extremely valuable in advancing scientific medical research.

Yours sincerely,

MILTON O. LEE,
Consultant, Medical Division, Army Chemical Center.

STATEMENT OF DR. H. W. SCHOENING, CHIEF, PATHOLOGICAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Harry W. Schoening. I am Chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. I am appearing here in favor of the passage of the bill under consideration which would permit the use of dogs from the District of Columbia pound for medical experimentation under proper regulations and procedures.

One of the present activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry is research work on drugs that might be effective in removing internal parasites from livestock. Some of this work is being carried out in dogs in one of the Bureau laboratories at Beltsville, Md., where most of the dogs used for this purpose are raised. Other than this, no experimental work on dogs is now being conducted by the Bureau. In past years, however, considerable experimental work with dogs was conducted by the Bureau in developing vaccines against rabies in these animals.

Although the Bureau's work on dogs is very limited at this time, it is highly desirable that legislation be enacted to make a supply of dogs available for scientific study, not only here in the District of Columbia but also elsewhere in the country. It has been shown definitely that investigations on dogs have been of great value, not only in advancing knowledge for the protection of human health, but of the health of dogs as well.

Speaking as a veterinarian, I would like to confine my remarks largely to the benefit that dogs have derived from such experimentation. These animals are subject to many ills and for a number of years one phase of veterinary science has been devoted to the prevention and treatment of diseases of dogs. The progress

that has been made in the reduction of mortality in dogs due to various diseases has been to a large extent predicated on experimental work on these animals. I would like to cite a few examples.

Progress in the control of rabies in dogs has resulted from actual dog experimentation. Rabies is primarily a disease of dogs and is transmitted from one animal to another by the bite of a rabid animal. The disease is also transmissible to man and domestic animals through the bite of a rabid animal. Measures directed toward the control of this disease among dogs had focused attention to the need of an effective immunizing agent. Through experimentation carried out on dogs in this country and other parts of the world, a vaccine has been produced whereby it has been possible to reduce the incidence of the disease and to bring about its control in many areas when used in conjunction with other control measures.

You may recall the outbreak of rabies in the District of Columbia that occurred 4 or 5 years ago. Many dogs died of the disease, many people were bitten, several of whom died horrible deaths as a result. This outbreak of rabies was not brought under control until the regulations of the District of Columbia were amended to permit the District Health Officer to use various means for the control of the disease. Prominent among these measures was the widespread use of rabies vaccine, and from 1945 until the present time all dogs have been vaccinated annually against rabies. As a result of the measures taken, the disease was brought under control and not one case of rabies was reported in 1948. The use of rabies vaccines played an important role in the suppression of the disease.

As another example of experimentation which has resulted in benefit to dogs, distemper, a highly infectious and fatal disease of young dogs, may be mentioned. As a result of extensive experimentation conducted on dogs in England and other parts of the world, a vaccine was developed which has proved effective in reducing mortality from this disease.

Again, through experimentation on dogs, information has accrued which has made it possible to develop improved dog rations, which are now commercially available in convenient packages.

To keep abreast of advances that are being made in various medical and veterinary lines, there is a need for the continued use of dogs as experimental animals.

I would like to present at this time for the record a statement by Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Chief of the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture in support of this bill.

In the time available, I have not had an opportunity to obtain advice from the Budget Bureau as to the relation of this bill to the President's program.

STATEMENT OF DR. BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ, CHIEF, ZOOLOGICAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Zoological Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is charged with the responsibility of investigating parasites and parasitic diseases of livestock and poultry, with a view to developing control measures. One of the most important activities carried out in this field of research relates to the discovery, development, and standardization of drugs useful for the destruction of, and removal from, farm animals and poultry of the various species of internal parasites that produce serious losses to our livestock producers. Much of the work that has been done in this field has resulted from the initial testing of drugs in dogs. Many of the most important discoveries of antiparasitic drugs that have been made in the Bureau of Animal Industry proved to be of value not only for the treatment of livestock and fur animals, but also for the treatment of human beings, as well as for the treatment of dogs themselves to free them of roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms, and other parasites which render these canines unthrifty and cause serious losses, especially in kennels.

About 30 years ago research workers in the Bureau of Animal Industry discovered that carbon tetrachloride, used up to that time by householders for the removal of grease spots from clothing and as a fire extinguisher, was the best treatment discovered up to that time for the removal of hookworms and other intestinal parasites from dogs. Shortly after this discovery was made and announced, carbon tetrachloride was tested extensively by medical investigators and adopted as a treatment for the removal of hookworm from man, replacing the less effective, older treatments that had been in use the world over for several decades. Only 2 years or so after this discovery, scientists in the Bureau of Animal Industry discovered that a closely related chemical, tetrachlorethylene,

was not only more effective for the removal of hookworms and intestinal roundworms from dogs, but also much safer. This discovery, too, did not escape the attention of medical investigators, who soon adopted tetrachlorethylene as the standard treatment for hookworm disease in man—a treatment that has been used for nearly three decades and is still being used the world over.

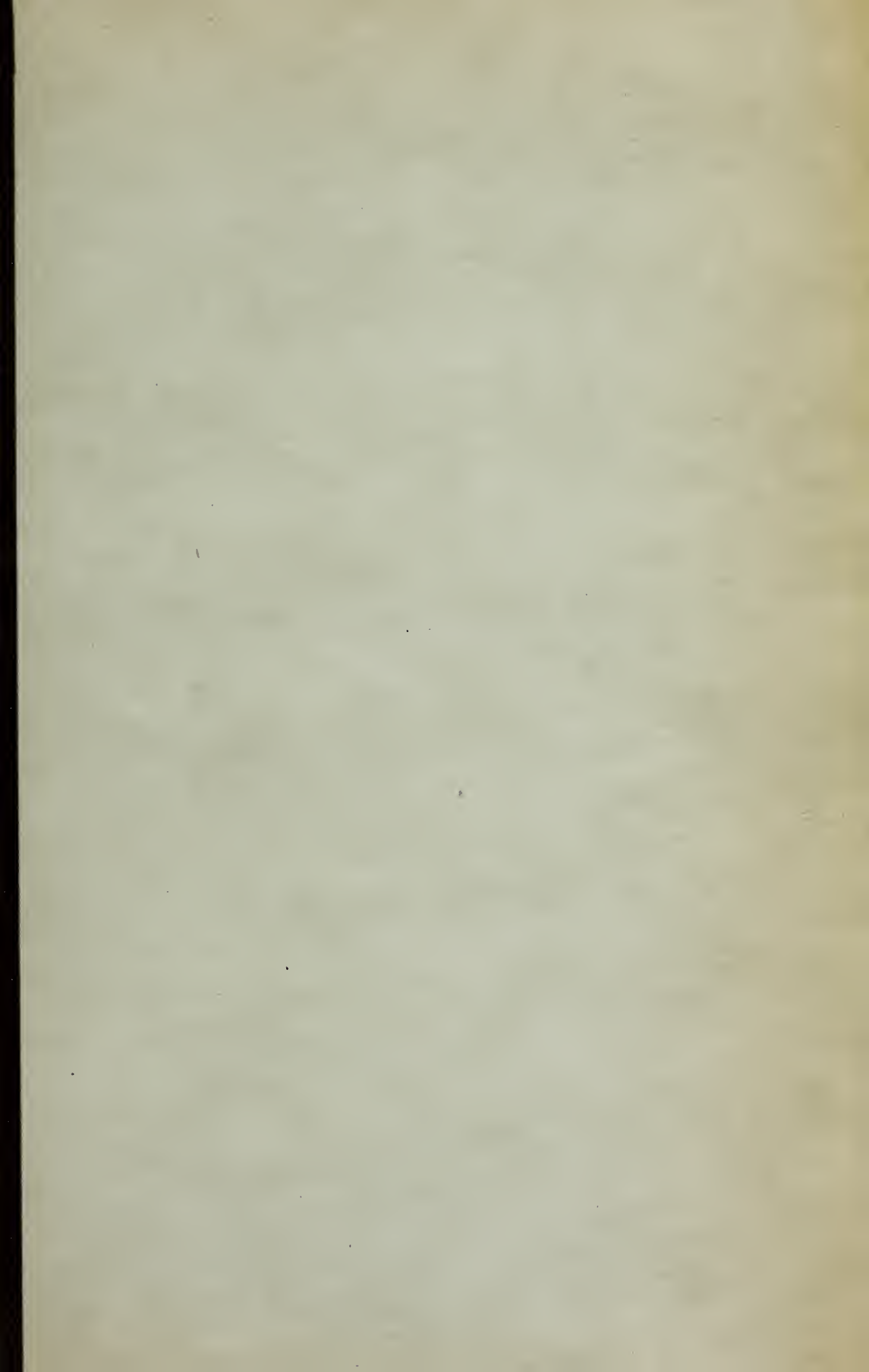
Aside from their value in dogs and man as a hookworm remedy, carbon tetrachloride and/or tetrachlorethylene have been used extensively to remove injurious parasites from farm animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, and, to some extent, also poultry. Tetrachlorethylene, as standardized for use in dogs, has found a wide application by fur farmers in this and other countries for the removal of hookworms and roundworms from the silver fox. In veterinary hospitals throughout this country tetrachlorethylene has been the most common medication administered to dogs for the removal of internal parasites.

Other drugs that have been found by research workers of the Bureau of Animal Industry to have antiparasitic properties, as a result of testing them in dogs, are normal butyl chloride, normal butylidene chloride, toluene, butylphen, and diphenylamine. Diphenylamine, a synthetic coal-tar product, was tested in dogs about 10 years ago and found to be the most effective treatment discovered up to that time for the removal of whipworms—parasites that lodge in the cecum and produce an inflammatory condition which sometimes necessitates the removal of this organ by surgical intervention. Normal butyl chloride and normal butylidene chloride, two chlorinated hydrocarbons, proved very effective in removing intestinal parasites from dogs. The former drug is now being used by fur farmers for the removal of internal parasites, and the latter by horse owners for the same purpose. Toluene and butylphen, both recently introduced by research workers of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are coming into use in this country and elsewhere as treatments for the removal of intestinal parasites of dogs.

An important drug, arecoline hydrobromide, for the removal of the hydatid tapeworm from dogs, was tested and standardized in the Bureau of Animal Industry many years ago. The hydatid tapeworm is of importance in human and veterinary medicine because infected dogs can transmit this parasite to human beings as well as cattle, sheep, and swine. In man and in the farm animals named, these parasites develop into large cystic forms, attaining at times the size of a child's head. The cysts localize in such vital organs as the liver and lungs. In man infestation with these cysts necessitates a serious operation.

In short, experimentation with dogs, which in no instance involved surgery, and was carried out in the same manner as veterinarians the world over follow in giving drugs to dogs by mouth, has resulted in discoveries that have been of inestimable value in maintaining dogs in good health by freeing them of vicious internal parasites. The treatments discovered by experimentation with dogs have become standard treatments that are used by veterinarians daily in this and other countries. Moreover, these discoveries have been of great value in human medicine, and have in many cases been adapted to the control of economically important parasites to which our farmers, stockmen, and fur farmers have in previous years paid a heavy financial toll.

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